"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair, brisk and high west winds.
The full weather report on Page 12.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,813. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

## CHECK STRIKE OF ENGINEERS

### Government Mediators Offer Services After Vote Tying Up Railroads Is Taken.

### TAFT PROMPTED THE MOVE

### Chief Stone Accedes at Once and Dispersed Committee of Managers Is to Meet To-day.

### ARBITRATION IS LIKELY NOW

### Intervention Under Erdman Act Taken for the First Time Without Request of Parties in Dispute.

At the eleventh hour, when a strike of more than 20,000 locomotive and electrical engineers on fifty Eastern railroads, with a mileage of more than 60,000, seemed no further off than to-morrow morning, the United States Government, through Martin A. Knapp, the Presiding Judge of the United States Court of Commerce, and Charles P. Neill, the United States Commissioner of Labor, changed the whole strike situation by taking the initiative, looking first to mediation and finally to arbitration of the wage dispute between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The intervention—or, rather, tender of their offices—it was said in railway circles last night, is without precedent in the railway history of the country. Both the United States Commissioner of Labor and the Judges of the Federal Court of Commerce, by the provisions of the Erdman act, are duly authorized to give their services as official mediators to either side in a labor dispute. In this case, however, they took the initiative, thus preventing, at least temporarily, a strike that seemed inevitable and opening the way to a peaceful settlement.

The situation at 6 o'clock last night was this: The committee of railway managers, acting with the approval and sanction of the Board of Eastern Railway Presidents, had made its final answer refusing to grant the engineers the 18 per cent. raise in wages which had been demanded. The engineers, on the acceptance of this final answer, had sent an ultimatum in which they clearly asserted that they intended to strike within thirty-six hours. The fifty-two Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had assembled from all parts of the country to argue their case with the committee of railway managers, had packed their suitcases and were on their way to their homes.

Just at this juncture Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Railway Managers, were accosted by messengers bearing letters with the official seal of the United States Government. Within a few minutes the strike atmosphere had considerably cleared.

**Letter That Did the Work.**

This is the letter which caused the sudden change:

New York, April 22, 1912.

Mr. W. S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

Dear Sir: We understand that negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Managers' Committee of the Eastern railroads have been definitely broken off, and that the engineers are likely to withdraw forthwith from the service.

If this is unfortunately the fact, it is evident that a grave situation has arisen which threatens most serious consequences to the public. In this emergency we are impelled by the sense of duty to tender our friendly offices to the contending parties in the hope that some means may be found to adjust the present dispute without the calamity of a general strike.

We are sending an identical letter to Mr. J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Managers.

Very sincerely yours,
MARTIN A. KNAPP,
Presiding Judge, United States Commerce Court.
CHARLES P. NEILL,
United States Commissioner of Labor.

A strike seemed as certain as to-morrow's sun when the letter came. It seemed, in fact, as if only one thing in the world could stop it—the immediate surrender of the railroads or at least a concession of the greater part of the wage demands. The 52 chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who by a vote of 93.8 per cent. of the engineers, had been authorized to act as they saw fit, had decided by a unanimous vote to declare a strike within thirty-six hours.

The engineers will accept the offer of the Federal agents, Chief Stone said last night at his headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel that he would not send his formal reply to the letter of Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp until this morning, but he indicated clearly that it would be agreeable.

"No body of organized labor," said he, "is strong enough to reject this offer, coming from these authorized representatives of the United States Government. We will give the offer serious consideration."

"Are the 52 chairmen still in town?" he was asked.

"Yes, they are," he replied.

"If they are to leave with strike orders, when will they leave the city?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

**Railway Managers to Meet Again.**

Mr. Stone spoke not only for himself, but for the fifty-two Chairmen whose votes is law, as things stand now, with the Brotherhood. When Mr. Stone was asked whether a vote had been taken on the proposition he said it had and that it had been unanimous.

When J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Committee of Railway Managers, was informed at the Holland House what action the engineers had taken, he immediately declared that he would call another meeting of the Board of Managers this morning. In the absence of the committee he could not say what action the railway managers would take, but it is generally supposed that the railroads will follow the lead of the engineers, and thus open the way to continued negotiations.

President Taft, it is generally believed, himself prompted this Federal intervention. The President, it is known, has kept a close eye on the railway situation for the past month and this move, although without precedent, is believed to have been long ago decided on as the final one in case the railroads and the engineers came to a parting.

Commissioner Neill was in the city last Saturday and, it is said, got a first-hand impression of the situation from both sides. Then he returned, it is said, to report to the President. He returned with Judge Knapp to hold himself in readiness to act at the crucial moment.

Commissioner Neill said at the Hotel Manhattan last night that he had received acknowledgment from both Mr. Stuart and Mr. Stone of the receipt of

Continued on Page 2.

## DARDANELLES STILL CLOSED.

### German Government Says It Will Not Protest to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The reopening of the Dardanelles has been postponed owing to the continued presence of Italian warships in the Archipelago.

No further bombardment is reported here.

BERLIN, April 22.—The German Government will make no official protest against the closing of the Dardanelles by Turkey.

In reply to an inquiry by the Hansa Bund, the central commercial organization, Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that Germany, as a neutral power, cannot interfere in the war between Turkey and Italy.

## NEBRASKA REBUFFED BRYAN.

### Though Chosen a Delegate, All His Friends Lost in the Primary.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OMAHA, April 22.—Although William J. Bryan was elected a delegate at large in Friday's primaries, yet the general result of the election is thought almost a complete defeat for him. His editor, R. L. Metcalf, was beaten as a candidate for Bryan wants Wilson to have the State vote, but Gov. Wilson is low man. Harmon obtained two and probably four of the State delegation. That was another rebuff for Bryan.

With 80 per cent. of the vote reported, Bryan has 12,947 and Hitchcock 12,956 for delegate at large. Mr. Bryan will probably pass Hitchcock, but because of the bitter fight made against Hitchcock by Bryan his election is taken as a slap at the former leader.

## MRS. MARY GAGE SANE.

### Must Now Answer Charge of Threatening Charles J. Bell.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mrs. Mary E. Gage of this city was adjudged of sound mind to-day, and to-morrow she must face a police charge of making dangerous threats. Mrs. Gage was placed in the custody of her counsel.

The lunacy proceedings grew out of threats Mrs. Gage was alleged to have made against Charles J. Bell, a banker, who is prominent socially. Mrs. Gage asserted that Mr. Bell had impeded her social progress and that of her daughter. She was arrested several weeks ago at the instance of Mr. Bell, who said he feared for his life.

Mrs. Gage gained some prominence as the organizer of a patriotic society, and as the author of a genealogical work in which she laid claim to fourteen centuries of very genteel ancestors.

## COAST STEAMERS HIT IN FOG.

### A Hole Is Stove in the Cretan's Bow —Iroquois Is Unhurt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—In a collision off Cape Hatteras early this morning in a dense fog between the steamship Cretan of the Merchants and Miners Line and the steamer Iroquois of the Clyde Line the former was severely damaged, but above the water line, while the Iroquois escaped with little harm.

A hole ten feet in diameter was stove in the Cretan's bow, but it was temporarily covered with canvas and the steamship was able to proceed up the bay.

Fortunately for both ships, they were proceeding under a slow head of steam and the lookouts sounded the warning in time for the momentum to be considerably slackened. Both vessels carried passengers, but so far as can be learned no one was injured.

## HEIRS DIG UP $3,000.

### Aged Woman in Will Left Instructions Where She Hid Money.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Instructions to them left in a sealed document led the heirs of Miss Sallie Bennighoff of Allentown, Penn., the oldest woman in Lehigh County, who died in that city two weeks ago, to dig up the ground of her two farms near Lynn, at places minutely described, where they unearthed over $3,000 in gold and banknotes which she had buried. The finding of the money solved the mystery of a strange light which neighbors had often seen in the meadows of Miss Bennighoff's farms at night.

Miss Bennighoff, who was 97 years old, left a fortune valued at $50,000 in farms and securities to her nieces and nephews.

## FORM NEW LABOR BODY.

### Federation of Federations Is Organized by Western Railroad Men.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The Federation of Western Railroad Shop Workers became an actual organization to-day when conferees representing workmen employed on forty-seven lines west of the Mississippi, after deliberations lasting over a week, agreed on the name "Federation of Federations" for the new body.

The Federation of Federations has 300,000 members. It includes the unions of five crafts, railroad carmen, boilermakers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, machinists and sheet metal workers.

## INQUIRY ON JUDGE ARCHBALD.

### Charges Are Said to Relate to Pennsylvania Coal Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 22. — The results of an investigation by the Department of Justice into charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court, are being kept secret.

Attorney General Wickersham to-day refused to comment upon the case, but it is known that the investigation is closed and the results are awaiting his action. Should Mr. Wickersham conclude that the charges are sustained, the case will probably be referred to President Taft.

The investigations were made near Scranton, Penn., and are said to have to do with coal property.

### Jealous, He Kills Girl and Himself.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Jealous because of the supposed attention of another man to his sweetheart, Arthur Nunnally, 24 years old, to-day shot and killed Genevieve Schroeder, 18, and then killed himself. Nunnally called at the Schroeder home and found James Watts, Jr., talking to Miss Schroeder. After shooting the girl Nunnally ran out, pursued by Watts. Nunnally tried to shoot Watts, but the pistol missed fire. He then put a bullet into his own brain.

### Made Army Officer Don Uniform.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—Refusing to have himself and his staff inspected by a regular army officer unless the latter was in uniform, Brig. Gen. Edward P. Meany, Judge Advocate General of the State National Guard, to-day caused Major Evan M. Johnson, U. S. A., to change from civilian clothes. It then took only about two minutes for the examination.

## FIRE AFTER FIRE STIRS WATERBURY

### Twelve Outbreaks of Mysterious Origin Cause a Panic in Connecticut City.

### CITY HALL IS DESTROYED

### Militia Are Called Out and Order Citizens to Their Homes, Which They Guard with Guns.

### FLAMES IN LOCKED CLOSETS

### One Blaze Causes Panic in a Theatre —A Fireman Is Injured and an Arrest Made.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WATERBURY, Conn., April 22.—Twelve fires, each apparently of incendiary origin, occurred here between 1:55 this afternoon and 9:35 to-night, causing intense excitement throughout the city and destroying the old City Hall, which was recently renovated at a cost of $50,000. As a result, the streets are being patrolled by three companies of the State Militia. Citizens are being warned from the streets and ordered to their homes in the hope that by placing the city under practically martial law, the incendiary or incendiaries may be prevented from doing further damage.

The outbreaks recall the great fire of Feb. 2, 1902, causing damage to the extent of $2,500,000, the city being laid waste. The fear that this catastrophe might be duplicated has spurred the firemen and police to extraordinary efforts all day and probably had much to do with Mayor Francis T. Reeves's order calling out the militia.

Two arrests were made this afternoon of men suspected of having had a hand in starting the fires. One suspect was released after he was able to account for his actions throughout the period, when a man answering his description was seen at the location of one of the first fires. The other man arrested is well known locally for his propensity for sending in false alarms for the sake of seeing the Fire Department respond. He calls himself Jackie Lane, and is not known to have a permanent address.

Lane was arrested because of his habit, not because the police had any evidence against him concerning to-day's fires. It is a coincidence, however, that his arrest occurred at 9:40 o'clock, and that the last fire was discovered at 9:35 o'clock. From that moment there has been no other alarm.

**Police Puzzled.**

Unless the real culprit be a fire maniac the police are at a loss to account for the outbreaks. Years ago this town was a frequent source of labor troubles. There have been none in recent years, nor has there been occasion recently for such disturbances.

The mystery of the fire's origin is disturbing the city. What is causing the fires or where the next one may break out has unstrung the nerves of every one, and to-night the order of the militia for citizens to leave the streets was obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness.

As fire followed fire, house owners decided that their places were at their own residences to guard them from similar destruction. To-night the theatres were deserted and the crowds that usually flock the downtown streets were absent. Men and women sat at home, alert and on guard. Many a man had a rifle or shotgun within easy reach.

At 9:35 the last alarm sounded for a fire in Pythian Hall at 70 Bank Street, a three-story brick building which houses the West Side Savings Bank and a millinery shop and lodge rooms on the top floor.

The damage had been small in all ten fires except that in the City Hall. In Pythian Hall, where the fire was started under the stairs on the third floor, the damage was slight.

In City Hall everything but the walls was destroyed. The building was erected about forty years ago. It was two stories high and a reproduction of brownstone. In years gone by it housed the only public meeting hall of the city, where the old-time bellringers appeared and where Booth once gave a performance of "Hamlet." The city had just finished paying off $140,000 in twenty-year bonds on the building, and recently $30,000 had been expended in renovating and bringing it up to date. It was insured for only about $75,000.

**Fireman Injured.**

At the City Hall fire a fireman was injured. He was Fireman James Mitchell, who was sent to the top of a lofty water tower erected in front of the building. He was perched 75 feet in the air when the truck from which the water tower rose began to skid on the wet asphalt. It had been raining all day. The tower began to sway forward and back with Mitchell clinging to its top.

There were shouts from his fellow firemen and from Chief Samuel C. Snagg for him to come down, but before he could obey the warning the truck began to skid more and more, influenced by the swaying of the heavy ladder above it and presently it overturned.

The water tower came crashing toward the street, striking against some electric light wires as it fell. Mitchell was tossed from it and alighted in the wires. He had fallen sixty feet and lay half conscious in the maze of wires. Other firemen raised ladders and scurried up within reach of him. He was carried to the sidewalk and rushed to a hospital. His condition was said to be serious but not dangerous.

Meantime a second alarm had been turned in, but the blaze was then beyond the control of the entire Fire Department. It was discovered afterward that it had been started in the basement of the building, where there was much paper stored and where there was also considerable varnish which had been used in renovating the building and which had been left there until the whole work shoul have been done.

It mounted through the old flues of the building until it reached the attic, where it found a mass of old papers, bills, and receipts and other documents of no great value which had been allowed to accumulate there for years. Feeding on this debris the flames burst through the roof with a vigor which sent them fifty or more feet into the air, and which threw a brilliant light over the small park on which City Hall faced, and which was filled then with hundreds of men, women, and children.

**Fire Quarters Burned Out.**

Water from dozens of lines of hose was sent into the building, but it seemed to make no apparent effect on the flames and before they were subdued the whole interior of the building had been burned

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
15c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

### MME. STEINHEIL.

The central figure in the world-famous Paris double murder who was acquitted of the crime tells for the first time in her "Memoirs" her version of the fatal night of the tragedy. Read this thrilling human document in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

## LORD MERSEY HEADS ENGLAND'S INQUIRY

### Sydney Buxton Announces in Commons the Appointment of a Wreck Commission.

### TO HAVE FULLEST POWERS

### Choice of the ex-President of the Admiralty Court as Chairman Is Warmly Approved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—Announcement by Sydney Buxton in the House of Commons last evening that Lord Mersey was to be appointed Chairman of a court of inquiry to investigate the Titanic disaster is received with general approval.

Lord Mersey has had wide experience in maritime affairs as ex-President of the Admiralty Court. The tribunal which he will direct is to be invested with the widest possible powers and have authority to require the attendance of any witness and make a searching investigation into all the questions that have arisen in connection with the loss of the White Star liner.

The Daily Mail this morning points out that one of these questions must be the inaction of the Board of Trade. It says:

"The country has still to learn why it was that this department, charged with a duty so important and so grave, neglected that duty and failed to remodel its regulations determining the provision of boats for passenger steamers, so as to keep pace with the rapid advance of these vessels in size.

"The want of boats was the cause of the fearful tragedy on the Titanic whereby 1,635 persons lost their lives, and the insufficiency of boats must be ascribed to the negligence of the Board of Trade.

"No excuses, no special pleading can get over this grim fact, yet even now, though many great shipping companies have taken action, the Board of Trade remains inert."

The Times, commenting editorially on the appointment of a Titanic court of inquiry, says:

"It is pretty clear that the number of persons who can give authentic information about the loss of the Titanic is very small. On so huge a ship most people's area of observations is very limited, and they have nothing to tell except of the details in their own vicinity, which at such times few people can relate with perfect accuracy.

"We may, at least, assume that the inquiry, conducted by Lord Mersey, will not degenerate into a roving inquisition into such imperfect recollections, which is now going on in America, though not with the approval of enlightened American opinion.

"We shall not have a member of the court talking about water-tight compartments as if they were bankers' safes, in which people could lock themselves to keep the water from their feet while they suffocate, as has been done by the most bitter and persistent of Mr. Ismay's assailants.

"Why any man, even a managing Director, after working hard to save others, should not at last enter a departing boat with many places unfilled and no one in sight to fill them is really more than we can understand, and more, we suspect, than Mr. Ismay's critics would have understood had they been in his place."

**Buxton Is Bombarded.**

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—Home rule for Ireland and all other questions were subordinated in the House of Commons yesterday to an all-absorbing discussion of the Titanic catastrophe and the antiquated Board of Trade regulations.

Will Crooks, a Labor member, initiated in the afternoon the necessary motion for an evening debate, and scores of members of the House rose to support him.

A fusillade of questions was fired at Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, prior to the introduction of Mr. Crooks's motion.

Mr. Buxton in reply stated that he had already summoned a meeting of the leading British shipowners for an immediate exchange of views. He had also taken steps to confer with the Lord Chancellor in regard to the appointment of a high legal authority as wreck commissioner to preside over the Titanic inquiry.

All questions as to route, speed, lifeboats, searchlights, &c., would, he said, be submitted to a searching investigation by the strongest possible court of inquiry and if the Board of Trade's present powers were inadequate to enforce the necessary regulations he would not hesitate to ask Parliament to confer further powers.

Mr. Buxton said that he was preparing for an immediate conference of shipowners regarding the measures, which the companies themselves contemplated taking, pending a revision of the statutory rules. He was also carefully considering the advisability of approaching other governments whose ships navigated the Atlantic with a view to calling an inter-

Continued on Page 2.

# 27 BODIES FROM TITANIC IDENTIFIED; PROBABLY INCLUDE WIDENER AND BUTT; SHIP FIVE MILES OFF AS BIG LINER SANK

### Wireless List of the Identified Dead

A
ASHE, H. W.
ARTAGAVEYTIA, RAMON.
ATT, R. B., (may be Major BUTT.)
C
CHAPMAN, JOHN H.
COLBINE, W.
D
DRAZENOUI, YOSITE.
G
GILINSKI, LESLIE.
GILL, J. S.
GREENBERG, H.
H
HAYTER, A. H.
HOFFMAN, I. M.
HALVERSON, A. J.
HARBECK, WILLIAM.
J
JOHNSON, MALCOLM.
M
MONTROSE, JERRY.
MARRIOTT, N.
R
ROBBINS, Mrs. ALEXANDER.
ROSENSHIRE, GEORGE S.
RASHER, NICOLAS.
S
SOTHER, SIMON.
SUTTON, FREDERICK.
SHEA, —.
SCHEDIG, NIHIL.
STEWARD 76.
T
TOMLIN, ERNEST B.
W
WIDEN, GEORGE W., (may be GEORGE D. WIDENER.)
WILLIAMS, LESLIE.

## ERRORS IN WIRELESS A REASON FOR HOPE

### Misspelling May Hide Identity of Bodies of Butt, Widener, and Thayer.

### SECOND FUNERAL SHIP OFF

### Will Stand Watch While Mackay-Bennett Will Return with Bodies to Halifax.

A message was received last night at the White Star offices, 9 Broadway, giving a list of names of twenty-seven persons whose bodies had been picked up at the scene of the sinking of the Titanic.

The message came from the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett and was relayed to this city from the Cape Race wireless station, which had received it from the steamship Laconia, with which the Mackay-Bennett was in wireless communication.

The names occurring in the list do not correspond, in several instances, with the names on the passenger list, and it is believed that the double relay in the sending may have caused the spelling of many of the names to be garbled.

The White Star Line sent off a message last night to Cape Race, asking that the discrepancy in the names of those supposed to have been found and the names on the passenger list be cleared up. In the hope of receiving a reply to this and of obtaining an additional list of more bodies found, the officers were kept open all night.

**Distinguished Names in Doubt.**

Among the names which must remain in doubt until another message can be received from the cable ship are those of Col. Astor, Major Butt, and George D. Widener.

In the relayed wireless message the name of "George W. Widen" appeared and is taken to mean George D. Widener. Another name in the list was R. B. Att. There is no such name on the passenger list, and it is supposed that this name stands for Major Butt. The name Hayter may stand for Thayer. J. B. Thayer, a Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road, is among the lost.

Over Col. Astor's name there was much speculation in the White Star offices. One name received read Necolas Rasher, and the wireless and telegraph men who examined the dispatch finally decided it might stand for Col. Astor.

A mistake in the sending of names is said to be easily made in either the Morse or Continental code which is used in wireless and land telegraphy. This fact, in addition to the possibility of error in the double relay, led telegraph men to the conclusions in regard to the names of Major Butt, Mr. Widener, and Col. Astor.

Though the names as printed seem very unlike the names of these men, a mistake of a dot or dash in the wireless and land telegraph codes might occasion a mistake of many letters in the translation.

The name "Louis M. Hoffman," a second-cabin passenger, is supposed to be the father or the guardian of the two little boys, "Louis" and "Lump," who are now being cared for by Miss Margaret Hays of 304 West Eighty-third Street, who was one of the survivors from the Titanic.

The message giving the names stated also that some bodies which were beyond identification had been committed again to the sea. In instances where identification was possible it was made by articles found in the clothing.

Further messages are expected to-day giving the names of more identifications.

**Another Ship Chartered.**

Following the receipt of definite information from Capt. Prager of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, which vessel is due in New York to-morrow, to the effect that he had sighted the bodies of numerous victims of the Titanic disaster in the Gulf Stream, about sixty miles distant from the place where the great liner sank, the White Star Line chartered another vessel yesterday to proceed immediately to the scene of the disaster and assist the cable ship Mackay-Bennett in the recovery of the bodies.

The vessel that is now supposed to be on the way to aid the Mackay-Bennett in its sad work is the Western Union cable ship Minia, which was scheduled to sail from Halifax to join the Mackay-Bennett last night.

Only one message was received from the Mackay-Bennett during the day. In that message the Captain said he had recovered fifty bodies, but added that a southwest squall, which prevailed at the time the message was sent by wireless, was interfering with the work.

The White Star Line announced, in making public the message conveying the above information, that such bodies as were found to be impossible of identification would be buried at sea from the Mackay-Bennett last night, and that ministers were on board to conduct the religious services over the bodies as they were consigned to the deep. The message received from the Mackay-Bennett was as follows:

Ismay, New York:

Heavy southwest squalls has interfered with operations. Fifty bodies recovered. All not embalmed will be buried at sea at 3 P. M., with divine services. Can only bring embalmed bodies to port.

MACKAY-BENNETT.

Soon after the receipt of the above message the White Star Line realising that it was possible that hundreds of bodies might be recovered, decided to charter the cableship Minia, which was then in Halifax. The charter of the ship was arranged for in New York and the following telegram sent to the agents of the line in Halifax:

We have arranged with Western Union people to send down cable ship Minia to assist Mackay-Bennett in recovery of bodies. Please immediately make same arrangements for caskets for Minia as were made for Mackay-Bennett. Most urgent Minia proceed to sea at earliest moment. Advise us immediately when she expects to sail. Mackey-Bennett wires that she has recovered fifty bodies, and as she will probably be sent to Halifax promptly make all necessary arrangements ahead for her reception.

The following answer was soon received:

Minia ready to proceed to sea vicinity midnight. Southeast gale, which generally brings fog, may delay. Have arranged 150 coffins, undertaker, clergymen, &c. Will keep you advised from time to time. All arrangements made to receive Mackay-Bennett.

It was said that the Mackay-Bennett is now probably returning to Halifax with the bodies she recovered, and that she should reach that port, if weather conditions are favorable, to-morrow night or Friday morning.

Leaving on the 1 o'clock train for Boston yesterday were representatives of the survivors of many of the well-known persons who went down with the Titanic. They were bound for Halifax to look at the bodies which will be brought to that port. Among those who started for Halifax were representatives of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, of George D. Widener, Edgar J. Meyer, and Col. John Jacob Astor.

**Minia Starts with More Coffins.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 22.—The cable ship Mackay-Bennett, which is cruising near the scene of the wreck of the White Star liner Titanic, recovered more bodies to-day. It is known that fifty were recovered yesterday, but the number taken out of the water to-day has not been sent by wireless up to this time by the Mackay-Bennett.

There is reason to believe that all the bodies which will be taken to Halifax can be identified. It is also considered probable that articles must have been found on some of the bodies that would identify them, but as yet no information to this effect has been sent from the funeral ship.

Immediately following receipt of the news that the mission of the Mackay-Bennett had been partly successful and that there was more work to be done in the neighborhood of the great disaster than one vessel could handle, the White Star Line chartered the Western Union cableship Minia and ordered her to proceed forthwith to the relief of the other cable ship.

The Minia, which is scheduled to sail from Halifax to-night has taken on a cargo of 150 coffins. Several undertakers are also on board. The Rev. K. C. Hind of the Church of England is on the Mackay-Bennett and he will be transferred to the Minia when the two cableships meet, the one en-route from and the other to the scene of the wreck.

To Mr Hind fell last night the sad duty of conducting the funerals of the unidentifiable dead who were consigned to the sea from the Mackay-Bennett. He will perform a similar duty on board the Minia in the event any unidentifiable bodies are picked up by that ship.

There will be no efforts made to identify positively any of the recovered bodies until after they are received at Halifax. In that city friends and relatives of the dead will be permitted to view the bodies for purposes of identification. Such as are identified will be shipped any place in the world the relatives of the victims may designate, while such bodies as are not identified will be buried with appropriate religious ceremonies in Halifax.

The orders to the Minia are to meet the Mackay-Bennett near the scene of the wreck where the latter vessel is now engaged in the work of recovering the bodies. As soon as the Rev. Mr. Hind is transferred to the Minia the other ship, with her pathetic cargo, will head straight for Halifax.

TROY, N. Y., April 22.—A. J. Halverson, one of the victims of the Titanic disaster whose body has been recovered, was the foreign representative of Cluett, Peabody & Co., collar manufacturers of this city. He was returning with his wife from South America, having gone to Europe for a brief visit. They postponed their departure to take the Titanic. Mrs. Halverson was saved.

### THAYER'S INSURANCE LARGE.

### Railroad Man's Heirs Will Receive $120,000 on Accident Risk.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Travelers' Insurance Company announced in this city that its liability among Titanic passengers was at least $1,000,000, and that claims would be paid promptly.

The family of John B. Thayer, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who went down with the Titanic, will receive $120,000 casualty insurance. Mr. Thayer had paid premiums since 1907. So far as is known here, George D. Widener and his son, Harry Elkins Widener, did not carry casualty insurance.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP.
Richard's Aseptic Supply Co., 1,777 Broadway.—Adv.

## Capt. Smith Saw Her Lights and Signalled For Assistance.

### REPLIED, BUT SAILED AWAY

### "She Answered," Officer Boxhall Tells Senate Committee Captain Said.

### STEWARDS OF SAME OPINION

### No Clue to the Identity of the Craft, but Others Saw Her Lights.

### ISMAY'S MESSAGES ARE READ

### Franklin Testifies That Eagerness to Get Men Home Was Only Natural.

### DIDN'T CARRY BOATS ENOUGH

### Line's Manager Admits That—Denies He Held Back News That Ship Had Gone Down.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—J. B. Boxhall, Fourth Officer of the lost Titanic, testifying before the Senate sub-committee to-day, suggests a possible explanation of the absence of panic after the liner crashed into an iceberg and was known to be sinking. That explanation is that there was a steamship only five miles away, her lights plainly visible, that was depended upon by Capt. Smith to come to their rescue in response to his signals of distress.

This ship, according to Boxhall, was steaming toward the Titanic. So close was it that from the bridge Capt. Smith and Boxhall plainly saw its masthead lights and then its red port light.

Both with rockets and with the Morse electric signal did the young officer hail the stranger. Capt. Smith and several others in the vicinity of the bridge declared at the time their belief that the vessel had seen them and was signaling in reply. Boxhall failed to see the replies, however, and in any case the steamer kept on its course obliquely past the Titanic without extending aid.

This and the admission by P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the White Star Line, that there were not sufficient lifeboats aboard the Titanic to care for the ship's company at one time, were the features of to-day's hearing.

**Crush Embarrasses Committee.**

J. Bruce Ismay, the Managing Director of the White Star Line, sat quietly throughout the proceedings within the shadow of the witness chair. By his side sat C. C. Burlingham, his attorney. Ismay looked was and haggard.

The committee met to-day in the ornate majority caucus room in the splendid Senate Office Building. Half an hour before the committee appeared the room was crowded with women. They bustled in and removed their hats and wraps as if they were at a play. There were no rules vigorous enough to keep them out, for they came armed with credentials from Congressmen and representatives of foreign powers. Senator Smith, the Chairman of the committee, sought to check the torrent, but it overwhelmed his efforts. The witnesses had difficulty in entering and in finding seats.

Chairman Smith seemed to be fearful of some demonstration of feeling on the part of the crowd. He arose and said:

"For my associates and myself I desire to make an announcement. The inquiry we are making is in obedience to a direction by the Senate and is for the purpose of ascertaining the important facts connected with the unfortunate loss of the Titanic.

"We are not at all concerned about the convenience of visitors at the hearing. We are concerned primarily to obtain the truth, and I desire each person here solely by sufferance of the committee and not for entertainment to know that any expression of any character will not be permitted. Any violation of this will result in changing these arrangements. I bespeak courtesy and kindness for the witnesses. As to whether these hearings can be conducted in this general open session has not been determined, but with a desire for no secrecy this course was adopted this morning, as it was pursued in New York."

All of the members of the committee were present. They are Senators Smith of Michigan, Chairman; Perkins of California, Bourne of Oregon, Burton of Ohio, Fletcher of Florida, Simmons of North Carolina, and Newlands of Nevada.

**Fourth Officer Boxhall's Story.**

Fourth Officer J. G. Boxhall was the second and last witness of the day. He took the witness chair at 2 o'clock and did not leave it until 5. He is 28 years old, and he has sailed the seas for thirteen years. For five years he has been with the White Star Company. Late in the day part of the story of the wrecking of the Titanic was told by him in answer to scores of questions. Pieced together the most striking part of his story runs:

"Second Officer Lightoller was on the bridge until 10 o'clock on Sunday, April 14. Then he was relieved by First Offi-

cer Murdock. It was a clear night. During all the time we were at sea we took the temperature of the water every two hours, but it did not tell us anything about icebergs. There were two men in the crow's nest. Their names were Flint and Leigh. No other watch was kept except the men on the bridge. Sometimes there is a watch stationed in the eye, which is the extreme forward point of the ship. I did not know that ice had been reported by other ships.

"At 9 o'clock Capt. Smith came along. It was the first time that evening that I had seen him. Mr. Ismay was not with him. I do not know whether the Captain and Mr. Ismay dined together, nor if they had been together at all that night. I was on the upper deck when the ship struck the iceberg. She fetched it a glancing blow on the starboard side, and after that there was some ice on board, but I don't know whether anybody had been hurt by it.

**Heard "Full Speed Astern" Order.**

"Just before the collision I heard the First Officer give the order three bells, which means something ahead. Right after that I heard the full speed astern order, and I went on the bridge and found the Captain there and also Fifth Officer H. G. Lowe. I heard First Officer Murdock say to the Captain: 'We tried to put her head off, but it was too late and she struck.' He also told the Captain that the watertight compartments were closed. I looked around and saw that the iceberg looked like a black object and was about thirty feet above the deck. Then I went to the steerage and found out the danger.

"I reported to the Captain and he told me to go below and I went down to where the mail clerks were sorting the mail and putting it into bags. I found several leaks. The ship was making water fast. Then I went back and told the Captain what I had learned and he gave the order to have the lifeboats launched.

"I worked out the ship's position and reported it to the wireless room. Then I went again on deck and helped to clear it ready for action. By that time the passengers were coming up fast. They walked around and were talking together."

"Was there any excitement?" asked Chairman Smith.

"I did not see any," replied Boxhall simply. "I helped to launch the boats and to man them. Then I got out some rockets and set them off as distress signals. My attention was well taken up with this work and I didn't know much else that was taking place on board the ship."

**The Ship That Calmly Sailed Away.**

"Did you see any lights?" asked the Chairman.

"Yes," replied the witness. "There was a light on our starboard and we used the Morse signals with our rockets but got no reply."

"Did you know what vessel it was whose light you saw?"

"No. I don't know."

"You are sure you saw another ship's lights?"

"Yes. She got close enough, so she seemed to me, to read our electric Morse signals. I told the Captain. He stood with me much of the time trying to signal her. He told me to tell her in Morse rocket signals 'Come at once—we are sinking.'"

"Did any answer come?" asked the Senator.

"I did not see them, but two men say they saw signals from that ship.

"How far away do you think that ship was?"

"Approximately five miles."

**Captain Thought He Saw Her Answer**

"Have you learned anything about that ship since?"

"No. Some people say she replied to our rockets and our signals, but I did not see it."

"By 'some people' whom do you mean?"

"Not passengers, but stewards and the Captain all declared they saw them."

"What lights did you see on the ship?"

"First we saw her masthead lights, and a few minutes later her red port lights. She was standing closer."

"Suppose you had had a powerful searchlight on the Titanic, could you not have thrown a beam on the vessel and compelled her attention?"

"We might."

"When I had set off the rockets," said Boxhall, in reply to other questions, "I went to the boat deck, and I was told to help man one of the boats. I went away in a full boat. There was another man in the boat but he could not speak English. A lady assisted me to row. I do not know who she was, but she helped me row all the time. We were about half a mile from the ship when she went down. I did not see the Captain after I rowed away."

Boxhall said he had rowed in the boat three-quarters of a mile when the Titanic went down. Before that he had rowed around the ship's stern to see if he could not take off three more persons for whom there was room. He abandoned the attempt, however, because he had with him only one man who knew how to handle an oar, and he feared an accident. His boat, he testified, was the first picked up by the Carpathia. That was about 4:30 in the morning.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ismay that night?"

"Yes, sir, before I left the ship. On the bridge just before the Captain ordered me below to take an emergency boat."

**No Lights on the Other Lifeboats.**

"When you boarded the Carpathia did you see any lights on any other lifeboats?"

"No. It was nearly daylight. It was daylight by the time I got my passengers aboard the Carpathia."

"Could you say any other lifeboats had lights besides yours?"

"I saw several with lanterns. These lanterns were beside the helmsman in each case and on the bottom of the boats. I would not say all the boats had lights."

Boxhall said he knew none of the American passengers personally, but he knew Colonel John Jacob Astor by sight.

The witness said he had crossed the Grand Banks many times before, but never before had seen field ice.

"Did you see Ismay when you got into the lifeboat?"

"No."

"When did you next see Ismay after you left the ship?"

"I saw him in a collapsible boat in the water afterward."

"Who else was in it?"

"Mr. Carter."

"Any other men?"

"Yes. I saw some men that looked like Filipinos—three or four of them."

**Many Women in Ismay's Boat.**

"Any women in it?"

"Yes, it was full of them—well, not exactly full of them, but there were many women, most of them foreigners."

"How long after you had reached the Carpathia did Ismay's boat arrive?"

"I cannot say exactly, but it was before daylight."

The Carpathia, he said, was steering by the green lights on his lifeboat. He said he saw other lights.

"Our green lights were special lights that I told one of the sailors to put in. I lighted them after we were lowered. The lights were very brilliant and attracted the Carpathia."

"That other man in the boat, who was he?"

"I don't know, but I heard he had a wife and children."

"Were they with him?"

"I could not say."

"Did you know anybody in the boat?"

"No, but I heard that one of the ladies was named Douglas."

Chairman Smith got back to the question of icebergs. He wanted to learn when Capt. Smith had said anything about receiving a wireless warning him of icebergs. The witness said he remembered that the Captain had said once that the ship was in the neighborhood of bergs, but he did not know whether or not the news had come from the Amerika of the North German Lloyd Line.

**The Titanic's Lifeboat Equipment.**

Then Boxhall was asked about the boats that had been sent away from the ship. The testimony of Second Officer Lightoller was to the effect that nearly all of the boats had been lowered into the water with only about half as many people as they would carry.

"How many life-saving boats were on the ship," Boxall was asked.

"There were fourteen lifeboats, two sea boats, and four collapsible boats," he replied.

"How many persons would each of the lifeboats carry?"

"About sixty-five each."

The witness added that the seaboats would carry twenty-five to thirty each and the collapsible boats about the same number.

"Did the Titanic have the full equipment of everything demanded by the Board of Trade?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did all of the lifeboats have the name Titanic painted on them?"

"Yes, Sir, every one of them."

"Were all of the boats lowered?"

The witness confirmed the story told by Lightoller about one of them being jammed in the tackle and another one sliding off into the water empty.

"Do you know what precautions the Captain of the Carpathia took when he found himself among the ice?"

"No, Sir."

"Well," said Senator Smith, answering his own question, "he doubled his lookouts."

**Saw No One Prevented from Entering Boats.**

"Did you see any bodies?"

"Yes, I saw one body, the body of a man lying on his side. He had a lifebelt on."

"There must have been hundreds of bodies about the Titanic?"

"But I saw no more."

"Did you hear of any persons refusing to enter the lifeboats?"

"I heard persons on the Titanic say some people refused."

"Did you see any one refuse to enter the lifeboats?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see any man, woman, or child prevented from entering a lifeboat?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see any ejected?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see any who got in from the water or see any in the water?"

"No, Sir," said Boxhall. "If I had seen any in the water I should have taken them into the boat."

Boxhall said the sea was calm and that in his opinion each of the lifeboats could have taken its full capacity. How many he had in his boat he never knew.

**Captain Not Away from the Bridge.**

Boxhall said he did not believe the Captain had been away from the vicinity of the bridge at any time during his watch.

"You say you could not see these great icebergs in the seaboat, but that you could hear the water lapping against them?"

"Yes, sir. It was an oily calm, and we could see nothing in the small boats."

"If the sea is smooth, then it is difficult to discern these icebergs?"

"Yes, Sir. I believe that if there had been a little ripple on the water the Titanic would have seen it in time to avoid it."

**Franklin the First Witness.**

The first witness of the day was P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, that controls the White Star line. He is a stout, smooth-faced man, and he bore the searching questions asked with the greatest patience and frequently declared that every scrap of information he has or could get was at the service of the committee. He appeared to be hurt at the statements accusing him of holding back the news that the Titanic had gone to the bottom, and told of the frantic efforts he made to get the precise truth.

At the outset he was asked for information about the International Mercantile Marine Company. He said that it was capitalized at $100,000,000 in common and preferred shares; $52,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds, $19,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, and about $7,000,000 in underlying bonds.

Chairman Smith wanted to know the names of the Directors of the company, but Mr. Franklin could not remember all of them. He mentioned the names of J. P. Morgan, Jr., George W. Perkins, P. A. B. Widener, and Mr. Ismay. A full list of them, he said, would be given to the committee later. Mr. Franklin said that he is mainly responsible for the White Star line.

A little later Chairman Smith began asking questions about the sinking of the Titanic, the various telegrams that had been sent and received, and how the real news came to New York. Mr. Franklin wanted the committee to believe that nobody connected with the company thought it possible for the Titanic to sink. They all believed her to be unsinkable, and hope was not given up until Monday evening at 6:27 o'clock, when a message came from Capt. Haddock of the Olympic that the Carpathia had reached the location of the Titanic at daybreak and had taken the survivors on board.

**Gave Out the News at Once.**

Then he immediately telephoned to some of the Directors, including J. P. Morgan, Jr., and to the reporters. He tried to tell the reporters the whole story as it came to him, but the minute he said that the ship had sunk at 2:20 A. M. every reporter disappeared. They rushed off to telephone the news to their offices. He did not give any orders to the Captain of the Carpathia or to any one else to suppress the news.

Chairman Smith wanted to know just what telegrams had been received at the White Star Line and what were those that had been sent out. Mr. Franklin produced a bunch of telegrams from his pocket and read them, one after another. There was one at noon that was relayed from Cape Race, saying that the Carpathia had picked up the Titanic's boats jammed with passengers. But this was regarded as mere rumor.

"We worked out the position of the Titanic on the chart," said Mr. Franklin, "and found her to be 1,060 miles from Halifax. We had no communication in that time from any ship or any authentic direct information whatever."

"Did any of these ships report their exact location?"

"They did not."

"Here is another message I sent. It was addressed to Capt. Haddock of the Olympic, at 8 A. M.:

"'Make every endeavor to communicate with the Titanic and advise position. Reply New York.'

"All during the morning we endeavored to get information from Montreal and the newspapers. We sent another message to the Olympic at 6 A. M. and asked her to ascertain the damage to the Titanic."

**No Definite News Until Monday Night**

"Did you have any information by that time from the Titanic?" Mr. Franklin was asked.

"None. Absolutely none," he replied, emphatically.

"About 1 o'clock we got a message from Haddock saying the 'Carpathia was in attendance and had picked up twenty of the Titanic's boats filled with passengers,'" Mr. Franklin continued. "We told the public this information, and said that except this one message from Capt. Haddock all others were mere rumors."

He declared he never talked to Marconi or any of the operators of the Titanic or Carpathia.

"Our whole effort," he said, "was to get in touch with the Carpathia, and find who was on board her. We asked the Olympic to stand by her and relay the messages."

About 3 P. M. Monday he sent a Marconigram to the Olympic for relaying to the Carpathia as follows:

"Do utmost and ascertain immediately disposition of Titanic's passengers and where they will land."

"About 6:27 to 6:30 P. M., April 15," he continued, "the following telegram was handed to me at 9 Broadway by Mr. Toppin, assistant to the operator:

"'Carpathia reached Titanic's position at daybreak. Found boats and wreckage only of Titanic. About 675 souls saved. Carpathia returning to New York.

"'HADDOCK, Captain of the Olympic.'"

**Made No Attempt to Censor News.**

"When that telegram was received I was dumbfounded. We figured the Olympic could be at the wreck at 9 o'clock that night, but she did not go there at all. The first news that we got that Mr. Ismay was saved on the Carpthia was a message received shortly after Capt. Haddock's relay of the Carpathia's message was received. It never entered our minds that there was such a serious loss of life until 6:27, when we got Capt. Haddock's message.

Mr. Franklin then read a number of telegrams he had sent to the Carpathia asking if all the life-saving craft had been accounted for and asking other vessels to stand by. He also asked for a complete list of the names of the survivors. At 2:45 on the morning of April 16, Mr. Franklin says, he got a wireless from the Olympic asking him to deny report that other survivors were on the Olympic and Virginian. This seemed to indicate that all of the persons on board the Titanic had been rescued.

"Did you make any attempt to censor any wireless messages from any vessel concerning news of the Titanic?" asked Chairman Smith.

"I emphatically did not," responded Mr. Franklin.

"Did any officer of the White Star Line try to control the wireless of the Carpathia or of any other vessel?"

"Most emphatically no."

Then Mr. Franklin was asked if he had received any message asking that the Cedric be held in New York until the Carpathia arrived. Mr. Franklin said that he had and read this message:

Most desirable Titanic crew aboard Carpathia should be returned earliest moment possible. Suggest you hold Cedric, sailing here daybreak Friday, unless you see any reason contrary. Propose returning on her myself. Please send outfit of clothes, including shoes, for me to Cedric. Have nothing of my own. Please reply. YAMSI.

Mr. Franklin said he replied:

Ismay, Carpathia.—Have arranged forward crew Lapland, sailing Saturday, calling Plymouth. We all consider most unwise delay Cedric, considering all circumstances. FRANKLIN.

This message also came from Mr. Ismay:

Send responsible ship's officers and fourteen White Star Line sailors and two boats to take charge of thirteen Titanic's lifeboats at Quarantine.

In other Yamsi messages Mr. Ismay asked Mr. Franklin to meet him at Quarantine. At 4:30 P. M. on April 16, Mr. Franklin says, he sent a message to Mr. Ismay appealing for an authentic account of the disaster. He did not get it.

Mr. Franklin said that the messages he had received from Mr. Ismay were natural enough, because the latter knew nothing of the conditions here. It was also the custom, he said, to ship sailors home as speedily as possible in order to protect them. Mr. Franklin had not told Mr. Ismay that a Senate investigation had been ordered, and he declared most emphatically that no attempt had been made to force the Titanic on her initial trip. Then Mr. Franklin said:

"I do not see how you can blame anybody for the wreck. We had the best commander, the ship was constructed as only three other ships are—with a view to making her as near unsinkable as possible.

"I have no direct knowledge of what life-saving devices the Titanic carried, because such matters do not come within my jurisdiction. But any intimation that the company tried to economize on its life-saving equipment is false."

"Was the ship equipped with a searchlight?" asked Senator Smith.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Franklin.

"Has there been any attempt on your part or on the part of any of your officers, to spirit away any of the officers or crew of the Titanic?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief there has been no such attempt. I would like to ask the committee, though, to examine the crew as quickly as possible in order that they may be sent home. These men are very difficult to control. People are constantly running after them, giving them presents to make them talk. They get into endless trouble, and can not be controlled as the ordinary seaman is, who is forced to report to the officers on boar dthe ship to which he belongs. We want to get them out of these temptations and send them where they can sign on another ship and go to sea again.

"Technically speaking, these men ceased to be in our employ when the ship went down, but we will take care of them. The worst these sailors could say wouldn't remedy the matter as far as I'm concerned. I wouldn't care a fig for what the members of the crew will say. The passengers are much more credible and reliable."

During the inquiry the telegram sent to Representative Hughes of West Virginia came up again. That message said that the Titanic was proceeding to Halifax, and that all of the passengers were safe, and would probably be landed on Wednesday. Mr. Franklin said he had no idea who could have sent that message. A very careful inquiry has been made, but no information could be obtained.

**Cost of the Titanic.**

"What was the cost of the Titanic?" asked Chairman Smith.

"One million five hundred thousand and odd pounds," replied Mr. Franklin.

"Complete and with all equipment?"

"Yes, Sir."

At the afternoon session of the committee Mr. Franklin was recalled, Senator Burton asked him about the watertight compartments and the blueprints of the vessel were produced and explained.

Senator Burton—When was the International Mercantile Marine Company organized?"

"In 1898."

"Where?"

"It is a New Jersey corporation."

"How long have you held the place of Vice President?"

"From about six or seven months after the company was organized."

"Do you know when it was intended to have the Titanic arrive in New York?"

"I never had any idea."

"Do you know why a commander of a ship should send a message to you by the way of Cape Race and not directly to your office?"

"For a long time that was the quickest way to get information, but we sometimes now get information ourselves."

**Not Enough Lifeboats.**

Questioned as to the life-saving equipment of his line's steamships, Mr. Franklin admitted that the ships did not carry boats enough to accommodate all passengers and the crew. The reliance hitherto placed on watertight compartments accounted for this. Senator Perkins questioned him at some length on this subject.

"The Titanic's equipment was in excess of the law," said the witness. "It carried its clearance in the shape of a certificate from the British Board of Trade. I might say that no vessel can leave a British port without a certificate that it is equipped to care for human lives aboard in case of accident. It is the law."

Senator Bourne took up the same line of questioning.

"Has anything been done with the equipment of other ships as a result of the disaster?" he asked.

"Most emphatically," answered Mr. Franklin. "On last Friday Mr. Ismay authorized that all our vessels be equipped with boats and rafts sufficient to take off every passenger and every member of the crew in case of accident."

**Titanic Not Built for Speed.**

Senator Newlands wanted to know how the speed of the Titanic compared with the speed of the Mauretania and Lusitania. Mr. Franklin thought the Titanic was a slower ship, because she was not built for speed.

"How fast are these steamships supposed to go?"

"That is entirely the business of the Captain and the crew."

Asked as to the dangers an ocean liner faces, Mr. Franklin said there is always danger from icebergs. There is not now so much danger in a fog because the wireless gives the location of ships and collisions can be avoided.

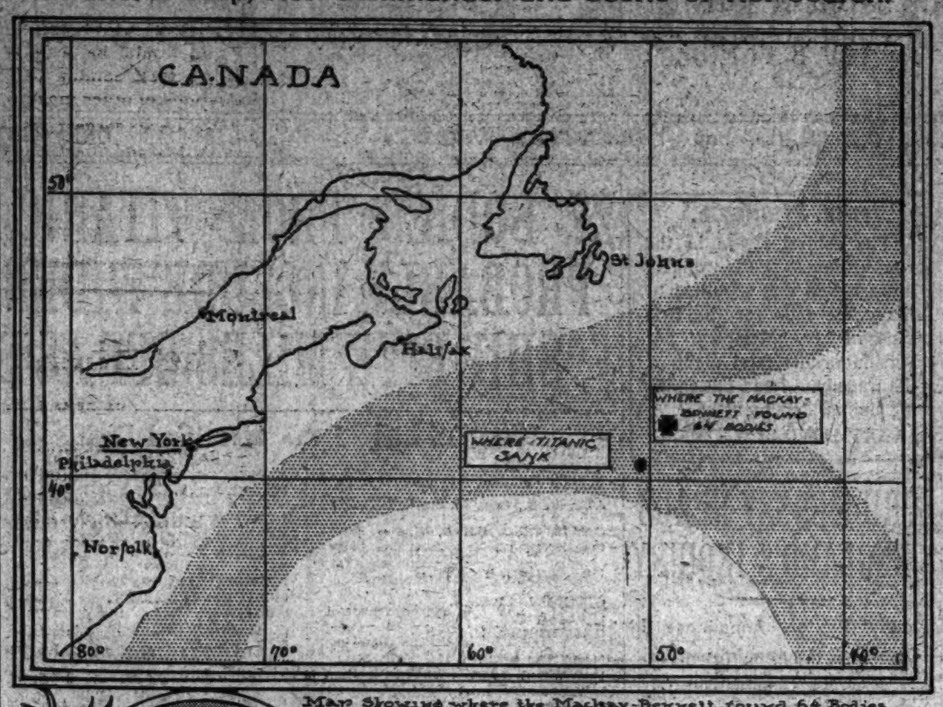
"How much insurance did the Titanic carry?"

"One million pounds," replied Mr. Franklin.

Then Boxhall was called and while he was on the stand the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

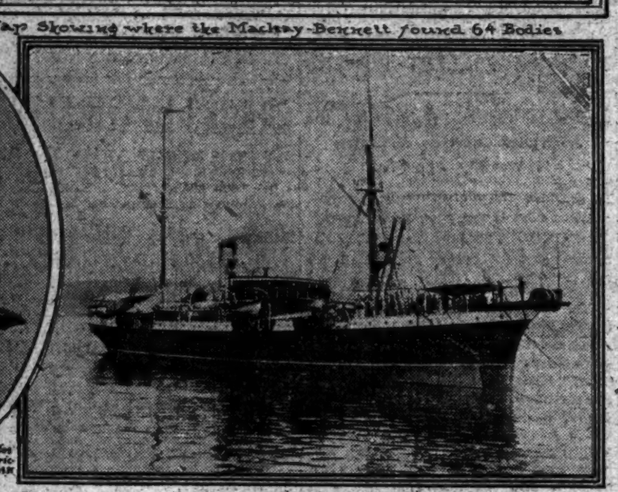
The crush at to-day's hearing was so great that the committee took testimony with some difficulty. To-morrow the hearing will be held in a smaller room which will accommodate only the newspaper men, the witnesses, the attorneys, and the investigators.

## Funeral Ship, Her Commander and Scene of Her Search.




Map Showing where the Mackay-Bennett found 64 Bodies

Capt. F. H. Larnder of the Mackay-Bennett



The Cable Steamer Mackay-Bennett

# NEWS OF SINKING AT CAPE RACE 2 P. M.

### Marconi Operator of the Olympic Tells When He Sent the Message.

### SHOULD HAVE GOT HERE SOON

### At 2:30 P. M., Under Normal Conditions, the White Star Should Have Known It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—Regarding the point whether the news of the sinking of the Titanic was kept back after the receipt of the news in New York, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day asked E. J. Moore, senior Marconi operator on the Olympic, at what hour the Olympic got the news from the Carpathia. He replied:

"About 3:30 on Monday afternoon, and within a very few minutes Capt. Haddock wrote messages conveying the information both to New York and Liverpool.

"I at once cleared both messages to Cape Race, and, speaking from memory, it was certainly not after 4 P. M. when Cape Race had the news. What delay occurred in transmitting the message by the land lines to New York, if any, I cannot say."

The difference in time between New York and the position where the disaster occurred is about two hours, so that, according to Mr. Moore, Cape Race knew of the sinking of the Titanic at about 2 P. M. on Monday, New York time.

It may be that the message was held back at Cape Race owing to pressure of work, but Mr. Moore thinks it ought to be easy to ascertain from the cable company who transmitted the message to New York.

Under normal conditions the White Star Company should have had the message not later than 2:30 on Monday afternoon, New York time.

Regarding the Frankfurt incident, Mr. Moore said he saw nothing remarkable in Phillips, the Titanic operator, calling the Frankfurt's operator a "fool," and refusing to enter into a wireless argument with him.

"He probably spoke little or no English," said Moore, "and when Phillips picked up the Carpathia he did exactly what any of us would do under similar circumstances, refused to waste valuable time in arguing. Anyhow, the Frankfurt's operator could and should have listened to the conversation between the Titanic and the Carpathia, which was equally applicable to him, and from the fact that the Frankfurt eventually reached the scene of the disaster he evidently did."

Mr. Moore said no doubt the reason why Phillips heard the Frankfurt much more distinctly than the Carpathia was due to the fact that the former is fitted with a more powerful wireless installation and not that the Frankfurt was nearer the Titanic.

## MESSAGES TO THE VIRGINIAN.

### Her Captain Unable to Explain the False Report of Towing.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—In an interview Capt. Gambell of the steamship Virginian, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, told this story of the rush of great liners to the Titanic's assistance:

"I left Halifax on April 13. At 12:40 A. M., ship's time, on April 15, I received the following message by wireless from Cape Race:

Titanic struck iceberg. Wants immediate assistance. Her position 41.16 north, 50.14 west.

"I at once altered my course to go to her assistance, 178 miles south, and I advised Cape Race and Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, of the fact. At 1:20 A. M. I got a further message from Cape Race, which read:

Titanic reports ship sinking. Putting women, children into boats. Olympic making all speed towards Titanic, but much farther off than Virginian.

"At 1:57 A. M., ship's time, the Titanic signals ceased abruptly as if the power had been suddenly cut off.

"At 3:45 A. M. I was in touch by wireless with the Russian steamer Birma and gave her the Titanic's position. She was then 55 miles from the Titanic and going to her assistance.

"At 4:45 A. M. I was in communication with the Californian of the Leyland Line. She was 17 miles north of the Titanic and had not heard anything official of the disaster. I marconied him as follows:

Titanic struck iceberg. Wants assistance urgently. Ship sinking. Passengers in boats.

"Shortly after this I was in communication with the Carpathia, Frankfort, and Baltic, all going to the Titanic.

"At 6:14 A. M. I marconied the California:

Kindly let me know position affairs, when you get to Titanic.

"She at once replied:

Can now see Carpathia taking passengers on board from small boats. Titanic foundered about 2 A. M.

"At 10 A. M. I received the following message from the Carpathia:

Turn back. Everything O. K. We have 800 on board. Return to your northern track.

"At the same time the Carpathia sent the following message to the Baltic:

Am leaving here with all on board, about 800, chiefly third-class and lot of stewards. Proceed on your voyage to Liverpool. We are proceeding to Halifax or New York under full steam.

"I then altered my course to the eastward and proceeded on my voyage.

"In addition to the above messages I learned from messages passing between the Carpathia and the Olympic that all of the Titanic's boats had been accounted for, and that a careful search had been made for the survivors among the wreckage and icefloes. I later learned that the Californian was going to remain in the vicinity for some time and that the Carpathia had left for New York with the survivors on board.

"I am quite sure that the Captain of the Carpathia would not have advised me to continue my voyage if I could have been of the slightest use."

Capt. Gambell was utterly at a loss to account for the dissemination of the false tidings which credited his ship with saiving the Titanic. He never actually crossed the spot where the Titanic went down, but at a distance of about seven miles across the dreary fields of ice he was able to locate it with the aid of the telescope.

"But for the wireless messages," he said, "we should never have known a word about this terrible catastrophe. We saw no wreckage, not even a bit of wood. Nothing, absolutely nothing, floated on the wide sea which could have given us a clue that we were passing near to the spot where a great ship went down with 1,000 souls."

In order to reach the vicinity of the wreck the Virginian went about 100 miles out of her proper course.

Her passengers knew in a general way that the Titanic had gone down and that many lives had been lost, but all reference to the catastrophe was excluded from the daily newspaper published on board the ship. It was deemed prudent not to harrow unduly the feelings of persons who were themselves at that moment crossing the Atlantic.

Capt. Gambell is not the editor of the Virginian's daily bulletin of news gathered chiefly through the medium of Marconigrams, but he is something more important. He is the censor.

## RESENT ATTACKS ON ISMAY.

### London Newspapers Criticise the Tone of Our Inquiry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—The London Daily Express, commenting on the Senate inquiry into the Titanic wreck, says:

"A little more of this biased investigation and a little more posturing by Senator Smith, a backwoods politician, who is obviously seeking the limelight in his own interest, will so swing public sympathy to the side of Mr. Ismay and the White Star Line.

"We hold no brief for or against Mr. Ismay. His account as a man must be settled with his own conscience. If that be clear, he may well disregard the heated invective of excited critics.

"It is at least clear that Mr. Ismay did no disgraceful thing. He has been attacked as if he were personally responsible for the disaster, as if he had committed some odious crimes, and tried to shuffle off his proper responsibility.

"Nothing that he did or failed to do has justified the personal attack upon him.

"We have no doubt the investigation undertaken by the Senate was inspired by admirable motives, and we agree that it might have served excellently the interest of humanity, but the introduction of violent animus by notoriety mongers and the gross prejudgment of the case can only have the effect of enlisting sympathy on behalf of their victims."

## MANY QUESTIONS FOR ISMAY.

### Senator Smith is Getting Them from All Parts of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Another interesting feature of the sudden death to New York of the Senate's subcommittee investigating the Titanic disaster came to light to-day. This is that the committee took steps before leaving for New York to prevent Vice President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine from having a preliminary conference with J. Bruce Ismay before the latter was summoned by the committee.

At the request of Chairman Smith of the sub-committee Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh issued an order that no one be allowed to go on the revenue cutter to meet the Carpathia at Quarantine, or to go up alongside the Carpathia as she entered the harbor except Senator Smith and his party. Mr. Smith's request to the Secretary of the Treasury was based on information that two officers of the White Star Line had filed requests for permission to get the Carpathia down the bay.

In the end, however, nothing came of the efforts of the officers. The Senate sub-committee reached New York too late to go aboard the revenue cutter, and all others were prevented from so doing. Mr. Smith and Mr. Newlands boarded the Carpathia at the dock, and subpœnas were served on Mr. Ismay, among others. After serving the subpœnas the committee was of an opinion that nothing further could be done, and conferences between Mr. Ismay and officials of the line have not subsequently been interfered with.

Mr. Ismay is not under surveillance, and while he would not be permitted to depart, he is in reality at large, though awaiting a summons to testify before the committee. It seems now that it will be some days before he takes the stand, as the committee is of the opinion that it is less of a hardship for him to remain in this country than it is for the seamen.

The plan of the committee now is to give precedence as much as possible to the foreign witnesses, especially to the ordinary seamen. The foreigners are all anxious to get away, and the committee, though determined to be guided only by the exigencies of the investigation, does not wish unnecessarily to inconvenience them.

Among the foreign witnesses is Major Arthur Peuchen of Toronto, Canada. He arrived voluntarily to-day in response to a telegraphic request from Mr. Smith. In view of the distance he has traveled to assist the committee an effort will be made to get his testimony immediately. Fourth Officer Boxhall of the Titanic, who was on the stand when the committee rose late this afternoon, will conclude his testimony to-morrow. He will probably be followed by Major Peuchen.

While the committee members refuse to discuss this phase of the matter, it is thought here that one reason why the foreigners are being asked to testify first is to avoid all possibility of international complications. It is officially stated that any protest has been filed through the British Embassy. But it is thought that if the British seamen were to be held here indefinitely, diplomatic representations might be made to have their return to England expedited.

Senator Smith has been deluged with suggestions from all parts of the country, and even from several foreign countries, of questions to be asked J. Bruce Ismay and other witnesses before the committee. There are already several hundreds of these suggestions. Some came by telegraph, others by cable, and the rest by letter.

Whether these suggestions comprise a series of questions from members or friends of the Widener family of Philadelphia cannot be ascertained here to-night. Senator Smith, when asked the direct question, made the positive assertion that he does not yet know whether he has or has not received such a suggestion as to questions to be asked on behalf of the Widener family. Bearing directly on this point, Senator Smith dictated the following authorized statement:

"Among the hundreds of communications which I have received containing suggestions of one kind and another from all parts of the country and from several other countries are included specific categorical interrogatories to be directed to numerous witnesses. I have not been able to examine all of these communications, and do not know from whom they have come.

"This mass of correspondence will be examined very carefully, but I shall not make public the names of the authors or the substance of these letters. Such information as they contain that is found to be of value will be considered, but at this time I am unable to say what portion will be used."

He added that some of the questions received by him are arranged categorically. These questions are being assorted and arranged by Senator Smith's secretary for use when certain witnesses take the stand.

# LORD MERSEY HEADS ENGLAND'S INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

national convention to suggest legislation for the safety of passengers.

Mr. Buxton reiterated the statement which he made last Wednesday that the total number of persons aboard the Titanic, according to the information of the Board of Trade, was 2,268.

Some of the members expressed anxiety regarding the attendance of witnesses at the British inquiry into the Titanic disaster. Mr. Buxton said he had no power to detain them.

"Have not we the same power as the American Senate?" asked Mr. Crooks.

"I have not such powers," Mr. Buxton replied.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford then asked:

"Will every passenger, officer, and man that can give evidence be detained in this country and will you be careful that what occurred in the sinking off Beachy Head of the steamer Oceana, when officers who manned the boats were allowed to leave the country before testifying, does not occur in this case?"

"I have no power to detain the passengers or crew," Mr. Buxton answered, "but the court of inquiry, which will be constituted before their arrival will have the fullest powers."

Mr. Crooks thought the replies of the President of the Board of Trade were unsatisfactory and he moved an adjournment of the House, which was carried.

The debate in the House as the result of Mr. Crooks's earlier motion began after dinner.

**Praises Senate's Promptness.**

On the resumption of debate Mr. Crooks said that in moving adjournment he had not intended to seek a vote of censure with respect to the President of the Board of Trade, but to give an expression of opinion to the public. No time should be lost in endeavoring to discover the cause of the disaster. They had no right to blame any one until they had heard the evidence. A commission should be set up at once and begin immediately to find out what persons could throw light on the catastrophe and take steps to bring them before the proper tribunal.

Referring to the action taken by the American Senate, he said:

"They did not wait to find out whether the law gave them power to subpœna and question persons who could throw light on the matter. They at once sent a committee out to intercept even the owners of the vessel, together with any others they wanted as witnesses. We have heard that they had no authority under the law to do so, but they did it and England has applauded them for doing it."

Replying, Mr. Buxton said that it had been decided to appoint a wreck commission to make a fuller inquiry into the Titanic disaster, of which Lord Mersey, ex-President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court, had consented to act as Chairman. He would be assisted by two others whose names would be announced later.

Since the question had been raised in the afternoon, he said, he had consulted Lord Mersey and ascertained that such a court would have full power to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses. It would be immediately constituted, he said, and would be in readiness to begin taking the evidence of survivors who arrive on the Lapland.

The proceedings of the inquiry, added Mr. Buxton, would be public. Arrangements have also been made through the British Consul General at New York to take affidavits of officers and other members of the crew who might be detained in the United States, as well as the evidence of passengers, who could give useful information.

Mr. Crooks expressed satisfaction at these assurances and withdrew his motion.

## LORD MERSEY LONG A JUDGE.

### Served Thirteen Years on the Bench Prior to 1910.

Sir John Charles Bigham, Lord Mersey, who is to head the Court of Inquiry on the Titanic disaster, was created Baron Mersey in 1910. He was born Aug. 7, 1840, the son of John Bigham, a merchant of Liverpool. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute, later studying in Berlin and Paris.

Admitted to the bar in 1870, he became a bencher of the Middle Temple in 1894. From 1895 to 1897 he served as Parliament as a Unionist from Liverpool. He was a member of the South African Committee of the House of Commons just previous to his being made a Judge.

He was first a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, serving twelve years, and then became President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court, serving one year. He was knighted when the judgeship was conferred upon him.

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# GIRL SURVIVOR HAS PRAISE FOR ISMAY

## Miss Rosenbaum Declares She Owes Her Life to White Star Head.

## FORCED HER INTO LIFEBOAT

### Declares He Was Among Last to Leave Sinking Titanic, Calling "Any More Women?"

"Out of all the criticism of J. Bruce Ismay, Managing Director of the White Star Line, because of his conduct following the Titanic disaster, there has come praise from a woman who declares that she owes her life to the White Star official. This woman is Miss Edith L. Rosenbaum of 45 Merrill Road, Far Rockaway.

Miss Rosenbaum told a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday that she was among the last who, preferring her chances on the sinking vessel to the risk of the lifeboats in an open sea, departed from the doomed liner. She was forced to take to the lifeboat only by the physical force of Mr. Ismay, who, she declares, caught her by the arm on the boat deck and thrust her down a narrow stairway to A deck, where she was heaved over safely into the life craft.

"I believe," said Miss Rosenbaum, "that Mr. Ismay must have entered his lifeboat at the very last moment, judging by the fact that I myself was among the last to leave the Titanic. I last saw him calling out, 'Any more women? If so, all off now!'

"I think that Mr. Ismay should not be censured, as he took his chances after all the women in that part of the ship had been saved."

"For forty-five minutes or more after the ship struck," says Miss Rosenbaum, "I loitered on the deck with others and listened to the jokes about the iceberg. There was not the slightest excitement. I was returning to my room when a Mr. Daniels, who had a cabin near mine, called to me in the corridor, 'Have you put on your life preserver? I understand that the order has gone out for all passengers to be provided with them.'

"After much difficulty in finding and adjusting her life belt Miss Rosenbaum, with others, several of whom I met on the stewards if it were really necessary for them to take such extreme precaution. They were told that the order had been sent out to have the life preservers ready only in compliance with the regulations of the Board of Trade. They were told that there was no danger of the vessel sinking.

"Assured of the safety of the Titanic, Miss Rosenbaum, with several others who had heard the steward's answer to their inquiry, proceeded to the lounge on Deck A. She remained there for a half or three-quarters of an hour, when the women were hastily summoned upon the boat deck. Later an order came for them to descend to A deck, and a second time she says they were sent back to the boat deck.

"Women were being placed in the lifeboats," continued Miss Rosenbaum, "as I stood perplexed on the boat deck. Just then I happened to turn around and I caught sight of a man standing in one of the doors. He was calling out and asking if all the women were being cared for. As he caught sight of me he motioned to me and I approached him. As I have said, this man was Mr. Ismay, who seized my arm and cried, 'Woman, what are you doing here? All women should be off the boat!' He thrust me down the passageway to A deck, where I found myself between two lines of men. I was picked up by two of them, carried to the side of the lifeboat, and thrust head into it head first.

"I screamed as I lurched into the craft, and at the same time lost both my slippers. I remonstrated against going out in the lifeboat, and some of the men pushed me back to the deck again, where I recovered my slippers.

"I had scarcely recovered from this painful experience when one of the men hastened to my side. It happened that he was an acquaintance I had made in Cherbourg, Mr. Mork, a miniature painter. He persuaded me to enter the lifeboat, and facilitated matters by allowing me to step upon his knee, gaining the lifeboat with less difficulty than the first time. The boat was not filled, and there were no other women in sight. As it swung out on the davits and lowered to the water Mr. Mork jumped in after me.

"There were only three oars in our lifeboat, and these were manned by two stewards and a petty officer. None of these was an able seaman, and we found them rowing on one side of the lifeboat, which was going around in a circle. There was no water, no food, no light of any kind in the lifeboat, and there was no compass, either."

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# WIRELESS SHIFTS ON ONLY 50 SHIPS

## Four Hundred British Vessels Each Carry Only One Operator —Absurd, Says The Standard.

## APPEALS FOR A NEW RULE

### Urging That Every Wireless Instrument on the Seas Should Be Available Continually.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—One of the lessons of the Titanic disaster to which special attention is being called by the London papers is that more Marconi operators are needed. The Standard says:

"The fact that the first call for help sent out by the Titanic was missed by the steamer Parisian owing to the operator being off duty throws a glaring light upon still another lamentable and reprehensible deficiency in those regulations which are supposed to be framed and enforced for the purpose of guarding the safety of ships and their human freights.

"After what has happened since the invention of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy and its application to seagoing vessels, no one will dispute that 'wireless' is a most important factor, a most valuable asset in the hands of those who go down to the sea in ships. Wireless has already saved hundreds of human lives, and, if it is dealt with in a proper, commonsense manner, will save hundreds more.

"Yet there is not a single regulation of the Board of Trade or any other authority framed with a view to insuring that the fullest possible benefit shall be derived from this most valuable of life-saving appliances. The Parisian only a hundred miles away from the scene of the disaster, did not hear the Titanic's call for help because her operator was not on duty.

"No blame is to be attached to the operator. He had had a hard day of constant work and his Captain had ordered him to bed. In the same circumstances twenty ships might have been twenty miles from the Titanic and not have known that a turn of the helm would save a thousand lives, and no blame could be attached to any one except those authorities who failed to insure that every wireless instrument on the seas should be able at all times to deliver its messages.

"The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has trained and turned out something like 1,000 operators. Of these about 500 are employed on ships of the British mercantile marine. The British ships fitted with wireless installations number about 450.

"This means that about fifty ships carry two operators and can maintain an efficient service. The remaining 400 take their chance. The cost of making them efficient would be exactly the cost of the salary and board of one additional operator. To install on a vessel a wireless instrument which may at any moment prove the means of saving hundreds of lives and to take no notice of it for many hours out of the twenty-four is little less ridiculous than putting a lookout in the crow's nest by day and sending him to bed at night without replacing him.

"This is no concern of the Marconi Company. They simply equip a vessel with the necessary apparatus and provide as many operators as are requested. So far the demand has not been equal to the supply.

"Most large vessels, like the Lusitania, Mauretania, Franconia, Cedric, Olympic, and other vessels of the Cunard, White Star, Canadian Pacific, and Allan Lines, carry two operators. Other vessels can, even if they are not required to do so."

## $100 EASILY WON FOR CHARITY.

### New York American Pays for Translation of "Mysterious Message."

Under the heading "Translate This Wireless Cipher Message, Get $100!" The New York American yesterday printed the following:

"If any rurhuman alegroness pessimabo herkeinsur haaning aboard claiming have alforjia from me capitayrle false overgorded to orbine with all comparvero consistent with precedias festivitas made sinturaus ipsuliess modify catedratess and eulabiado procedure and ditfico ergous enervelais or enerveront. "SUMNER."

One hundred dollars will be paid by The New York American for the correct translation of the above wireless message. It was sent from the Marconi office in New York and relayed to the Carpathia by The American's wireless operator aboard the Mary Scully, which had been sent by this paper to offer aid to the exhausted doctors, operators, and others aboard the Carpathia.

Within a few hours after the paper was on the streets, a man who was in a position to read the cipher and to prove the correctness of the translation had won the reward. The lucky man was Charles P. Sumner, general agent in New York of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited.

The offer of the reward was called to the attention of Mr. Sumner yesterday by one of the employes of the Cunard Line.

The notice made Mr. Sumner laugh heartily, and if his comment had been put into code a liberal translation of it would have read something like this:

"That's the easiest $100 I ever heard of, and I guess I might just as well get it as not and give it to some deserving charity."

Accordingly a letter was sent to The American office in which Mr. Sumner announced that he was ready to win the reward. A translation of the message was inclosed.

Within a short time of the delivery of the translation at The American office, one of the editors of the paper called up a downtown news office and asked for certain information. The information was forthcoming.

The next move shifted to the Cunard offices in State Street, when two reporters for The American appeared there freighted with two $50 bills. They came for proof that the translation was genuine. They were shown the code book and admitted that the translation was correct and that Mr. Sumner was entitled to the reward. He received it.

The cipher message, which was sent to Capt. Rostron of the Carpathia, and, by the way, was received by him direct from the land station and not by relay from the tugboat Scully, as The American declared, told the skipper of the rescuing vessel that he was to proceed with all dispatch to New York and that arrangements had been made with the United States Government whereby the customs and immigration regulations had been waived in favor of the Titanic survivors, and that the Captain was to proceed to his pier no matter what the hour of his arrival was, whether in the day or night.

The message ended with instructions that he was not to permit any unauthorized persons to board his vessel either at sea or in the harbor of New York, and that in speeding to New York he was to keep in mind the safety of his passengers and ship.

That was all there was to it and The American could have got the translation from the Cunard office without the payment of one cent had some one taken the trouble to have gone there and asked for it.

Mr. Sumner presented the $100 reward to St. John's Guild to be used in the support of its floating hospital for children.

## WANTS LIGHT FROM HADDOCK.

### London Express Thinks the Delay in News Needs Explanation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—Commenting on Capt. Haddock's official report to his line, in which he endeavors to explain the jumble of wireless messages which caused the circulation of false tidings of the Titanic's safety, The London Daily Express says:

"These explanations do not wholly exonerate the operators who, rushing to conclusions, set going the falsely optimistic stories, but they dispose of the more sinister idea that the false news was being deliberately exploited for financial purposes.

"One mystery Capt. Haddock did not clear up. Why was it the world was kept in ignorance of the fate of the Titanic till between midnight and 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, nearly twenty-four hours after the disaster?

"Capt. Haddock did not state at what time he received the message announcing that the Titanic had foundered. It is shown that he had notice to this effect posted on the Olympic at 6 o'clock on Monday evening."

Harold Cottam, the wireless operator of the Carpathia, says that he did not send news that the Titanic had sunk to the Olympic until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Olympic first got in touch with the Carpathia's short-range apparatus.

## ICEBERG DETECTOR NEEDED.

### Government Points Out Opportunity for Scientific Inventors.

The sinking of the Titanic has called attention to a field for inventors in the making of an instrument which will be an infallible detector of the presence of icebergs. The U. S. Hydrographic Office in a statement issued yesterday calls attention to this. The hydrographers point out that little reliance can be placed upon temperature observations as a means of indicating with certainty the nearness of ice fields with the apparatus such as every vessel carries.

The temperature of the air falls as ice is approached, especially on the leeward side, but generally only at an inconsiderable distance. The fall of the temperature of the sea water is sometimes a sign of the proximity of ice, although in regions where there is an intermixture of cold and warm currents, as at the junction of the Labrador current and the Gulf Stream, the temperature of the sea has been known to rise as ice is approached. If a berg be grounded, water flowing past it will be lowered in temperature and thus give indication of ice.

The officials of the Hydrographic Office believe that invention will solve the problem. Within a month, it is announced, Dr. H. T. Barnes, a professor of physics in McGill University, Montreal, has opened correspondence with the Hydrographic Office regarding a discovery of his whereby he detects changes of temperature in sea water to one-thousandth of a degree.

His micro-thermometer, the hydrographers say is a modification of the electrical resistance thermometer and operates on the same principle. By its means on board the Canadian Hudson Bay steamer Stanley, in the summer of 1910, during a trip to Hudson Bay experiments were made which encouraged the hope that his system, when perfected, will detect not only the proximity of ice but also the approach to land and shoal water.

## SAILOR FATHER SEEKS SON.

### Younger McCarty Probably Lost with the Titanic.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. JOHNS, N. B., April 22.—Michael McCarty, a steward on the Allan Line steamer Victorian, which arrived here today, is seeking information concerning the fate of his son, Frederick J. McCarty, who was a bedroom steward on the Titanic.

The Victorian on Wednesday passed though the ice fields in which the White Star Liner met her fate, and was obliged to run at half speed for the day. On Thursday morning the news of the disaster was received by wireless, and since that time the senior McCarty has been worrying for the safety of his son.

The younger McCarty was 27 years old and leaves a widow and three children in Southampton and his mother in Liverpool.

There was no steward named McCarty saved from the Titanic. There was, however, a seaman named S. McCarthy among the rescued.

## $1,000,000 FOR NAVY WIRELESS.

### Stations to Link All of Our Insular Possessions.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A worldwide system of wireless communication for the American Navy, to include stations at Panama, Southern California, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, and the Philippine Islands, at a total cost of $1,000,000, will be authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to be favorably reported in two weeks.

While no battleships are authorized, the measure provides for an increase of 4,000 in the number of enlisted men in the navy and for 400 marines and 18 officers of marines.

The committee contends that seamen are needed rather than fighting ships.

## CONEY MECHANIC LOST.

### Adelman Had Gone to Paris to Install "Witching Waves."

Among those who lost their lives in the Titanic were Franz Adelman, his wife, and his mother, Mrs. Christine Adelman. Adelman had been chief mechanic of the Witching Waves Company at Coney Island. Recently he went to Luna Park, Paris, where he installed a similar piece of mechanism for his employers. For this work he received second class passage for himself, his wife, and his mother in the French liner La Provence, together with a money bonus.

Hearing of the Titanic, he changed his steamship accommodations and spent his extra money to go on the new ship.

# ANCESTOR OF ROTHES SAVED A PRINCESS

## Bit of Ancient Family History May Have Inspired the Countess-Oarswoman.

## "GRIP FAST," SAID RESCUER

### "Gin the Buckles Bide," Replied the Princess—Coat of Arms and Motto Derived from Incident.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—The Countess of Rothes, who steered one of the Titanic's boats, was unconsciously reenacting a piece of ancient family history.

Nearly 500 years ago this month, a Scottish Princess, who was in danger of drowning, was saved under dramatic circumstances by an ancestor of the Earl of Rothes.

The Earldom of Rothes was created during the fifteenth century. Some time before this a young Princess was in danger of drowning. It is believed she attempted to ford a stream, but got into difficulties.

Reaching down from his horse a rider lifted up the distressed Princess and placed her behind him.

"Grip fast!" he said, turning to her, as the horse plunged his way through the stream, and the lady, evidently gifted with a sense of humor, replied: "Gin the buckles bide."

Her reference was probably to the buckles of the riders' jacket.

To this day the motto of the Rothes family is: "Grip fast!" while three buckles are included in the coat of arms.

The Earl of Rothes's family, on being interviewed, said that the Countess of Rothes could not be called an athlete or a sportswoman in any sense of the word. To describe her as an expert oarswoman was "wrong."

Nevertheless the Countess of Rothes seems to have done sterling work and to have been comfort and inspiration to other women. Perhaps she recalled the family motto, "Grip fast!"

## PROBLEM IN DAMAGE SUITS.

### All Depends Upon Ismay, Declares U. S. Commissioner.

Regarding the view taken by a number of lawyers that the presence aboard the Titanic of J. Bruce Ismay would have an important effect on the rights of passengers and shippers of freight to collect damages, on the ground that if no Director of the company had been aboard there could be no doubt that the responsibility for driving the vessel at high speed through the ice field would rest solely with Capt. Smith, and that in the language of the law the accident would have occurred without the "knowledge or privity" of the owners, United States Commissioner Thomas Alexander said yesterday:

"It all depends on Mr. Ismay. If it can be proved that he knew there was ice about and that he induced the Captain to proceed at full speed, the Courts would be likely to hold that the ship was lost as the result of a course taken with the 'privity and knowledge' of her owners.

"The procedure which will be followed probably is that the International Mercantile Marine Company will apply here through its agent for the appointment of a Trustee for all that is left of the Titanic, and will present a petition setting forth that she is lost. In the ordinary course, if there is no question of one of the owners being responsible, suits for damages could then be brought only against the property held by the Trustee. But, as Mr. Ismay was aboard in this instance, the situation may be entirely changed.

"It should also be noted that where the owners can claim the limitation of liability on the ground that they had no knowledge or privity as to the circumstances that led to the accident suits for damages cannot affect their insurance money. Of course in any suits brought in this country the American law alone applies, and the provisions of the British statutes are of no importance."

The British Mercantile Shipping act of 1900 limits the liability of owners who have been at fault in the loss of a vessel as far as freight is concerned to $40 for each ton of the ship's tonnage and to $75 a ship's ton for the entire liability. It is not likely, however, so it is said, that if claimants can show that Mr. Ismay had any control over Capt. Smith's actions or had conferred with him with regard to the ice, the Federal Courts here would recognize any limit to the claims that might be proved against the company.

The families of the drowned and injured members of the Titanic's crew will also be able to claim substantial damages under the recent British Workmen's Compensation acts, under which the damages for deaths or injuries have been settled and a simple procedure for their recovery provided.

## INSISTS HIS STORY IS TRUE.

### Klein to Point Out to Investigators Officers He Says Were Drunk.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 22.—"It isn't necessary to keep me under arrest. I'll willingly go to Washington and point out the officers and the members of the crew surviving who were intoxicated when the Titanic struck the iceberg," was the declaration made by Luis Klein, Titanic sailor, to Federal officials to-day just before he left for the capital to give his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee. Klein sticks to his story that the lookout was asleep and others of the officers and crew on board the Titanic were intoxicated and to blame for the disaster.

"I'm telling the truth," he declared through a Hungarian interpreter to-day. Klein is held on the technical charge of mutiny. This, however, was nolled to-night when he signed an agreement to proceed to Washington and give his testimony. Belief in his story was strengthened to-day when he was put through a gruelling cross-examination by Federal officers. He was warned of the serious nature of his charges.

"I realize the serious nature of the charges I am making," he said. "I have nothing to fear, for I shall tell the truth. I will point out to the committee officers of the Titanic if they are present at the hearing. I mean the ones who had been at the dinner party that night and had been drinking. I don't remember their names, but I'll know them when I see them."

Klein is unable to read or speak English, yet he was able to tell a story of the wreck of the Titanic that could not be broken down. White Star officials admitted to-day that Klein may have been one of the survivors. Klein says he remembers little of what happened to him after being taken aboard the Carpathia and until after his arrival in New York, on account of his harrowing experiences. On account of his weakened condition District Attorney Denman has arranged that he be given medical attention when he arrives in Washington.

## FORTUNE FAMILY PROSTRATED.

### Survivors Start To-day in Special Train for Canadian Home.

Mrs. Mark Fortune and her daughters, Ethel, Alice, and Mabel, survivors of the Titanic; H. C. Hutton and his wife, who was formerly Miss Clara Fortune, and Charles H. Allen, fiancé of Miss Ethel Fortune, will leave New York this morning on a special train for Montreal, whence they will proceed to their homes in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

From Mr. Allen, who is the grandson of Sir John Allen, former Lord Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the following statement was obtained last night at the Hotel Belmont, where the family has been staying:

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and myself, who came to this city to meet Mrs. Fortune and her daughters, have refrained from asking any questions as to the circumstances surrounding the wreck of the Titanic because every reference to the disaster causes the women to become hysterical. They are still grief-stricken and physically prostrated. The only story which we have been able to get has been gathered from disconnected remarks made by them at various times.

"They declare that Mr. Fortune, Charles, the son, Mrs. Fortune, and the three girls were in adjoining rooms reserved by them in the first cabin of the Titanic when the vessel struck. The woman knew nothing of the accident until they had been informed by Mr. Fortune, who awakened them. When they reached the deck they heard the cry: 'All women this way!' They joined the line of women, and saw the first few lifeboats filled.

"Before they left the ship a boat containing a number of men passengers was lowered on the starboard side. Among those in the boat was a gentleman who had distributed hymn books to the first cabin passengers on Sunday. This gentleman had been pointed out to them as J. Bruce Ismay. The boat in which this man, supposed to be Ismay, left was only partly filled. Mrs. Fortune and her daughters left the Titanic on Lifeboat 10, which was the sixth boat to be lowered.

"They were unwilling to leave the vessel without father and brother, but Charley reassured them by taking possession of the valuables which his mother carried, declaring 'I'll take care of these. We're going on the next boat.'

"In the boat in which Mrs. Fortune and her daughters left the ship were a number of men passengers, as well as an officer, two stokers, a Chinaman, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dick of Calgary, Alberta, and a number of women and children. None of the men could row, or at least none made an attempt to take the oars, with the exception of one of the stokers. The result was that Miss Ethel and Miss Mabel each handled an oar.

"Hugo Ross and Thompson Beattie, both from Winnipeg, refused absolutely to enter the boat in which Mrs. Fortune and her daughters escaped and assisted in loading it with women and children, until it carried more than fifty persons.

"Before the Titanic went down those on the lifeboat saw the lights go out, which made the boat look considerably nearer. She seemed to loom up as a black hulk against the horizon and then suddenly plunge from view.

"All the women declare that they were treated with every consideration on board the Carpathia. They were crowded into one stateroom, but this was to be expected, with the overcrowding which had resulted from the rescues."

IF a shirt could be elected to a third term it would be a Manhattan. It always meets itself coming back the second season in the imitations of other makers.

We are its largest retailers. New madras effects, silk stripes and silks. $1.50 to $6.

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**The Shear Superiority**
of Saks Clothes for Men

¶ The sheer superiority of Saks Clothes for Men is largely shear superiority. Their distinctiveness is a matter of design—their individuality a matter of intuition—their tailoring a matter of talent—their style a matter for comment wherever worn.

¶ But, to go to the root of the matter, perhaps the most important consideration of all is shears. It is not second to designing, for the success of a design, whether it be of a battleship or a suit of clothes, depends upon an appreciative interpretation. We call shears the interpretative factor in tailoring.

¶ Just notice the lines of a Saks garment. See with what accuracy and grace they fulfill their purpose. There is something more in this than mere shears—there is shear-intelligence of the highest order. There is that individuality expressed which is the fruition of years of effort. There is that quiet elegance which all men want and we alone can offer.

Beginning this morning

**Sale of Chauffeurs' Suits and Auto Coats**

at remarkably liberal price savings

¶ There is such a constant and consistent demand for motor apparel in our Auto Department that opportunities for special sales come few and far between. In the present instance, however, we have just one hundred Chauffeurs' Suits at a special price, and with these we have included 52 Spring auto coats, more or less broken in sizes.

**Chauffeurs' Suits, with two pairs of trousers,** made of gray serge and Oxford whipcords, in Norfolk and pleated models. The materials are excellent, and the tailoring is fully up to the Saks standard.
Regularly 37.50 & 40.00. . **special today at 25.00**

**52 Spring Auto Coats,** for Owners or Chauffeurs, in light and medium weight cheviots, whipcords and rainproof cloths. Broken sizes.
Formerly sold up to 50.00. . **special today at 19.50**

**Saks & Company**
Broadway at 34th Street

***"You Must Take Sanatogen Regularly for Several Weeks" is but an echo of what fifteen thousand physicians have already said—***

—said to many times fifteen thousand men and women—who came to them at a time when they felt their nerve-grip was slipping.

The advice they gave *was the result of day-to-day experience*—personally and professionally satisfying experience with Sanatogen as the *one thing* that best meets the needs of a nervous system on the rocks of energy-fag.

Fifteen thousand physicians know—and have said so over their signatures—that Sanatogen, as a revitalizing, renewing agent, furnishes exactly *the right answer* for nervous systems undermined by mental strain, worry or bodily ills. They have endorsed Sanatogen as a food tonic capable of rebuilding starved-out nervous systems by furnishing them with the food necessary to renewed energy.

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consists of two nutritive elements—glycero-phosphate and purest albumen—combined in exactly the right proportions. Together they furnish a compound that is eagerly absorbed by the starved cells, a compound capable of increasing the efficiency of the digestive organs, stimulating mental processes and raising the tone of the entire system.

When fifteen thousand physicians say Sanatogen will do all this for tired-out nerves—that it is the answer to the call of science for a worthy aid to hungry nerves—does it not contain a suggestion for you?

Write for a Free Copy of "Our Nerves of Tomorrow"

The work of a physician-author, beautifully illustrated, which tells you some really interesting things about your nervous system, facts which vitally affect your well-being and which therefore you ought to know. This book also tells the story of Sanatogen convincingly from the point of view of a physician, but so that any layman can understand it.

*Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, $1.00, $1.90, $3.60*

*Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, send upon receipt of price by*

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO. 26 Irving Place, New York

**Prof. Thos. B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D.**
The well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphoric condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

**Lady Henry Somerset**
The prominent social reform advocate, writes:
"Sanatogen undoubtedly expires sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

**Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.**
The eminent novelist, statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

**John Burroughs**
The distinguished naturalist and author, writes:
"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

**His Excellency, Prof. Dr. Van Leyden**
Director, First Medical Clinic, Berlin University, writes:
"I have gladly and frequently prescribed Sanatogen in cases of delicate patients, in my clinical as well as in my private practice and am extremely satisfied with the results."

You can "talk through your hat" to the world at large: a Young hat reflects your good taste and discernment.

Young Derbies & Soft Hats, $3 and $4

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# OLYMPIC CALLS FOR 16 MORE LIFEBOATS

### They Accommodate 1,040 Persons, and She Will Carry Them on Her Return Trip.

### OTHER LINES FOLLOW SUIT

### Plans of the New White Star Liner Gigantic to be Changed as a Result of Titanic Disaster.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—Whatever the Board of Trade may do, the disaster to the Titanic is causing several leading passenger steamship lines to take immediate steps to increase the number of boats their vessels carry. In some cases companies have already decided to supply sufficient lifeboats to accommodate every person on board. Altogether forty additional collapsible lifeboats will be carried by the Olympic when she sails for New York on Wednesday.

Hugh A. Allan, Chairman of the Allan Steamship Line, said: "We are arranging to put eight more lifeboats on the Tunisian immediately. As soon as we can obtain them, additional boats will be supplied to all ships of the line sufficient to carry every passenger and every member of the crew wherever there is enough deck space to hold them. In my opinion the Titanic disaster will result in two wireless operators being carried by every liner crossing the Atlantic."

The Welin Davit and Engineering Company announces that as an immediate consequence of the calamity they have sent away deck plans for an important transatlantic vessel making provision for forty-four boats. Had it not been for the Titanic disaster, the vessel probably would have been fitted out with only twenty or twenty-four boats.

BELFAST, April 22.—Each of the sixteen new lifeboats ordered for the Olympic from Messrs. Harland & Wolff accommodates 65 persons, or a total of 1,040. In shipbuilding circles in the city it is now accepted as inevitable that the plans for the Gigantic, now being built by Harland & Wolff for the White Star Line, will undergo considerable alteration from those finished by Robert Chisholm, draughtsman to the firm, who went down with the Titanic. The only question to be decided is whether the plans can be altered as desired without undoing some of the work already done on the Gigantic, which is four months advanced in construction.

## RUSH TO MAKE OLYMPIC SAFE.

### Otherwise, It Is Said, Passengers and Crew Will Refuse to Sail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—Ceaseless efforts are being made at Southampton to put enough boats aboard the Olympic before her sailing on Wednesday.

It is absolutely essential that this be done, for otherwise, it is understood, the passengers and crew insist that the sailing be postponed.

It has not been possible to get the necessary number of solid lifeboats in time, but thirty-five additional collapsible boats arrived aboard this afternoon, and five more are expected.

The boat deck will be almost entirely filled with boats. A thorough testing of all the life-saving appliances, and, possibly, an elaborate boatdrill will be held before the Olympic sails again.

The Olympic will take aboard at New York the lifeboats of the Titanic, which are now there.

## DEMANDS MORE LIFEBOATS.

### Boston Meeting Also Calls for Constant Wireless Service.

BOSTON, April 22.—Boston's tribute to the heroic courage of the men and women who went down to their death in the steamship Titanic was paid this afternoon at a memorial meeting in Faneuil Hall. Resolutions were adopted advocating that a sufficient number of boats be carried in the future by ocean liners, and that a wireless operator be on duty at all times when the steamer is at sea.

Various speakers representing the Church, State, city, and educational institutions paid their tributes to the heroes and heroines on the Titanic. Among those who spoke were Gov. Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Cardinal O'Connell, Bishop Lawrence, President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and President Hamilton of Tufts College.

## THREE BRAVE OFFICERS.

### Dr. O'Loughlin and Pursers McElroy and Barker on Honor Roll.

In telling the story of the loss of the Titanic more light is being shed upon the conduct of the ship's officers. Three men who lost their lives were well known to hundreds of transatlantic travelers, and their duties brought them into more intimate contact with the passengers than even with the navigating officers.

They were Dr. W. F. N. O'Loughlin, surgeon; H. W. McElroy, purser, and R. L. Barker, assistant purser. The last two were last seen on the boat deck by Second Officer Lightoller just before he left the vessel by jumping overboard. They and their assistants were bringing up bags which are believed to have contained the ship's papers, money, and passengers' valuables.

Dr. O'Loughlin was the oldest physician, in point of service, afloat. He had been going to sea forty years, and in that time he had made a host of friends, many of them the most prominent men and women in the United States and England.

Dr. O'Loughlin was 62 years old. He was born in Naase, County Kerry, and after a course at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He was a nephew of Dean O'Loughlin of the Catholic University of Dublin. He was on the Britannic when in 1887 she rammed the steamship Adriatic.

Dr. O'Loughlin made his rounds of the steerage at 10 o'clock the night the Titanic sunk. Afterward he went to the room of Frederick M. Hoyt and his wife and got them on deck. It was Dr. O'Loughlin who assisted Mrs. Hoyt into a boat, and it was he who shoved Mr. Hoyt overboard to be picked up by a boat. It was the doctor's wish to be buried at sea. The last time he was seen on board he had a life preserver in his hand. He would not put it on.

"I don't think I will ever need this," he is reported to have said to a friend.

McElroy, the purser, was 38 years old. He had been in the White Star service for thirteen years and for three years he had served on the troopship Britannic, during the Boer war. Mr. McElroy was married. He had served on the Majestic and was the purser on the Olympic until he was transferred to the Titanic. Mr. Parker formerly served as purser on the Majestic. He left a widow.

## EDGAR J. MEYER ANOTHER HERO

### Helped Mrs. Harris Into a Boat and Died with Her Husband.

Edgar J. Meyer is a name to be added to the list of those who perished nobly on the Titanic. His wife was saved. It has been impossible to interview her, but through Eugene Meyer, Jr., her husband's brother and business partner, she has told some of the incidents of their parting on the deck of the Titanic.

Mr. Meyer helped in getting the lifeboats over the side. He attempted to place her in the first of these, but she refused to go, and so he turned to helping other women and children to enter them, encouraging all with his own cheerfulness and energy. Only his wife knew that his cheerfulness was assumed. Finally, he compelled her to enter a boat. It was the boat in which Major Peuchen

Edgar J. Meyer.

left the ship as one of its crew. She never saw her husband again.

But Mrs. Henry B. Harris saw him and noted his gallantry and courage; and when the survivors were taken on the Carpathia, Mrs. Harris, herself bereaved, sent word to her that it might comfort her to know that Mr. Meyer died like a gallant gentleman and a hero.

Mrs. Harris told Mrs. Meyer that Mr. Meyer had assisted Mr. Harris in placing her in the last boat, and that he, Mr. Harris, Mr. Douglas, and one of the ship's officers lowered them over the side. The ship already was low in the water, and as the lifeboat drew away Mrs. Harris saw Mr. Meyer, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Douglas making toward the stern of the boat with their lifebelts on.

Edgar J. Meyer was the youngest of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer. He was 28 years old, and had been married two years and a half. He leaves in addition to his widow a little girl about a year old. Mr. Meyer was a graduate of Cornell University, where he took his degree as a Mechanical Engineer. A method discovered by him at that time of measuring velocity of flame propagation in gas engines has since been incorporated into the text books. After graduation he joined his brother in business in Wall Street. He was recognized for his ability, but he was valued even more highly by those who came in contact with him for his gentle and pleasant personality and his manly and straightforward manner.

## GERMAN LAW STRICT.

### Hamburg-American Line Assures Passenger in Regard to Lifeboats.

The Hamburg-American Line is giving assurances to its patrons that none of its steamships will leave port hereafter without having a lifeboat capacity greater than the number of its passengers. 'In a letter to a passenger who had inquired in regard to the life-saving equipment of the President Lincoln, J. P. Meyer, assistant to the General Manager of the line, said:

The steamship President Lincoln will carry on the voyage in question considerably less than 1,000 passengers, and her boat capacity is for 1,630 persons. The German law regarding lifeboat equipment is stricter than that of any other country, and you may be assured that our company will hereafter limit the capacity as to passengers to the number of persons who can be carried in the lifeboats.

The President Lincoln sails from New York at 1 P. M. Thursday.

### Canadian Commissioner Among Lost.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 22.—E. A. Sjostedt, who was drowned in the wreck of the Titanic, was returning from a mission for the Dominion Department of Mines. Mr. Sjostedt was a mining engineer, and went to Sweden to study methods of economically treating copper sulphide ores. His report, of course, was lost with him.

### For International Conference.

HAMBURG, April 22.—The National Marine Association to-day forwarded an appeal to the Foreign Office in Berlin to convoke an international conference to draft regulations regarding the life-saving equipment of ocean-going vessels.

# LIFEBOATS ON ALL LINERS ANTIQUATED

### John Hyslop, Venerable ex-Official of New York Yacht Club, Points Out Gross Negligence.

### URGES IMMEDIATE REFORM

### Tells Personal Experiences in Lowering Small Craft in Time of Emergency—Davits at Fault.

John Hyslop, the venerable yacht owner, sailor, and writer on nautical matters, who was for seventeen years Official Measurer for the New York Yacht Club, asked THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to urge that every facility to safeguard life at sea be no longer neglected.

Mr. Hyslop, who, since he ceased to be the yacht club's official measurer, has been living at 4 River View Terrace, opposite East Fifty-eighth Street, is 78 years old. During his half-century of practical experience as a yachtsman and sailor, he has four times found himself face to face with the problem of quickly launching lifeboats in the open sea.

On three of these occasions he sought to save the lives of men and boys who had been swept overboard. The other attempted launching was when the steamship Mohegan struck the Manicle Rocks off Falmouth, Eng., in 1908. In the first three cases, boats could not be launched at all because of the poor facilities. In the case of the Mohegan, only one boat could be cleared, because of the inadequate appliances, and that one was damaged.

The Captains of many of the ocean liners on which Mr. Hyslop has crossed the Atlantic, have confided to him at different times that were their ship to sink they would sooner trust to a plank than to hope to have themselves by getting out the lifeboats, because of the difficulties which the launching of lifeboats always entail.

The reason that the Titanic did not have more mishaps in launching her lifeboats was not so much because of the calm sea, as because she was one of the few ocean liners which had been provided with up-to-date davits. Even the davits of some of the ships which went to the Titanic's rescue are old-style, Mr. Hyslop said.

"Any effort to force improvements must be aided by an aroused public opinion," he said yesterday. "Appliances for launching lifeboats from ocean steamships are in a flint-lock stage. But the inadequacy of these appliances are discovered only when there is a big marine disaster. The survivors generally think that the mishaps in launching lifeboats then have been due to the bad weather or the incompetent crew, or some like cause, but the survivors haven't technical knowledge enough to understand that the fault is generally with the antiquated machinery—the davits, the falls, the chocks, &c.—by means of which the boats are lowered.

"Collision with an iceberg or a derelict on a dark night or in a fog is a constant possibility. In such an event, nothing but the speedy launching of lifeboats will save a single life. I have stood four different times on ship decks when it was necessary to launch lifeboats quickly. In none of these four cases could the boats be effectively lowered.

"During the sinking of the Mohegan, I cut the tarpaulin off one of the lifeboats myself in the attempt to launch her. One hundred and fifty passengers waited for ten or fifteen minutes while we tried to clear the boats. But we were all in the water before more than one of the boats could be cleared. I myself snatched a plank, and some of the leading Captains of ocean liners to-day have told me in confidence that they preferred the chance of a plank to that of clearing a lifeboat.

"Alleged experts are sometimes quoted as saying: 'I have seen boats put afloat from a ship's deck within three minutes from the time the first order was given.' This is misleading, because such tests are made in daylight in a calm river, when all conditions are favorable. The Captain of a transatlantic liner recently told me that he could clear a lifeboat in two and a half minutes. His vessel was equipped with the ordinary, old-style davits.

"'What would you do if the vessel were rolling as listed?' I asked him.

"'We know we could not launch them at all,' he answered.

"And he was the Captain of a big modern transatlantic liner, too!

"The chief difficulty in launching lifeboats from ships equipped with the ordinary swivel davit, which most liners are equipped with, is that, while it is comparatively easy to turn heavy davits and to swing heavy boats while the steamship remains horizontal, and while the davits and boats will stay out under such circumstances, the problem is very different when the vessel is listed or rolling. The davits can't be stayed in an inboard or outboard position by ordinary guys when the boat rolls or lists. The crudity of such appliances, indeed, would be obvious to any one.

"The work of launching a lifeboat from a liner consists of removing the canvas covering, casting off the grips, throwing down the outer chocks, casting off the lanyards or tackles of the guys, hoisting the boat clear of its seat, pushing outward the boat and davits, and securing the guys, lowering the boat evenly by the falls, unhooking the falls, and pushing clear of the ship.

"The problem seems to be to carry the boats inside the ship's lines, so that they won't be swept away, and yet at all times outside the davits, so that the difficulties of swinging and staying will be obviated. The Mallory davit has much to recommend it, although it was patented in 1871. It keeps the boat inboard and yet outside the davits, and has no need of guys. The davits move forward on a hinge when the boat is to be lowered. The Titanic was fitted with the newer Welin davits. The Carpathia, judging from the pictures which THE TIMES printed, was fitted with the old-style swivel davits. But even the various modern davits, which permit the boat to hang outside them, can be greatly improved. There is indeed great need of some improvement, as many ship's officers have told me. Simple and reliable appliances, not to be defeated by rolling or listing, ought to be invented for moving the boat out to a position ready for lowering."

Mr. Hyslop stated that he believed that if the Titanic had hit the iceberg headon she would have been less damaged, and might even not have sunk at all, as only one or two of her compartments would have been damaged, instead of several being torn through, including the engine room compartment.

"In many instances, when an iceberg or rock is seen when too close ahead to clear it, the safety of the passengers and crew would be best assured by reducing speed as much as possible and striking head-on, without any attempt to clear the object," Mr. Hyslop said. "An example of this was when the Paris struck the English shore in May, 1899, without the loss of a life, and where the vessel was taken off and repaired. The Paris, unlike the Mohegan, struck head-on. A Captain knows the veering power of his ship and can always tell whether or not it is going to clear an object ahead."

Mr. Hyslop said that a number of new devices had been invented during the last few years for launching ships' boats, but in comparatively few cases had the steamship companies adopted these inventions.

## SURVIVOR IS NOW A BRIDE.

### Miss Sarah Roths and Daniel Iles Married in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Miss Sarah Roths, one of the Titanic survivors who had been taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from shock, was married in the hospital yesterday to Daniel Michael Iles, a clerk in a New York department store, and living at 321 West Twenty-fourth Street. Both were born in sight of the Tower of London, and had been companions in childhood.

Seven years ago, in England, they became engaged, but Iles decided to come to America. He obtained a position as shipping clerk in the department store, and when he had saved up enough money he sent for his fiancée. Her trousseau and money went down on the Titanic, and when she arrived on the Carpathia she was taken to the hospital along with Miss Emily Radman, another survivor. She told her story to Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and other charity workers in the hospital, and Father Grogan of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary was consulted. Father Grogan said he would perform the ceremony as soon as he saw the marriage license, so yesterday Miss Roths went to the City Hall and received the precious document.

The bridegroom was speedily found, and the Women's Relief Committee saw that the necessary trousseau for the bride was forthcoming. The news of the impending wedding spread quickly through the hospital, and nurses, doctors, charity workers, patients, and survivors begged to be allowed to witness the ceremony.

Some were wheeled to the door of the hall in invalid chairs, while others who could not get into the crowded hall watched from the stairway. The Catholic Ladies' Auxiliary took charge of the event. The hall was decorated with pink roses, and a bouquet was furnished for the bride. Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue, a member of the Women's Relief Committee, stepped to the piano and played the wedding march from "Lohengrin." Father Grogan took his place, and the procession started. Although several death-bed weddings had been performed in the hospital, this was the first to be performed with any ceremony.

The bride entered the hall on the arm of Gerald Redman, who gave her away at the altar. Mr. Redman, who lives at the Plaza Hotel, has been devoting his time to the care of the survivors since the arrival of the Carpathia. The bridesmaid was Miss Roths's new-found friend, Miss Radman. Thomas Kelley, another philanthropist, and Mrs. Mae Gillis were in the procession.

As soon as the priest pronounced the pair man and wife there was a rush of people to congratulate them. Mrs. Vanderbilt was one of the first to wish them a long and prosperous life. Mr. and Mrs. Iles will start housekeeping at the bridegroom's address in Twenty-fourth Street.

## BIRMA SILENT ON TITANIC.

### Captain of the Steamer, Which Passed the Wreck, Fails to Mention It.

ROTTERDAM, April 22.—The Captain of the Russian steamer Birma to-day sent a wireless dispatch to the agents here that the vessel will arrive in port to-morrow morning. No mention of the Titanic is made in the dispatch, which is taken as disposing of all possibility of survivors being on board.

The fact that the message does not mention the Titanic causes the agents here to doubt whether the Birma was on the scene of the catastrophe.

The Birma is fitted with wireless telegraphy, but not with the Marconi system.

Dr. Kamp, ex-Surgeon of the United States Army, and now Registrar of the University of Manila, who was on board the Carpathia, said in an interview that the Russian steamer Birma came up to the scene after the Californian.

When the Carpathia left, according to Dr. Kamp, the Birma and the Californian were still in the vicinity, and signalled that they would remain to search for bodies and other possible survivors.

## MAY REFUSE REINSURANCE.

### Germans Base Talk on a Theory That the Line Was Responsible.

BERLIN, April 22.—A proposal is now being discussed in circles in Germany, interested in the reinsurance of the Titanic jointly, to refuse payment on the ground that the White Star Line was responsible for the accident.

# UNSUNG HEROES OF THE ENGINE ROOM

### Chief Bell's Men Kept Titanic's Lights Burning Until She Went Down.

### KNEW HER WOUND WAS FATAL

### Yet All Stuck to Their Posts and Perished to the Last Man—Builders' Engineers with Them.

"The lights were burning all over the ship until shortly before she went down."

This is the testimony of the survivors of the Titanic. It was her engineers who kept the lights burning, and in the list of heroes who went down with the vessel the names of the men of the engineering force will have a high place. Not one of them was saved, although many of them were off duty, and these had some chance of climbing to the deck. While it will never be known just what happened, it is believed that every one went back to his post instead of to the decks.

Engineers stand small chance for life in a sea disaster, and they know it. It is a tradition that when the engineers on a sinking vessel have done their duty to the last they gather in the engine room, clasp hands while standing about the engines, and so go down with their vessel.

The Titanic's engineers have been overlooked in the bestowal of praise. Besides the engineers of the regular ship's force there were on board twenty guarantee engineers, representing the builders and holders of engineering contracts, and so called because they make the first few trips on a new vessel to see that the machinery comes up to the guarantee. All these were the first to know the desperate nature of the damage to the Titanic.

They must have worked at high tension, for they were the first to note the rising of the water, the uselessness of the pumps, and the impossibility of keeping afloat. They had little time for thought, however, for they had to keep the dynamos going, the pumps working, look after the bulkhead doors, and keep the stoke hole force at work. Most of them probably died in that last explosion which tore the Titanic asunder as she went down.

### Went Down to Die With His Fellows

The men were assigned each to his own task. There are hydraulic, electric, pump, and steam packing men, and besides the regulars the guarantee men were there to lend a hand. It was not a duty call that kept the guarantee men below, for they were in no sense part of the crew. The duty of the guarantee engineers is to watch the working of the great engines, see that they are tuned up and in working order. They also watch the workings of each part of the machinery which has nothing to do with the actual speed of the vessel, and the electric light dynamos and the refrigerating plant.

The conduct of one man stands out conspicuously, according to the stories told by members of the crew. Archie Frost, builders' chief engineer, representing Harland & Wolff, was not in the engine room when the crash came, but he climbed down the steep iron ladders to the engines and death. When last seen he was there. With him was Thomas Andrews, designer of the Titanic. When the collision came there was no call of duty to keep him from the deck and the only chance of escape, but he would not take that chance. The last time Andrews was seen by any one alive was in the engine room with Frost and Bell, the Titanic's Chief, and all were working too hard, perhaps, to think much of the slowly gaining waters.

Every man in the White Star Line is to-day mourning the loss of bluff, genial William Bell, Chief Engineer of the Titanic and Senior Engineer of the line. Bell was about 50 years old, and he had spent thirty-six years in the service of the company. He was married, and lived in Liverpool. Some of his children are now attending school in Glasgow. It is said of him that he was the best marine engineer in Great Britain, and knew more about steam vessels than any other man in his profession. Under him were two second engineers, three third, and twelve junior engineers.

Second Senior Engineer Farquarson had been with the company fourteen years, and Second Engineer Harrison had served sixteen years. Although a young man, Intermediate Second Engineer Harry Hesketh had seen nineteen years of service. He began the practice of his profession with the White Star Line, and had never served in any other. The junior engineers, "the kids" they called them on shipboard, each one a mere lad, proved themselves men indeed, for they stuck to their work and went down with the ship.

### Engineers Rarely Saved.

"It is seldom that an engineer is saved in the wreck of a great vessel," said the Rev. G. McPherson Hunter, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, who is said to be the only clergyman in the country holding the certificate of a Chief Engineer. "Their conduct calls for the same kind of bravery which is exhibited by the skipper, who stands on the bridge and goes down with the ship. When the call of danger comes their duty is down in the bottom of the vessel instead of up on deck. In the case of the Titanic it is impossible to estimate how many lives were saved by their faithfulness. How many would have perished who are now saved had the lights on that great liner gone out? The engineers kept them burning almost to the last minute.

"The engineers were not deceived by false hope. They were in a position to know how badly the vessel was injured. Then they worked in an uncertainty which must have been maddening. On deck the crew and passengers could see what was going on. Down in the engine room they could not tell how the work of lowering the boats was progressing. They had no chance and they must have known it."

The Rev. Mr. Hunter's theory is that the engineers off duty went to the assistance of those working, and it was the blessing of hard work which kept them from thinking.

They did not hear the Captain's last word as the vessel began to sink that duty done, every man must take care of himself. Even if they had they would never have been able to climb up steep iron ladders before they could reach the deck. It was ninety feet from the water line to the boat deck, and they were thirty-two feet below that.

"They died like men," said Mr. Hunter, "and their bravery seems to have been overlooked. It can be said of them that, like the higher officers, they stuck to their posts until death."

## BERESFORD LAUDS ENGINEERS.

### First Place on the Roll of Fame, Declares British Admiral.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a letter to The London Times, pays a tribute to the heroism of that part of the Titanic's crew whose work kept them below deck, such as those employed in the engine and boiler room and the artisan departments.

"If it is true, as stated, that the lights were burning until a few minutes before the ship took her final plunge," says Lord Charles, "it proves that officers and men below remained at their posts when they must have known that a death most terrible and painful than it is possible to conceive awaited them at any minute, either by a burst steampipe or by the water rising in their compartment.

It is certain that those working below must have known of the awful danger of the ship long before anybody else, but they remained at their posts, resolving sooner than to go on deck and create a panic or attempt to save themselves, to go to an inevitable doom.

"Those below must have heard the muffled sound of ice tearing through the ship's side. Within ten minutes, or little more after the Titantic struck, they knew that the pumps would not check the rising water. Yet for more than two hours they remained at their posts, as evidenced by the still burning lights, and the few of them who were saved by being picked up after the ship went down.

"All honor and respect to those men, whose names will be recorded on the roll of fame for gallantry in sudden and unlooked-for disaster, and I am sure the survivors of this shocking catastrophe will agree with me in placing those who worked below on 'the right of the line.'"

## STOKERS HAD SPEED ORDERS.

### No Time for Drink of Water, Says One of the Titanic Crew.

John Thomson, a stoker, and William McIntyre, a fireman on the Titanic, both of whom are in St. Vincent's Hospital, said yesterday that the work in the stoke rooms of the Titanic was "so terrific" that they had agreed not to reship on that vessel for the return voyage, which was to have begun at noon last Saturday. They said that they were compelled to work so fast that they did not even have time to get a drink of water. Second Engineer Ferguson, they say, was constantly calling to the firemen and stokers and urging them to work faster.

"The work was so terrific," said Thomson, "that a number had decided not to return on the Titanic had she reached New York. It is customary on the big liners to give little breathing spells to the men, but there were no such spells on the Titanic. We never had a chance to let up a minute when on duty, for Mr. Ferguson was always at our heels telling us to work harder and faster.

"The first three days out I was in the engine room, and I was then transferred to the stoke room. I watched the gauges, and they were always getting higher, showing that we were increasing our speed all the time.

"Whenever any one from the engine room came in the stoke hold we always asked about the speed. In fact, that was the only thing we talked about. Then Sunday they put in those additional boilers. That doubled our work. They carried 215 pounds of steam all the time. The boilers could not stand any more."

"The things which Thomson says about the hard work are true," added McIntyre, the trimmer, whose duty it was to help supply the stokers with coal. "We were constantly getting orders to do more work. Thomson and I were in the sea when the ship sank, not more than thirty yards away. It was after she sank that the collapsible lifeboat picked us up.

"The decks were crowded as she went down. I never heard such shrieks and moans. It seemed as though the sea was packed with struggling men and women. We could hear them shriek for half an hour or so. They were not drawn down by the vortex. They died a slow death. At the end of half an hour it was as quiet as a graveyard.

"We did not see Mr. Ismay. I do not know that the orders for speed came from him. All we ever heard from him was on the Carpathia. He sent down word that we were not to worry; that we were to go back to England on the first available ship, and that our pay would go on until we reached Liverpool.

"When the Carpathia docked the ambulance surgeon came to take us to St. Vincent's Hospital, but the doctor on the Carpathia, an Englishman, tried to stop him from taking us off. He said we were going right back on the next boat. I thought they would not take us for a while, but as soon as I said we were from the Titanic they overruled the ship doctor and took us anyway."

## MAY BE WAIFS' MOTHER.

### Mme. Navratil of Nice Believes Babies Saved from Titanic Are Hers.

NICE, France, April 22.—It is possible that the mystery of the identity of the two children answering to the names of Louis and Lolo, who were saved from the Titanic, may soon be cleared up. Mme. Navratil, the wife of a tailor living here, declares that she recognizes her two children in the description of the little ones.

She is separated from her husband, who a month ago, she says, took the children and disappeared after telling friends that he was going to America. The children were traveling with a man named Hoffman, who is said to have been a friend of Navratil's. A request has been sent to New York for photographs of the children.

The two French waifs are now in the care of Miss Margaret Hayes of West Eighty-fourth Street, the self-appointed guardian of the children, one of whom is about 4 years of age, and the other 3. The children were found wrapped in a blanket in one of the Titanic's lifeboats.

According to stories told by survivors a man passed the children into the boat just as it was leaving the side of the ship. Officers stepped forward to prevent his taking a place in the boat, but he declared that he did not wish to go, asking that the children be taken, as their mother was waiting for them. The man may have been Hoffman, and the list of second cabin passengers included a Mr. Hoffman and two children named Hoffman. The man was not saved.


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# INSURANCE LOSSES TO TOTAL $15,000,000

## Enormous Sum Represents Life, Accident, and Marine Risks on Titanic and Passengers.

## ALL COMPANIES HIT HARD

### Of the Aggregate, $10,000,000 Is Estimated Loss on Vessel and Cargo, and Remainder on Human Freight.

Insurance men are generally agreed that the losses on the Titanic will aggregate $15,000,000. This includes life, accident, and marine insurance. Two-thirds of the loss will fall upon the marine insurance companies. Several American companies which do all classes of business have been hard hit.

It seems likely from the returns that the Travelers of Hartford will have the greatest individual loss, not excepting Lloyds, because in accident risks alone the Travelers is liable for $1,000,000 on account of policies held by Titanic passengers and $85,000 on account of straight life policies.

These figures are official, and it is only conjecture that makes the company have an added loss on marine insurance. It is one of four or five great companies which does that kind of business. The Aetna, the Pacific Mutual, and the Columbian National are others.

All the marine insurance is carried abroad, the insurance underwriters say, but the risk is distributed largely in this country by means of what the insurance men call "reinsurance," that is, the company issuing the policy reinsures its own risk or a part of it in another company.

It is acknowledged that the Titanic was insured for $5,000,000, and it is presumed that this covered the ship alone for indemnity to its owners. It was said that Lloyds carried this entire amount, but Johnson & Higgins, the brokers who placed the insurance, say that only about $1,600,000 was placed with the underwriters of Lloyds, and that the remainder was distributed in the marine insurance markets of the world.

On private information Insurance Field places the losses in marine insurance at $10,000,000, and the underwriters of the insurance district here assume that the additional $5,000,000 over the insurance on the vessel itself represents the policies issued to cover the cargo, including the valuables in transit. Life and accident policies, which are estimated at about $5,000,000, make up the total $15,000,000 losses.

It is asserted by this insurance newspaper that "nowhere in the annals of insurance is there a parallel for the loss of insured life and property occasioned by the sinking of the ocean liner Titanic."

It publishes dispatches from all the leading insurance companies of the United States, of every class, and presents these figures, based on the strength of them, with some allowance, in three or four special instances, which it makes in view of the information it has received from its own special correspondence:

**Total Insurance Losses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Life insurance | $2,193,000 |
| Accident insurance | 2,213,000 |
| Marine insurance | 10,000,000 |
| Total | $14,406,000 |

In the reports of the losses by insurance companies it is noteworthy that the large companies appear to have small losses. For instance, the advices from the Mutual Life from New York put its losses at $25,000, and advices from the Equitable put its losses at $40,000, while the Northwestern Mutual Life acknowledges a loss of $250,00, the Pacific Mutual Life of Los Angeles $100,000, and the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia $107,000. In making up the returns the compilers gave the losses according to the company advices, and in the next column they gave the estimated losses, which doubled the other. Here is the table:

**Life Insurance Losses.**

| | Company Advices. | Possible Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Life, Hartford, (a) | ..... | $150,000 |
| Columbian National, (a) | $5,000 | 15,000 |
| Conn. General, Hartford | ..... | 22,000 |
| Conn. Mutual, Hartford | ..... | 40,000 |
| Equitable Life, New York | 40,000 | 85,000 |
| Fidelity Mutual, Phila. (a) | ..... | 30,000 |
| Germania Life, N. Y. (a) | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Home Life, New York | ..... | 15,000 |
| Illinois Life, Chicago, (a) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| John Hancock Mutual, Boston, (a) | ..... | 10,000 |
| Manhattan Life, N. Y., (a) | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, (a) | ..... | 62,000 |
| Metropol. Life, N. Y., (a) | 82,000 | 82,000 |
| Mut. Benefit, Newark, (a) | 45,000 | 160,000 |
| Mutual Life, N. Y., (a) | 25,000 | 250,000 |
| National Life, Montpelier, Vt., (a) | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| New Eng. Mutual, Boston | ..... | 75,000 |
| New York Life, N. Y., (a) | 40,448 | 180,000 |
| N. Amer. Life, Newark, (a) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Northwestern Mutual Life, Milwaukee, (a) | 250,000 | 450,000 |
| Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, (a) | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Penn Mut. Life, Phila., (a) | 107,000 | 107,000 |
| Phoenix Mutual, Hartford | ..... | 30,000 |
| Phila. Life, Phila., (a) | ..... | 10,000 |
| Prudential, Newark, (a) | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| State Mut., Worcester, (a) | ..... | 18,000 |
| Travelers, Hartford, (a) | 80,000 | 85,000 |
| Union Central Life, Cincinnati, (a) | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Totals | $1,061,448 | $2,193,000 |

No details are given for the losses of the marine underwriters. It is not known now and may not be known how that is distributed. This table, prepared by the same authority, gives the possible losses on accident insurance:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aetna | $200,000 |
| Employers' Liability | 25,000 |
| Fidelity and Casualty | 200,000 |
| Illinois Commercial Men's | 20,000 |
| London Guarantee | 60,000 |
| Maryland Casualty | 64,000 |
| Massachusetts Accident | 10,000 |
| Ocean Accident | 96,000 |
| Pacific Mutual Life | 100,000 |
| Standard, Detroit | 20,000 |
| Travelers | 1,000,000 |
| U. S. Casualty | 75,000 |
| U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty | 30,000 |
| Unreported losses | 250,000 |
| Total possible losses | $2,213,000 |

In deducing a moral, the paper gives the suggestion of the loss to the world in the loss of 1,600 lives. The capitalized value of a life of average age, it says, is placed at $50 a week, so that the world loses on the life of each victim, assuming that all taken together would make up the average age, $1,560,000, and on them all $2,496,000,000.

## SAYS PASSENGER SHOT SAILOR.

### Chef's Secretary Declares Man Then Took Sailor's Place in Boat.

Passengers as well as officers of the illfated Titanic used revolvers in order to restrain men from crowding into the lifeboats in which women passengers were being lowered from the doomed liner, according to Paul Mauge, secretary to the chef of the Titanic's restaurant, who escaped from the vessel in one of the last boats. Mr. Mauge declared yesterday that he had seen one such passenger shoot a sailor and toss him out of a lifeboat just as it was being lowered over the ship's side.

"The third-class passengers," said Mr. Mauge, "were in terrible confusion almost immediately after the shock, comparatively light as it then seemed to be. Everywhere there was a babel of many tongues and a rush of men and women, some carrying bundles, some carrying children, and others holding in their arms huge chunks of ice that had fallen upon the deck near the bow of the boat.

"Their panic was made the worse when, on reaching the gates that separated the steerage quarters from the rest of the ship, they found two stewards there who kept the gates locked against them. And the lifeboats were all on the far side of the gates.

"I had awakened the chef, M. Bousseau, and together, upon giving the stewards our names, we were permitted to pass the gates. Up on deck we found five lifeboats on the port and four on the starboard side, all filled.

"On our left a man—a passenger, not an officer—was shooting with a revolver right and left. I heard it said that he was a German, but who he was I do not know. I saw another man throw a baby into a lifeboat as it was being lowered, and then jump into the water with another child in his arms. What became of them we could not see.

"On our right we saw another man, a passenger, trying to climb into one of the lifeboats just before it was lowered. A sailor in the boat tried to keep him out, and struck him across the head with an oar. I saw blood spurt from the man's hand, but with the other he drew a revolver and fired at the sailor. Apparently the shot took effect, for the man grabbed the sailor immediately afterward and hurled him out of the boat into the sea. Then the boat descended, the man having taken the sailor's place.

"I do not know which boat we got into, but only that we stepped into it after a call for more women passengers to embark in it had gone unanswered. We could see more women on deck, but they would not leave their husbands. Just as our boat was descending, I caught a baby thrown to me by one mother, and a little later the mother herself as she jumped from the ship."

Mr. Mauge said there were about fifty persons in his boat, of whom fully half were men. He did not know who was in command, but said there was one sailor, three stokers, two cooks from the English kitchen, and four or five stewards. His boat, he said, was the last to leave the ship from the second cabin deck. Soon afterward they heard an explosion, seeming to come through the sea itself, and looking back saw the Titanic sink nose first into the deep.

# MAURETANIA SCOURS CITY FOR LIFEBOATS

## Cunarder to Have Safety Apparatus for 2,000 People When She Sails To-morrow.

## COMPANY FOR ICE PATROL

### Liner Will Carry 150 Passengers Who Had Been Booked to Cross on the Titanic.

Every standard lifeboat and liferaft that could be bought in New York was purchased by the Cunard Line yesterday to be placed on board the Mauretania for the voyage that begins at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning from this port. Charles P. Summer, the General Agent of the Cunard Line in New York, bought the boats, which will be placed on board the Mauretania this morning. The number of additional boats and rafts obtained was seven of each. The addition of these gives the Mauretania life saving accommodations for about 2,000 persons. It is announced that when she starts on her next westward voyage from the other side there will be lifeboats enough on board to give a seat to every person aboard, both passengers and crew.

Mr. Sumner made the following statement yesterday:

**Instructions to Cunard Men.**

"In view of the statements which have been made in the press with regard to the intention of several transatlantic lines to provide their steamers in the future with sufficient boats and rafts to accommodate all on board, I consider it right on behalf of the Cunard Company to state that the Chairman of the company, who was on board the Mauretania at the time, sent a wireless message to Liverpool on Wednesday last, by way of Cape Race, reading:

Presume arrangements already made enforce extreme southern track. Instruct all Atlantic Captains avoid all risks, ice, whatever loss of time or extra distance involved. Prepare plans for fitting all steamers with life rafts or collapsible boats to full numbers carried. Also wish question fitting searchlights to be carefully considered.

"I have the Chairman's authority for stating that the work of fitting additional life-saving appliances is being put in hand at once on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The question of prudent navigation and of the possibility of avoiding altogether such terrible disasters is, however, of even greater importance. To show the spirit in which this matter is regarded by the Cunard Company, I quote from the company's book of rules:

The Captains are to remember that they must run no risks which by any possibility might result in an accident to their ships. They will ever bear in mind that the safety of the lives and property entrusted to their care is the ruling principle which should govern them in the navigation of their ships and no supposed gain in expedition or saving of time on the voyage is to be purchased at the risk of an accident.

**Letters to Each Captain.**

"This is their first regulation in the book of rules—the words quoted are printed in italics, and I believe it to have been in force since the inception of the company, and in any case for many years.

"Recognizing, however, that a printed rule is apt to become a dead letter unless constantly reinforced by personal precept the Chairman of the company shortly after he was appointed to the position two years and a half ago addressed to every Captain a personal letter, in which he again impressed upon them and urged them to impress upon their officers the fact that loss of time on the voyage is of no importance as compared with the safety of the ships.

"I am glad to see that the suggestion of an international patrol of the ice region has been made in Congress. The Cunard company has already made a similar suggestion to the British Government and I feel sure that such action would be of great practical value."

The Mauretania will sail with her cabin accommodations booked to capacity, among the saloon passengers being about 150 who had booked to sail on the Titanic on her maiden eastward voyage.

## CAVENDISH CHILDREN ESCAPE.

### Henry Siegel Wanted to See Them, but They Stayed in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—T. W. Cavendish, who was drowned in the Titanic, was a son of Charles Cavendish, who is a grandson of the second Lord Waterpark.

Mrs. Cavendish, who is among the survivors, is the only child of Henry Siegel of New York. The Cavendishes were going to America to pay him a visit.

Mr. Siegel was very anxious that his two small grandsons should accompany their parents, but it was thought better for them to remain in England.

## THINK TITANIC HIT ROCK.

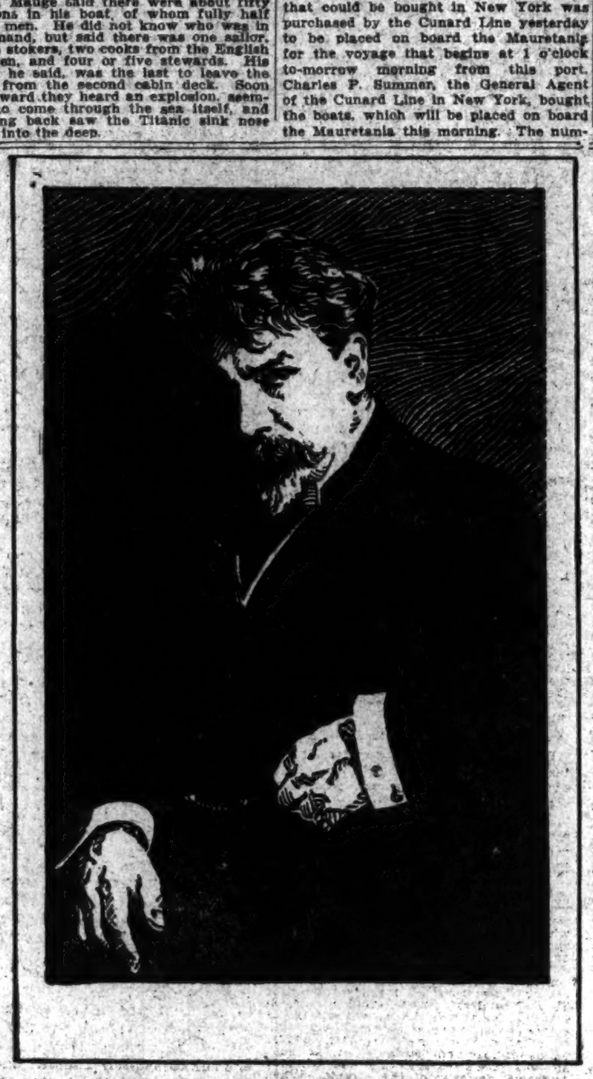
### The Nautical Gazette Says This Is at Least Possible.

The suggestion that the Titanic struck a ledge of rock and not an iceberg is made in the current issue of The Nautical Gazette, a weekly shipping paper. The possibility of such an accident is urged because the ship struck in the same longitude as the half-submerged Virgin Rocks, to the north, and possibly in the same spot where the Naronic foundered in 1893.

The Titanic, it is suggested, being the deepest ship of the seas, might have hit a rock that other ships have passed over safely. The Gazette says that at least a survey of the place should be made by the United States Government. Under the head of "What Did She Strike?" The Gazette says:

"A strange possibility arises from the coincidence in proximity or position of the Titanic and the Naronic disasters. The missing Naronic left Liverpool on Feb. 11, 1893, and the only trace of her was the sighting of two of her boats by the steamer Coventry on March 4, in latitude 42 north, longitude 46 west. One was floating keel up and the other riding to an improvised sea anchor made of oars and spars. With the prevalence of westerly winds at that time of year it is conceivable that both boats may have drifted from the same position where the Titanic met her doom, latitude 41.46, longitude 50.14.

"This position is south of the Grand Banks, but in just about the same longitude as the dangerous semi-submerged Virgin Rocks, to the north of the Banks. While the Banks of Newfoundland are supposed to be caused by the sands from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the action of the Gulf Stream, the existence of the Virgin Rocks, and even the proximity to the surface of the Georges Shoals, nearer the coast, shows that even in this distant part of the Atlantic there may be submerged ledges of rock never hitherto discovered."

*Arthur Nikisch says of The Stroud Piano:*

"If it is your idea to demonstrate that a really good piano can be sold at a low price, you have certainly been successful. In comparing the Stroud Piano with other instruments, it is difficult to understand, how you do it at that figure."

**Maurice Moszkowski,** the Eminent Composer and Pianist, says:

"I had the opportunity of playing for the first time an upright Stroud piano from New York and I acknowledge that I had quite a pleasant surprise. This piano charms by a very equal touch, a great and fine quality of tone, an elegant design, in a word by all the desirable qualities, amongst which one must still especially mention an extremely moderate price."

**Moriz Rosenthal,** Concert Pianist of World's Fame, says:

"The Stroud Upright Piano I have tried in your warerooms has a clear, sound tone, a quick and correct action and I feel astonished that you can sell such a good instrument at such a comparatively low price."

**Mlle. Chaminade,** the Famous Composer and Pianist, says:

"I recommend the Stroud Piano to anyone seeking a really desirable instrument at a moderate price. The tone of the Stroud is full and particularly melodious, its action as satisfying as any to be obtained in pianos of much greater cost."

# Stroud Week at Aeolian Hall

**To Celebrate the First Anniversary of the Introduction of the $250 Stroud Piano and to Signalize the Entry of the Stroud Pianola Piano, at $550, into the Exclusive Group of Famous Pianola Pianos.**

The Stroud Piano at $250 and the Stroud Pianola Piano at $550 represent values which it is utterly impossible for you to estimate without personal investigation.

For this reason we urge you to come to Aeolian Hall during Stroud Week.

Four concerts will be given, viz: on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Two of these concerts will be devoted to the Stroud Piano; two to the Stroud *Pianola* Piano.

At those devoted to the Stroud Piano, a well-known pianist will play this instrument, putting it to the severest test to which an Upright Piano could be subjected—namely—*concert use.*

At the other recitals, well-known singers will appear and all accompaniments and solos will be rendered upon the Stroud Pianola Piano.

All during this week, both the Stroud Piano and the Stroud Pianola Piano will be on exhibition, and demonstrations will be freely given to all, wholly irrespective of any question of purchase.

## Come To Aeolian Hall During Stroud Week

One year ago we formally announced a new triumph from our factories—the Stroud Piano—the first low-priced piano ever put upon the market, which had successfully passed the tests of concert pianists and musicians of the highest rank, and received their *public recommendation.*

For more than four years before its introduction we had been working on the Stroud.

We knew that we had produced an instrument that at its price—$250—established an absolutely *new standard of piano value.*

In the year that has ensued since its introduction, verification has been complete. No new piano *at any price whatsoever,* has ever been accorded so remarkable a reception.

PROGRAM

*Tuesday, April 23rd, 1912, at 3 P. M.*

No Cards of Admission Required

SOLOISTS

Mr. Leo Ornstein—*Pianist*

Mr. Roy William Steele—*Tenor*

| | |
|---|---|
| Nocturne B major | *Chopin* |
| Valse C sharp minor | *Chopin* |
| Impromptu C sharp minor | *Chopin* |
| Etude E minor | *Chopin* |

MR. ORNSTEIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Three Lyrics | *Robert Browning* |
| In the Moonlight | *Cadman* |
| A Spirit Flower | *Campbell-Tipton* |
| Le Baiser | *Goring Thomas* |

MR. STEELE

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Lyric Fancies Op. 10 | *Ornstein* |
| Barcarolle A minor | *Leschetisky* |
| Valse Caprice | *Rubinstein* |

MR. ORNSTEIN

*Stroud Piano Used*

Concert pianists have played it in public. Famous musicians, accustomed to the costliest instruments, have critically tested this modestly priced piano and have placed themselves on record as unequivocally endorsing it.

Leading Music-Trade Journals of New York and Chicago have paid it extraordinary tribute.

The Aeolian Piano-test—unique in the piano-trade—has given it a 1000-hour playing-trial with no intermission, and found it *without flaw.*

In a word, the Stroud Piano has achieved a success without parallel in musical history.

As the next step in Stroud development, the Aeolian Company announces the

# Stroud Pianola Piano

**Price $550—or on easy payments**

***The Stroud Piano united with the new 88-Note Pianola-action, embodying the Metrostyle, Themodist, Graduated Accompaniment, Sustaining Pedal Device and all the latest features and improvements of the highest-priced instruments. Price, $550.***

No musical instrument in the World have ever been accorded so wide-spread, so universal a recognition of superiority, as have the five instruments comprising the celebrated group of Pianola Pianos.

Headed by the Steinway, and including the magnificent Weber, the well-known Steck, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant, these instruments, both as pianos and as *player-pianos,* stand unrivalled and alone.

Their prestige is international. In foreign markets, as well as in America, they are the only player-pianos seriously regarded by leading musicians and the cultured classes.

It is into this group of favored instruments the Stroud Piano is now introduced.

The celebrated Steinway Pianola Piano indicates the quality of the entire group, and the care taken in the selection of pianofortes for combination with the world-renowned Pianola.

The Stroud Pianola Piano completes the line. No longer is it necessary for anyone, from motives of economy, to compromise on any instrument less perfect than the genuine Pianola Piano.

*At $550, the Stroud Pianola Piano offers musical values not obtainable in any other make of player-piano, wholly regardless of style, name or price.*

Its Metrostyle and Themodist features *alone,* make it capable of musical effects utterly impossible to obtain with any instrument, save a Pianola Piano.

Moreover, we have devised a Selling Plan in connection with the Stroud Pianola Piano, that will make this instrument available to practically *any home,* however modest.

**A Large and Complete Piano Renting Department** — **The Most Unusual Victor Department in the City**

**362 Fifth Avenue**
**Near 34th Street**

# The Aeolian Company

**Aeolian Hall**
**New York**

*THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD*

# MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND GOES UP TO $96,941

## Children of Isidor Straus Give $1,000 and William Rockefeller Sends $2,000.

## CHICAGO ADDS TO AMOUNT

### Checks, Drafts, and Cash Pour Into City Hall—Women's Committee Has More to Add.

The fund started by Mayor Gaynor for the relief of the needy among the survivors of the Titanic advanced rapidly yesterday, until it had reached $96,941.08. Checks, drafts, and cash poured into City Hall, and other contributions were sent direct to Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the New York County Chapter of the American National Red Cross.

This figure does not include the money, amounting to considerably more than $25,000, which has been sent in to the Women's Relief Committee, which will probably have a substantial sum left to turn over with its charges when the entire burden is shouldered by the Red Cross. The contributions are still coming in, and benefit performances of every description are still to be heard from.

In the name of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who went down with the Titanic because Mrs. Straus chose to remain with her husband instead of being parted from him, Percy S. Straus yesterday added $1,000 to the fund.

The sum of $1,788 arrived at City Hall from Pittsburgh, the contributions of citizens there following the appeal made by Mayor Magee. A check for $280.75 was forwarded by Mayor Harrison of Chicago as the first installment of the fund being raised in that city.

Contributions of $1,000 each were received from Johnson & Higgins and W. T. Graham, and William Rockefeller sent $2,000.

It was not always the largest items which stood out from the list as it was being made up after each mail was received in City Hall. There was one treasured contribution of $21.49 from the steerage passengers of the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, and there was $5 from "one who has lost her job."

Directions as to the use of at least one contribution were made by James G. Wentz of 335 West End Avenue, who wrote to Mayor Gaynor:

> I here inclose two checks for $50 each, drawn to the order respectively of Charles W. Lightoller, (second officer) and Harold S. Bride, (second wireless operator,) both of the S. S. Titanic, as a contribution to the Mayor's Relief Fund.
>
> Will you kindly forward these checks to those two brave men as a slight token of appreciation of their superb courage and self-effacement in time of greatest peril? No compensation can ever repay them for their inspiring example to every man whose fidelity to duty is greater than the sense of self-preservation.

While the members of the Women's Relief Committee have been busy on the sixth floor of the Metropolitan Life Building, the Red Cross has an improvised office for its emergency relief committee on the ground floor. The work there has been less the clothing, comforting, and supplying of immediate needs—work that is being done by other committees—than the systematic preparation for giving substantial assistance, and the society's corps of trained visitors has been gathering and cataloguing the circumstances of each case, so that the Red Cross will know what it is doing when it starts to distribute the fund.

So far the workers have been busiest with those who were about to leave this part of the country in pursuance of the plans that were so shaken by the Titanic disaster. Although no appeal for contributions had yet gone out, Robert W. de Forest yesterday felt called upon to issue one, in which he said:

> Generous as have been the contributions through the Mayor's office, and directly to the Red Cross, more money will be needed for permanent measures. It may easily be, as in many instances, growing out of the Triangle fire, that the bread winner of the family has perished, leaving young children or decrepit old people, either at home or abroad, in want, and that the needs of such children or parents must be supplied for several years. Such needs in the case of a single family often run beyond the hundreds into the thousands. It is adequate permanent relief that the Red Cross seeks to assure, and relief without the limits of any national boundaries, and it is not likely that contributions, however large, will be more than enough for such purposes in this international disaster.

Here are the contributions which reached City Hall yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Schuyler L. Parsons | $500 |
| Kate Wells | 5 |
| M. B. S. | 5 |
| Marshal H. Duryea | 25 |
| William H. Schofield | 100 |
| Steerage passengers of the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln | 21 |
| Henry Stanley Renaud | 5 |
| W. C. Brown | 100 |
| The Gorham Company | 500 |
| S. T. C. | 5 |
| Friend | 1 |
| Theodore B. Cooke | 10 |
| Roland W. Smith, through Arnold Wood | 25 |
| Charles H. Baker | 25 |
| Executive Committee Independent Order Free Sons of Israel | 175 |
| The Centaur Company | 100 |
| John A. de Kaiser | 5 |
| Flora T. Goodkind | 10 |
| West & Flint | 1 |
| Louise Drescher | 1 |
| L. S. S. | 5 |
| Leopold Harburger | 10 |
| Rowland Hazard, Annapolis, Md. | 2 |
| Choir class of Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street | 5 |
| Miss J. T. Draper | 500 |
| Davs Dantzler | 5 |
| Abraham Cohen | 10 |
| J. H. | 6 |
| Herald Publishing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., (cost subscriptions received) | 95 |
| Rothschild Brothers & Co. | 25 |
| J. H. | 5 |
| Alice M. Forbell | 10 |
| Frank Miele | 10 |
| Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. | 75 |
| N. | 1 |
| Samuel Hecker | 5 |
| C. K. A. | 1 |
| Charles H. Freeman | 10 |
| George A. Bradley | 25 |
| Metropolitan Tobacco Company | 250 |
| A Friend | 1 |
| Citizens of Pittsburgh | 1,788 |
| Dr. M. Katzenberg | 10 |
| Mrs. J. G. | 5 |
| E. L. and D. G. L. | 10 |
| A Sympathizing Widow | 5 |
| Alice Stevens, Oakdale, L. I. | 5 |
| Leonard and Jerome K. | 1 |
| Albert P. Schack | 1 |
| D. S. | 100 |
| William Hall Walker | 50 |
| B. Frank & Sons | 5 |
| One Who Has Just Lost Her Job | 5 |
| From Chicago, through Mayor Hartrees | 280.75 |
| Kraemer & Co. | 100 |
| L. Lemleux & Co. | 10 |
| Earl T. Williams | 25 |
| Joseph Gallinger | 5 |
| Noah B. W. & C. Association | 10 |
| E. Nurnburg & Co. | 100 |
| Thomas A. Bryant | 5 |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. N. McKinney | 50 |
| Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E. | 500 |
| Smith College Girls, Class of 1913 | 50 |
| W. and S. | 1 |
| William Marburg | 10 |
| James M. Catt | 1 |
| Nathan Marks | 5 |
| Johnson & Higgins | 1,000 |
| J. Rosenbaum | 5 |
| Anonymous | 1 |
| Employes of Dougherty's Detective Agency | 15 |
| Emma L. Reaney | 10 |
| John Jones | 1 |
| Dorothy and Bernard Wallach | 100 |
| Mrs. Charles H. Duell | 5 |
| Mary H. Deesau | 5 |
| In memory of J. W. B. (check of Estelle D. Blum) | 50 |
| Charles E. Fowles | 25 |
| Julia R. Ballerstein | 5 |
| B. N. L. | 100 |
| Gertrude Dudley Walker | 25 |
| William J. Kelly | 100 |
| Andrew Mount | 5 |
| Samuel Prince | 25 |
| Cash, (check of Beatrice L. Goldstone) | 25 |
| Mrs. W. G. Wood | 10 |
| Mrs. M. Howard | 10 |
| Sig. Stern | 5 |
| Herman Robinson | 100 |
| A. D. Bendheim | 50 |
| Henry Bendheim | 2 |
| Joseph Gretchel | 5 |
| Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, Royal Arcanum | 10 |
| The Standard Paint Company | 200 |
| Louis Rothschild | 10 |
| Harry Livingston | 10 |
| Fleitmann & Co. | 5 |
| Morris M. Brill | 5 |
| H. J. Joseph | 100 |
| Otto T. Bannard | 50 |
| Mrs. Jane M. Ward | 10 |
| Alfred E. Marling | 25 |
| Bertha von Zastrow | 10 |
| Katzenstein Trucking Co. | 25 |
| William S. Champ | 100 |
| Mrs. Eliza Klauber | 250 |
| Arthur Klauber | 1 |
| C. & L. Marshall | 100 |
| Is Well | 50 |
| N. J. Well | 10 |
| Joseph Ullmann | 50 |
| Edward R. Bacon | 50 |
| Richard Ewart | 100 |
| Max Lewis | 100 |
| M. Z., J. Z. and I. Z., (check of Jere Zweighaft) | 3 |
| John Levy | 5 |
| W. G. Beach | 5 |
| J. Anderson & Co. | 50 |
| Dr. O. B. Kneisly, Dayton, Ohio | 1 |
| Greene, Tweed & Co. | 100 |
| George M. Landers | 100 |
| Joseph A. Flynn | 25 |
| Hotel Bossert | 100 |
| Austin Ludlam | 10 |
| Louis Martin | 100 |
| Butler & Co. | 50 |
| Samuel A. Drew | 5 |
| Louis N. Kramer | 100 |
| Ethel Zabriskie | 250 |
| S. Sorisi | 5 |
| J. W. Cowper | 25 |
| Harry Katz | 5 |
| Employes of Eduard Va. Dam | 16 |
| Lewis E. Fulton | 50 |
| Marc Eidlitz & Son | 100 |
| Rode & Brandon | 25 |
| Eleanor F. Kohn, (nine years of age) | 5 |
| De Soinz Brothers & Pardo | 25 |
| Cash | 5 |
| Edward P. Baldwin | 10 |
| M. Baker | 50c. |
| William Nelson | 10 |
| Charles E. Heymann | 20 |
| Mrs. John W. Mackay | 1,000 |
| M. L., (cash) | 5 |
| E. A. L., (cash) | 5 |
| E. L. R., (cash) | 2 |
| Anonymous, (cash) | 2 |
| Cash | 10 |
| Grigor Taylor, (cash) | 1 |
| A. S., (cash) | 10 |
| David Jacobs, in memory of Mrs. Mina Jacobs | 10 |
| Walter Scott | 25 |
| Hodgman Rubber Company | 100 |
| The Rev. Dr Rudolph Grossmann | 10 |
| William Iselin & Co. | 250 |
| A. G. Thorrack | 5 |
| Myron and Ruth, (check of Theresa S. Kahn) | 5 |
| Jacob Ruppert | 250 |
| Percy S. Straus, in the name of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus | 1,000 |
| W. T. Graham | 1,000 |
| Anna L. Schermerhorn | 100 |
| B. G. C. C., (check of Milly L. Nathan) | 10 |
| H. P. O. O., (Spokane, Wash.) | 5 |
| North Carolina Society in New York | 100 |
| Disby Brothers | 5 |
| H. Grenier, for Unique Bible Class of Bushwick Av. M. E. S. S. | 2 |
| Luis Jackson | 5 |
| Memory of Emil Tausig | 105 |
| Richard Webber | 100 |
| W. Rockhill Potts | 50 |
| The Aurora Grata Antient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the Valley of Brooklyn | 100 |
| Nathaniel Whitman (Check W. P. Knapp.) | 250 |
| Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh | 100 |
| F. E. Getwell | 50 |
| A Neutralist | 25 |
| A Nurse | 1 |
| A. M. | 1 |
| St. Regis Motel check | 207 |
| Miss Lillie Sackar | 10 |
| A. G. Wand | 5 |
| Louis E. Fuller | 5 |
| Mrs. F. C. W. | 5 |
| Miss Alice Thompson | 5 |
| William Rockefeller | 2,000 |
| Society of the Sons of Oneida | 5 |
| G. J. Ahlstrom | 50 |
| Joseph Hall | 25 |
| N. A. | 2 |
| Mrs. C. Ordemann | 25 |
| Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of West Farms | 5 |
| Congregation of Chapel of Home for Incurables, Fordham | 10 |
| Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. | 500 |
| Cincinnati Spanish Club, Cincinnati, Ohio | 25 |
| Henry Rutherford | 250 |
| A. J. B., (cash) | 4 |
| Mrs. Ernst Thalmann | 100 |
| A. N. Bangs | 50 |
| V. A. N., (cash) | 2 |
| J. K. Mullen and family | 500 |
| Total to-day | $17,694 |
| Total to date | 88,000 |

The amount of the fund sent direct to Jacob H. Schiff advanced to $7,974.20 yesterday by the receipt of these contributions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander C. Humphreys | $50 |
| Anonymous | 100 |
| S. Steinfeld & Co. | 50 |
| Marc H. Mack | 100 |
| Walter Cyrus Arnold | 50 |
| Joseph T. Towar | 100 |
| Edward Darmche & Brother | 25 |
| Samuel Anderson | 20 |
| Ethridge T. Gerry | 100 |
| William L. Andrews | 25 |
| Henry Maurer & Son | 100 |
| Otis H. Cutler | 167 |
| Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co. | 100 |
| S. Prestold | 25 |
| Charles J. Wilson | 25 |
| First Congregational Church of Flushing | 32 |
| An Anonymous Donor | 500 |
| Simon Hofmann | 10 |
| Max Nathan | 100 |
| Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. | 250 |
| Halvay & Outerbridge | 300 |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, Washington, D. C. | 200 |
| J. G. Burich | 100 |
| Frank J. Sprague | 25 |
| Marcus A. Frank | 25 |

Yesterday THE TIMES received the following contributions for the Titanic relief fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick B. Carter | $5 |
| J. Frankenthal | 25 |
| Joseph Spector | 25 |
| Total | $35 |
| Previously received | 187 |
| Total to date | $102 |

One of the Titanic survivors who called at City Hall yesterday in quest of help was Eugene F. Daly, a steerage passenger, who lost all that he had in the world, including his beloved pipes, which he was playing when the Titanic struck the iceberg. He was supplying music for the steerage, and the men and girls were dancing. Besides his pipes Daly lost the 198 ($400) which, he said, had taken him fourteen years to save in anticipation of coming to America. Daly was one of those picked up from the water by the lifeboats. From the Mayor's Office he was sent up to the Red Cross Emergency Offices in the Metropolitan Life Building.

Nightfall yesterday saw all but 10 of the 105 survivors in St. Vincent's Hospital gone upon their way. The members of the Women's Relief Committee have practically finished with the listing and providing for those who went from the pier to institutions of one sort or another, for the task of learning the needs of those people was far simpler than confronts the committee in the cases of those people who went to the homes of friends, and to whom they are now turning their attention.

Certain cases, where people have been sent on to their destinations, have been marked with a cross, which means that if, when the committee has covered all the ground, it is found that there are funds left, those cases will be taken up again and more will be done for them.

The latest to be announced of the benefits for the Titanic sufferers is a performance by Maurice, the cabaret dancer, who will go to the ballroom of the Plaza to-morrow afternoon, the eve of his departure for Paris, and there dance with Florence Walton. Tickets are on sale at the newsstand of the Plaza.

The charity department of the New York Temple of Modern Spiritualism, of which the Rev. Dr. Richard R. Schleusner is pastor, will hold a special séance to-morrow evening in their church, at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, for the benefit of the Titanic survivors.

The Women's Relief Committee will receive the proceeds from the Hungarian dinner and cabaret to be held this evening at the Café Boulevard. Ruth St. Denis and other performers volunteered their services.

### English Relief Fund $700,000.

LONDON, April 22.—The relief funds for the assistance of the sufferers by the Titanic disaster now amount to upward of $700,000.

## PHILADELPHIA SURVIVORS ILL.

### Two In Hospital, Hysterical—Mrs. Widener Has Severe Cold.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Philadelphia survivors of the Titanic are under the care of physicians, several of them in a serious condition. P. A. B. Widener, father of George D. Widener, has been in a critical condition since he brought Mrs. George D. Widener home to this city from New York last Thursday night, and his condition to-day was reported as being serious.

Mrs. Walter B. Stevenson of Haverford and J. R. McGeogh, unable to stand the strain of continually thinking of their experiences, collapsed and were removed to hospitals, where they are hysterical. Their cases are diagnosed as acute nervous prostration.

Mrs. George D. Widener is suffering from a severe cold and physicians are constantly in attendance. She refuses to believe that her husband is dead, and her physicians and friends believe this is for the best until her physical condition is improved.

With the same fortitude with which she rowed for hours in a lifeboat, Mrs. John B. Thayer is bearing up under her misfortune.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, with their children, Miss Lucile Carter and William T. Carter, the only Philadelphia family on the Titanic to be rescued without the loss of a member, show few effects of their experience.

Three hundred prominent men and women met yesterday afternoon and organized a lodge in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus of New York. A. Margolin, founder of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and A. Weltzenfeld will obtain the charter for the lodge, which will be the Isidor Straus Lodge, Progressive Order of the West.

A letter of sympathy was sent to the Straus family. In it was inclosed a request for a photograph of Mrs. Straus, from which reproductions will be made to be distributed among the members. The officers of the lodge include David Isralowitz, President; Max Sacks, Vice President; Charles Spitzler, Secretary, and Sam Rutzky, Treasurer.

## MEDALS FOR RESCUING CREW.

### Bill Introduced in House to Decorate Men on the Carpathia.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Francis of Ohio to-day introduced a resolution calling for Federal recognition and decoration of the captain, officers and crew of the Cunarder Carpathia for their gallant service in the rescue of the survivors of the Titanic. It provides, that the President on behalf of the Government, present medals of honor to Capt. A. H. Rostron, a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, the officers, petty officers, and crew of the Carpathia and proposes an appropriation of $5,000 to pay for striking these medals from dies to be made at the Philadelphia mint.

# LIGHTHOUSE TOWER IN VICTIMS' HONOR

## Its Light to Shine from Coenties Slip Over Harbor to Commemorate Titanic's Dead.

## SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

### Entire Wing of Daughters of Jacob Home to be Named for Mrs. Isidor Straus.

The Seamen's Benefit Society has undertaken the task of collecting the funds for the erection of a permanent memorial to the men and women lost on the Titanic in the form of a lighthouse tower on the new Seamen's Institute at the corner of Coenties Slip and South Street.

The tower is to be identical with the accepted form of lighthouse, with stairs in the rear, the lantern gallery, and a fixed green light which will shine out over the harbor and be visible to all the lower anchorage, even down through the Narrows to Sandy Hook. Surmounting the tower will be erected a time-ball similar to the one now in use on the Western Union Building.

"It will be given," says the announcement, "in memory of the engineers who sent their stokers up while they went to certain death; the members of the heroic band who played while the water crept up to their instruments, and of the officers and crew who put duty ahead of personal safety. It will be given in memory of those in the steerage who perished without ever realising their hopes of the new land, the America of endless possibilities.

"It will be given in memory of all the heroic deeds by first and second cabin passengers. In short, it will be a monument to every person, without regard of rank, race, creed, or color, whose life went down when the giant vessel slipped beneath the waves."

The estimated cost of the lantern tower and the time ball has been fixed approximately at $10,000. The society asks that checks be sent to Miss Margaret D. Leverich, 1 State Street. Assistance in the movement has already been volunteered by Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William Robinson, Miss Caroline de Forest, Miss Mary R. Callender, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has published these minutes adopted upon the death of John B. Thayer, Second Vice President, who was lost with the Titanic:

"Stunned by the shock of a catastrophe hardly paralleled in the annals of the horrors of the sea, and forced to a realization of a blow as terrible as it is sudden, men find it almost beyond the range of human possibility to express their feelings, and words seem all too futile to portray what fills the heart. This board, in recording the terrible fate of a valued officer and beloved and respected associate, desires to pay fitting tribute to his memory and bear testimony to his great worth to the company, not only as an officer, but in its highest councils."

### Services in the Churches.

Special services will be held at Old Trinity to-day at noon in memory of the dead. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity, will conduct the services, which will be under the auspices of the St. George's Society and the British Consulate. The doors will be open to the public at 11:40 o'clock, and before that time they will be open to the members of the St. George's Society and Trinity Church Parish by ticket only.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Vincent's Hospital for the dead of the Titanic by Father McCarthy, a convalescent there, and a second requiem mass at 7 o'clock by Father Miseri. Both were attended by many of the survivors sheltered there.

Solemn high requiem masses were sung in all the Catholic churches in the diocese at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mgr. Lavelle celebrated the mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the services there were attended by more than 500 persons. Cardinal Farley went to the altar while the office for the dead was chanted. Then, after changing his red robe and hat for the black cope and white mitre, the Cardinal pronounced the final blessing.

When the Old Guard held its eighty-sixth annual memorial services yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, a tribute was paid to those who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster. Just before the Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Wasson, made his address, he asked that a silent prayer be said for the victims, and as the audience bowed their heads, the Old Guard Band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

At a meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union on Sunday evening, these resolutions were passed:

> Resolved, That we urge the immediate adoption and drastic enactment of laws that will require all vessels leaving our ports to install adequate and efficient life-saving appliances to take care of every person on board; and
>
> That wireless operators be carried in such number as to provide for having an operator always on duty ready to receive or send messages; and
>
> That compelling penalties be exacted for failure to answer calls of distress or to sending misleading or false messages, or for not observing special precautions prescribed when warned of dangers; and be it further
>
> Resolved, That this assemblage with a deep sense of appreciation of services to mankind of Guglielmo Marconi, affirm its appreciation of the debt which the entire world owes him.

### Memorial for Mrs. Straus.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob held yesterday it was unanimously decided that the entire hospital ward of the present home on East Broadway should be devoted as a memorial to Mrs. Isidor Straus, who perished with her husband on the Titanic. It was resolved, too, that when the new home is built the entire wing comprising all of the hospital ward should be dedicated to her memory and be known as the Mrs. Ida Straus Ward of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob.

The suggestion was made by Supt. Albert Kruger, and the two hundred women who attended the meeting acted on it promptly. There were few dry eyes in the room when the proposal was taken up. The 185 inmates of this home for the aged said prayers for the Straus family yesterday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Educational Alliance last night at the Temple Emanu-El, with the acting President, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, in the chair, resolutions of sympathy and regret drawn up by the Executive Committee with regard to Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus were adopted. Mr. Straus was the President of the Alliance and the meeting had been summoned originally in order to welcome him home from Europe. A resolution of regret was also read from the Thomas Davidson School, 307 Henry Street, of the Advisory Board of which Mr. Straus was a member.

It was decided that a memorial meeting for the members of the clubs of the Educational Alliance should be held in the near future at the Alliance Building in East Broadway, and a general meeting for all citizens to commemorate the life and virtues of Mr. and Mrs. Straus will be arranged at Carnegie Hall.

This has been put into the hands of fifteen representative citizens, of whom eight are the heads of philanthropic institutions. Mayor Gaynor is expected to attend. The date of this gathering has not yet been fixed, but it probably will not be until after the return of Jesse Straus, eldest son of Mr. Straus, who is now in Europe awaiting a vessel to take passage home.

## SAW THE LIGHTS OF A SHIP.

### Seaman Declares It Was Plainly Visible from the Titanic.

Robert Hopkins, an able seaman of the wrecked Titanic, called at the Mayor's office, yesterday and told a story about seeing a light which he thought was the light of a ship which was in sight for a long time after the Titanic struck, and which moved away when the survivors in the lifeboat he was in tried to row toward it. When his boat was lowered, he said, Capt. Smith and other officers directed the crew to make toward this light, which was some distance away, and which they were told was the light of a ship.

The instructions, he said, were obeyed, but the light slowly disappeared and never was seen again. Hopkins said he was positive the light, which was visible even before the Titanic sank, was the stern light of the Frankfort.

Seaman Hopkins said he did not know Mr. Ismay and would not have recognized him if he had seen him. He threw some light, however, upon the so-called "millionaire's special" boat. This boat, he said, was No. 2, one of the first to leave the ship. It was occupied, he said, by Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, Lady Duff Gordon, and eleven others, only one or two besides Lady Gordon being women. He said he heard that "an American millionaire" who was aboard this boat said he would make it right with the crew of the boat for "getting right away from the ship."

The crew got away all right, said Hopkins, and each member received a check for £5 upon Coutts's Bank. This is an English bank. Through these checks, he said, he thought the identity of the millionaire might be established.

Hopkins said he was on the dog watch Sunday night, and went off duty at 8 o'clock, expecting to return to duty at 12 o'clock. The shock of the collision, he said, was so slight that he did not dream of the possibility of having to leave the ship. He said he helped to launch Boats 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, and was commanded to get into the latter. No. 13, he said, was launched on the port from the boat deck, where perfect discipline was maintained. At the saloon deck, he said, the boat was stopped in order to take aboard some more passengers. There was some disorder at this deck, he said, especially when a number of Poles, Hungarians, and Italians tried to get aboard. Twenty-five stewards, he said, crowded in from this deck and were among the sixty-five saved. While Boat 13 was being launched Hopkins said he noticed that it was going to land right under the exhaust pipe from the engines, which would surely have swamped it.

"I called up," said Hopkins, "and the lowering was delayed long enough to rectify that. Then Boat 13 was lowered almost on top of us, it being stopped just in time by a shout from below. I had to cut away the falls with my knife. The drop from the boat deck to the water under ordinary circumstances was about ninety-five feet. In this case it was much more, for the bow was at this time sinking and the stern was lifted high in the air. Even then I did not think the Titanic would sink, but believed that she would float with three or four compartments closed."

Hopkins said that Capt. Smith displayed wonderful self-possession and executive ability to the last. As Boat 11 was being lowered, he said, it got stuck in the falls, and as he was bending over to straighten out the tangle Capt. Smith stopped, slapped him on the shoulder, and said: "What's the matter here, my lad?"

One of the survivors in his boat, he said, carried an electric torch, while one woman had a cane with an electric lighting attachment.

## BUTT NOT SENT TO ROME.

### President's Secretary Says Trip Was Only for His Health.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In response to a letter from William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., C. D. Hilles, Secretary to President Taft, denied on behalf of the President to-day that Major A. W. Butt had been sent abroad on a mission to Rome. The letter in part reads as follows:

"The President feels Major Butt's loss keenly and is only consoled by the knowledge that he gave up his life as a soldier and a man.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report that Major Butt was on a mission to Rome. The sole object of his trip was the benefit of the long sea voyage, and in order to add to the interest of his trip, the President gave him a number of formal notes of introduction to personages in Rome whom he knew. None of the letters contained more than a formal introduction."

The White House was informed to-day that the National Guard of Wyoming, both officers and men, desired to contribute to a memorial to Major Butt.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—No mention was made of the purpose of Major Butt's visit to Rome in his letter to President Taft, W. J. Oliver said to-day. "I expressed regret for the death of Major Butt and praised his gallantry and heroism," said Mr. Oliver.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Women's Tailor-made Suits
at $38 & $50 VALUES $50, $65 & $75
Exact duplicates of newest foreign models, embodying workmanship and finish of the highest class.

Small Women's and Misses' Suits, $35
Smart Norfolk and fancy trimmed effects. Values $45 & $55

Motoring and Utility Coats, $35 & $45

Special Sale of Gowns
Heretofore $125 to $295—at very decided reductions.

Smart Morning Dresses and Afternoon Frocks, $35, $40 & $45

Paquin Model Blouses, $25
Heretofore $35. Of charmeuse and satin.

Smart Street and Semi-dress Hats at $15 & $18 VALUES $22 & $25

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Women's Hand Sewed Pumps
Light weight, very flexible welt soles, wood Cuban heels. A summer shoe of very high quality. Made in Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf and White Buckskin, $7

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OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

In order to avoid the possibility of danger from ice, the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line have been ordered to take the most southerly course, going to latitude 38° on the eastward trips.

The lifeboat capacity of these steamers will be ample to provide for every person aboard.

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Some are in the pearl gray which a Japanese bride prefers, embroidered in a delicate sea-shell pink and lined with the same dainty shade. Others are in colors perhaps better suited to the fairer complexions of American brides.

If you are simply on the threshold of a Summer campaign of comfort, or are providing a trousseau, a Vantine kimono is worth more to you as a housegown or a robe de chambre than any other gown in your wardrobe.

*Vantine's Kimonos, Summer Evening Coats and Hand Bags*

*Vantine Habutai Kimonos, $10*
In delicate yellows, blues and black. Silk of a weight to drape prettily and richly embroidered. Silk lined.

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In lavender, gray, pink, light blue, apricot, gold or white—beautifully embroidered and silk lined.

*Crepe de Chine Kimonos, $35*
Exceedingly rich—in white, gray, cherry, pink, blue, apricot and lavender. Embroidered in a variety of Japanese blossoms.

*Kimono Dressing Sacques, $5 up*
Made of delicate silks and crapes, with kimono sleeves—handsomely embroidered.

*Cotton Crepe Kimonos, $3.50*
A Vantine standard—in exclusive designs—an ideal Summer dressing or bath gown.

*Embroidered Waists and Robes*
Irish linen, handkerchief linen and cotton crepe, hand embroidered by Japanese. Waist patterns, $2.50 to $35. Robes, both waist and skirt patterns, embroidered, $20 to $125.
Pongee embroidered waist patterns, $18 up; pongee embroidered robes, $30.

*Summer Evening Coats, Mandarin Style, $25*
Habutai silk, embroidered in cherry blossoms, wisteria and chrysanthemums. Three-quarter length. Old rose, gold, light blue, pink or old blue; silk lined. Never before sold under $40. Adapted perfectly to slip over light Summer gowns and for travel.

*Bulgarian Emb'd Hand Bags, $10*
To be carried with wash dresses and summer gowns—very rich, delicate colors, with white metal mountings. Exquisite for gifts.

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# CRITICISES GAMBLE IN MARCONI SHARES

## London Times Nevertheless Expects Great Developments in the Wireless System.

## DISCOUNTING OF THE FUTURE

### To Pay 10 Per Cent. on Present Market Value of Shares Would Mean $5,000,000 Profit a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.—The Times, in a special article, calls attention to the excessive speculation in Marconi shares. It says:

"The name of Marconi has been on every one's tongue lately, another great feat of having been furnished of the humanitarian value of the wireless invention associated with that name, but even before the disaster to the Titanic emphasized this value speculative activity in Marconi shares both here and in the United States had attracted attention. This activity, based originally on important developments in the wireless system that were in contemplation, degenerated into a dangerous gamble.

"However bright the future of the companies may be, it is more than discounted in the inflated prices to which securities in the English and American companies have been carried by the rush of uninformed buying.

"In saying this there is no wish to underrate the enormous commercial importance of companies that, happily, stand in no need of proof that they have already revolutionized, or very nearly revolutionized, the intercommunications of the world, and no one alive to the potentialities of science will deny that they may be only in their infancy.

"But developments and dividends are not always concurrent. A farmer cannot sell crops by merely planting seed. The error of the wilder phases of the Marconi speculation is that speculators are counting on a harvest before the plowman has made his furrows. None the less, from every other point of view the developments are full of promise."

After outlining the recent agreement between the Marconi Company and the British Government and expressing the belief that similar agreements will be entered into with other countries, The Times says it is self-evident that the revenues of the Marconi Company will be largely and rapidly increased, but it is pointed out that to return 10 per cent. on the present market value of the ordinary capital would mean a net divisible profit of something like £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) yearly.

## MR. MORGAN AT VENICE.

### Will Attend Opening of Exhibition and Inauguration of Campanile.

VENICE, April 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here to-day.

He will take part in the inauguration of the International Art Exhibition to-morrow and of the new Campanile on Thursday.

### Votes for University at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—The City Council to-day voted to establish a university at Frankfort. This action has long been contemplated, but owing to considerable opposition in the Council the outcome was in doubt.

## MASSACRED IN FEZ.

### Telegraphers Defended Office for Four Hours and Sent Messages.

FEZ, Thursday, April 18.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—A revolt of the populace and the Moorish soldiery began at midday yesterday after a delegation of native troops had obtained admission to the palace and complained to the Sultan in regard to the new military regulations in connection with the French protectorate.

As the military delegation came out from the palace, the soldiers composing it seized and killed a French Captain. This was the signal for general pillage and massacre throughout the city.

The native soldiers, urged on by shrieking Moorish women, rushed through the streets, slaying all the French they could find and inciting the population to violence by the false cry of "The Sultan is a prisoner of the French and must be liberated!"

The French telegraphers were attacked by a howling crowd and made a heroic stand, defending their office for four hours, in the meantime sending messages to headquarters at Tangier. Finally the office was broken into and the telegraphers were slain. Their bodies were mutilated and burned.

The heads of all the Europeans slain by the native troops were paraded through the streets on pikes.

The French Legation sent out relief squads of troops, who brought in many foreigners, and afterward the French artillery opened fire on the rebels, who were grouped in the northern quarter.

PARIS, April 22.—The revolution in Fez developed into a veritable massacre, accompanied by many atrocities, according to a wireless dispatch received this morning from Fez at the Foreign Office.

It is now known that fifteen French officers and forty soldiers were killed in the fighting, while thirteen civilians, all of them French citizens, were massacred in their homes or in the streets. Besides these, four French officers and seventy soldiers were wounded, and 100 Jews were slain and a large number wounded and mutilated.

The greatest misery prevails in the Jewish quarter of the city.

Elaborate measures have been taken by the commander of the French troops to prevent further outbreaks.

The French Government explains that the absence of detailed news from Fez is due to the fact that four or five telegraphers stationed there, as well as those attached to the wireless station, were massacred at their post of duty, where they remained heroically throughout the revolt, sending official dispatches.

## GERMANY ASKS BIGGER ARMY.

### Chancellor Says War Peril Is Greater Than Before.

BERLIN, April 22.—The debate on the bills increasing the German Army and Navy began to-day in the Reichstag.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in introducing the measures justified the increases on the grounds of Germany's exposed Continental position and the ever-present danger of unexpected war. The present international situation, he said, was most reassuring, despite alarmist rumors and evidences of perhaps mistaken patriotism abroad. He was sure that no great power wished for or was planning a war with Germany, but war in the past had developed unexpectedly, and the possibility of a conflict remained in a higher degree than before owing to the increased facilities for fanning public agitation.

The Chancellor defended the Government for not adopting the inheritance tax in order to finance the army and navy bills, because adequate funds were available without this, and any attempt to introduce it would have resulted in Germany presenting a lamentable spectacle before the world, showing that the members of the Reichstag were divided on a question of national urgency.

Gen. von Heeringen, the Minister for War, and Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of the Navy, followed.

Herr Kühn, Secretary of the Treasury, explained the proposals and the estimated outlay. He admitted that the severest economy would be necessary in every department to avoid supplementary taxes.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Haase, announced his party's determination to oppose an increase in armaments.

Radical Centre speakers promised support of the increases.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

# LEARNED BOOK THIEF MADE $10,000 A YEAR

## Tinkler Sentenced to Three Years in Jail for Peterborough Thefts.

## HAD BEEN TWICE FORGIVEN

### Was Formerly Librarian of a Famous Manchester Institution—Had Confederates in New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—John E. Tinkler was to-day sentenced at Peterborough to three years' penal servitude for his thefts of books from the Peterborough Cathedral library.

The police evidence showed that the prisoner was well connected and was acknowledged to be one of the best living English experts on old and rare books. He started life as assistant librarian at the famous old Chetham Hospital or College and Library at Manchester. Later he became librarian, but was dismissed owing to unsatisfactory conduct, having used the hospital paper to carry on doubtful deals with book dealers in Munich, Berlin, and New York.

The hospital authorities discharged his liabilities, which were considerable, and gave him a new start in California. He returned in five years, paid the Managers of the Chetham Hospital £200, ($1,000,) and on some pretext gained access to the library. He was forbidden to enter it after stealing a book autographed by Byron.

He is described as the very quintessence of cunning and as the incarnation of book theft. He had confederates in London and New York, and, though he could earn $10,000 a year, was always followed by sharpers who fleeced him.

Sir W. Ryland Adkins, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, said the prisoner could help the authorities in the recovery of the stolen books if he liked, but he would say nothing.

## ZIONIST RIOT OVER SMOKING.

### Violation of Dowie's Anti-Tobacco Law Causes a Violent Clash.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—After a day of rioting, in which a large part of the population of Zion City participated, the disciples of the late Alexander Dowie, to the number of 50 or more, are nursing cuts and abrasions. The city's Executive, Mayor Miller, was seriously beaten.

The riot is due to the violation of one of the late Alexander Dowie's prohibitions—smoking in Zion City. Clashes between the independents and followers of Wilbur Glen Voliva, Dowie's successor, have become so bitter that bloodshed is feared. Fifty armed special policemen are patrolling the streets, and the State militia may be summoned to restore order.

Every person in Zion City owning a revolver carried it to-day. Others paraded the streets with pieces of lead pipe.

The trouble arose when the Voliva faction learned that the employes of the Cook Electrical Company were smoking in the factory. A band of "crusaders" was formed to meet the employes at the trains and forcibly take them to parts of the city where signs forbidding smoking are displayed, a course which the employes resisted.

## HAMMERSTEIN OPENS SEASON

### The Audience Not a Large One and Not Enthusiastic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—Oscar Hammerstein began his second season at the London Opera House to-night with "Romeo et Juliette." Orville Harrold and Felice Lyne were in the leading rôles.

There was a fair sprinkling of society people among the audience, which, however, still left much to be desired from the box-office point of view.

The artists acquitted themselves creditably, but evoked no enthusiasm.

## HISTORIC BUST GOES CHEAP.

### Sir Richard Greville Said to Have Taken It Home from Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—At Sotheby's to-day a bust of St. John as a child in terra-cotta, 14 inches in height, attributed to Donatello, sold for £250, ($1,250.)

The bust stood for many years above the pew of the Buck family in Bideford Church. It is supposed to have been brought from Italy by Sir Richard Greville.

## SAYS MRS. VAN NESS FLIRTED

### Maid Declares She Helped Her in a Secret Correspondence.

Mary East, who was a maid in the home of Cornelius H. Van Ness of Cornwall, N. Y., was a witness yesterday before Surrogate Fowler in the hearings on Mr. Van Ness's contested will, which left the bulk of his property to his third wife, Alice Wood Van Ness.

Mrs. East testified that after Miss Wood, who became Mrs. Van Ness, had been brought to the Van Ness house after a bicycle accident, and had called later to express her gratitude for the kind treatment they had accorded her, Mr. Van Ness had declared that he was through with a Miss Phinney to whom he had been engaged. Mrs. East said that when she treated Miss Wood for injuries she saw no marks of any hurt.

Mrs. East said that Miss Wood had promised her a substantial reward for assisting the courtship between her and the aged landholder. She also declared that she had helped Mrs. Van Ness in a secret correspondence with Otto Pobe, a medical student of Brooklyn, whose attentions the contestants allege Mrs. Van Ness encouraged after the marriage. She said Mrs. Van Ness had read to her portions of letters from Pobe, and an attempt was made to get part of this correspondence into evidence. Surrogate Fowler said in reference to the letter about which most of the discussion centered:

"Suppose Mrs. Van Ness did write this letter. A woman after marriage may not desire that her husband know all her former little peccadilloes. I think we have wasted a good deal of time over what at this stage appears to be a very harmless letter."

The trial will continue to-day.

## URGE SAFEGUARDS ON LAKES.

### Chicago Unions Demand Precautions to Avert Disasters There.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Resolutions presented by the Lake Seamen's Union urging steps to avert the danger of a disaster on the Great Lakes similar to that of the Titanic have been adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor and sent to all lake transportation companies operating passenger carrying steamers out of Chicago.

The resolutions demand legislation which would require that 75 per cent. of the deck crew of every American steamer be experienced seamen; that each passenger vessel be equipped with a sufficient number of lifeboats and that effective and practical boat drills be held regularly.

Attention is also called to a bill now pending in Congress to safeguard the lives of passengers and crews as demanded by the Seamen's Union and the American Federation of Labor.

# MONEY TRUST INQUIRY TO HAVE WIDER SCOPE

## Untermyer and Farrar, Counsel, Insist Upon Resolution Giving Committee More Power.

## COVERS STOCK EXCHANGE

### Rules Committee to Consider New Plan To-day—Resolution Will Then Come Before the House.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Samuel Untermyer of New York and Major Edgar Howard Farrar of New Orleans have been engaged by the Pujo Investigating Committee as counsel to assist in its effort to discover a money trust. THE TIMES predicted several months ago that Mr. Untermyer would be one of the counsel engaged. Both have accepted with the express understanding that the resolution under which the Committee is acting be restored to its original form, substantially as introduced by Representative Henry of Texas, so as to give scope to the inquiry.

The distinctive difference between the resolutions now proposed by the Banking and Currency Committee and the original Henry resolution is that the latter provided for an investigation by a special committee to be chosen by the House, while the new banking and currency resolution contemplates placing the entire investigation in the hands of the Banking and Currency Sub-Committee, and giving it broad enough power to cover every phase of the allegations originally made by Mr. Untermyer.

Messrs. Untermyer and Farrar have been in personal conference with the Pujo Committee during the last two weeks, but that fact was well concealed. During these conferences it was made plain that no effective inquiry could be made under the resolution which the House passed authorizing the distribution of the various phases of the inquiry among the four committees of the house having jurisdiction over the matters covered by the original Henry resolution. Messrs. Untermyer and Farrar insisted that a new resolution would have to be introduced and broader grants of power obtained from the House.

The Pujo committee referred this phase of the question to Messrs. Untermyer and Farrar for an opinion. The two lawyers, who had not then been employed, made an analysis of the scope of the power of the committee under the House resolution. They reported that new powers would have to be given the committee to enable it to effectively investigate, and recommended that the inquiry be placed in the hands of one committee, the Banking and Currency sub-committee, and that the resolutions be restored to their original form, giving that committee broad scope.

In accordance with this suggestion the committee on Saturday directed Chairman Pujo to introduce the new resolution and to-day it was revised so as to make it clear that the committee would have power to investigate insurance companies and other corporations, as well as moneyed institutions.

In accepting employment Messrs. Untermyer and Farrar wrote letters to Chairman Pujo, mentioning the fact that it was with the understanding that those broader powers would be given the committee that they had agreed to serve as counsel in the investigation. The receipt of these letters was admitted to-night by a prominent member of the Pujo committee, but their text was not disclosed.

The new resolution was referred to the Rules Committee to-day, and will be considered by that committee to-morrow. It will have to be considered by the House before the committee can proceed under broader powers. A fight is expected there.

The resolution as proposed would authorize the investigators to inquire into the control of banks by railroads and industrial corporations; the extent to which certain men dominate the directorates of different corporations, railroads, and banks; the use of insurance funds and bank deposits by the financial interests; the methods of banks in loaning money and the securities they hold for prominent individuals and corporations; the management and conduct of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Clearing House Association; the extent to which financial interests have made campaign contributions, and the methods employed in financing and marketing the securities of big corporations.

## SLASHED LIFE PRESERVERS.

### Prisoner Praised for Showing Ferryboat Appliances' Faults.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 22.—Accused of maliciously damaging life preservers on the ferryboat Englewood, plying between this city and Tottenville, S. I., Albert Price was discharged in Police Court here to-day and complimented by Recorder Henry W. Kehoe for what he had done. Price was on his way from New York to this city, when it occurred to him to examine the life preservers. He was accused of slashing the canvas cover of the cork of the preservers with a knife.

Employes of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company had carried a lot of life preservers into court as evidence. To show the condition of the life preservers Price asked Recorder Kehoe to pick up one of them and test the canvas straps which are supposed to hold the life preservers in place when in use. They broke and the canvas covers tore of their own weight.

The Recorder denounced the Rapid Transit Company and discharged Price. The life preservers in court were stamped "Inspected April 9, 1910."


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IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS of the bequest notice is given that the Leavenworth Scholarship at Yale College, open for competition to all young men of the name Leavenworth, will be vacant at the close of the present academic year. Applications may be made to W. H. Salimon, Bureau of Appointments, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.



JOBBERS AND BUYERS.

Big lots of men's and ladies' Raincoats to close out very cheap. Schwartz Bros., 168 Powell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.


# FIRE AFTER FIRE STIRS WATERBURY

Continued from Page 1.

out. With it went Police Headquarters with its cells and also the headquarters of the Fire Department, where the fire-alarm system was installed. This was wrecked so that no alarms could be sent from fire boxes for the rest of the night. There were five more fires through the afternoon and evening and alarms for these were given by persons who ran to where they had last seen the engines at work.

The first fire for which an alarm could be sent in the usual way was discovered at 1:55 o'clock in the janitor's closet on the top floor of the Platt Building, at 95 Bank Street, a four-story brick structure given over to law offices, the Abagadasset Club, and the Masonic Temple. It was put out with only about $50 damage.

At 2:30 an alarm came from the Hudson Building, a three-story frame building, at 15 and 17 West Main Street, within 200 feet of City Hall. Here, too, the blaze was in a closet and was put out with about $10 0damage. The door to the closet was found to be locked and the key had been removed. There is a billiard room on the first floor and the Chelsea Hotel, run by Mrs. A. S. Stewart occupies the other floors.

It was Mrs. Stewart who told the police of having seen a pock-marked man passing through the hall where the fire was discovered.

The firemen were still at work on this building when a call came from the St. Patrick's Building, owned by the Church of the Immaculate Conception. J. H. Mulville & Co. have undertaking rooms on the ground floor, and above are the Sunday school and mission rooms of the church. The fire was started in the basement, and was put out with about $50 damage.

At 3:28 o'clock a blaze broke out in the three-story frame tenement at Abbott and Phoenix Avenues, opposite Jacques's Theatre. The noise of the engines was heard by a woman in the audience, who called "Fire!" and started a small panic in the theatre. The six families in the tenement were sent rushing to the street. The fire which started in the basement caused $120 damage.

### Stores and Houses Alight.

Next the firemen were sent hurrying to the Kilbridge Building in East Main Street, a three story frame structure used as a store with tenements above it. The fire started in the basement and did $25 damage.

Six minutes afterward, at 4:46 o'clock, an alarm was sent from the Bergin Building in East Main Street at the corner of South Elm. In the basement and ground floor are the undertaking rooms of M. Bergin's Sons. There are tenements above. The fire was started in the second floor hall under the stairs and was put out with almost no damage.

Then came the City Hall blaze, and with it the end of the alarm system. There was no rest for the firemen, however. At 7:15 o'clock a blaze was discovered in the basement of the three-story brick building given over to stores and tenements at Meadow and South Main Streets. The damage there was $500 before the firemen could get the blaze out.

Next came a fire in the hall of a two-family frame house at 94 Baldwin Street, and the firemen rushed there in time to keep the fire to $50 damage. Nine minutes later, at 8:15, there was an alarm from the Welton Building, a ramshackle two-story frame structure used for law offices. Oil waste and paper was found under the stairs here, but the fire was put out before much damage had been done.

The firemen were still at work when a second call came from the tenement at Meador and East Main Street. The fire had restarted here and was again put out with small damage. Then came a rest of half an hour and again the firemen were called out, this time to Pythian Hall.

The strain on the public and on the city officials had increased with each fire, and early in the afternoon Chief of Police Beach had ordered out all his 75 men and the 125 who may be called out on special occasions. The city was becoming panic stricken, however, and at 5:30 Mayor Reeves, after consultation with the Board of Safety, called on the militia.

At midnight the streets were deserted except for armed soldiers who patroled as though on picket duty, stopping the few persons whose business kept them from home. But Waterbury was not asleep. There was scarcely a house in which lights did not shine in all the windows and within the men of the family, if not all the members, were on watch against a recurrence of the disaster of ten years ago.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Waterbury happened on the night of Feb. 2, 1902. It started at 6:30 in the Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co. store, and before it was conquered a large part of the business centre of the city had been wiped out and $2,500,000 damage done. A drizzling rain, followed by a snowstorm, with a brisk east wind made the fire hard to fight. Besides the Waterbury fire apparatus all the engines that New Haven, Bridgeport, Torrington, and Naugatuck could spare were used to fight the flames.

Among the buildings destroyed was the Scovil House, that was built in 1818. The City Hall, but twenty feet across an alley, was threatened for a time, but the firemen succeeded in checking the flames. Despite the great monetary loss, no lives were lost and only a few accidents were recorded.


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*Then there is a special group of Slip-ons of excellent American make, that we are selling at $7.75, $10 and $11.75, though they were made to bring considerably more.*

A survey of the SUITS reveals many bright new faces. More or less at random, one finds a smart gray herringbone in unfinished worsteds, another in dark blue, with a fine stripe in lighter blue, a very distinguished worsted cheviot, in an amethyst mixture, with a brighter purple stripe, and some very good new black-and-whites. All these are $37.50, as it happens; but there are suits of equal interest at $30, $32, $35, and up to $45; including many of the fashionable multi-color effects.

And as to their style and their soft English tailoring, these Suits are simply superb. We want you very much to see them. Fourth Floor.

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Twenty-seven Spring and Summer styles of "WELBRED" Shoes are now in, out of the thirty-one we ordered. There are High Lace and Button Shoes, and Low Shoes, in patent leather, French wax calf, tan, and black Russia calf, and kidskin; also wax calf, and tan Russia leather, with whipcord cloth tops.

Prices are $6, $6.50, $7.50 and $9. They are the finest shoes in New York for men. Second Floor.

We Throw Open the Gates of "COMFORT HAVEN"

For Its Second Season of Helpfulness

Last Summer the delightful bungalow colony that grew up, as though by magic, in the Auditorium on the Eighth Floor, won many friends. People who had country homes to furnish were charmed with the many suggestions in Summer furniture, hangings and rugs, which they found arranged in appropriate settings on the verandas and in the rooms of the pretty cottages.

Today you are invited to visit the *new* "Comfort Haven," with its display of *new* Summer furnishings, and its abundant inspiration for the comfortable outfitting of the country home. Here you can see, almost as you would see it at home, the furniture you will need for living room, bedroom, dining room, piazza or lawn, together with the harmonizing draperies and floor-coverings.

*The Summer Furniture in "Comfort Haven"*

Includes so many new designs in Arm Chairs and Rockers, Settees, Muffin Stands, Writing Desks, Tea Wagons and Tea Tables, Divans, Tabourettes, Flower Stands, and other pieces, that we can't even begin to describe them.

You will find them in reed, rattan, cane, and the various artistic and delightfully comfortable sorts of rush and fibre. There are soft greens, natural browns, and a new verde shade, as well as many tints of enamel, including white, gray, pink, lavender, pale blue, and so on. Prices for this Furniture range from $2.50 for a small Rocking Chair, to $30 for a Settee, with many at specially low prices. Cretonne cushions may be had for many of the pieces, in harmonizing colors.

Of Furniture for the porch and the lawn, there is a variety of delightful kinds. Besides the sturdy, well-seasoned Maple Furniture for the porch, which costs from 85c for a small Chair, to $7.50 for a Rocking Chair, there is a new style of Cedar Furniture, made of half-round sticks, which are highly polished on one side, and coated with spar varnish—impervious to the weather. There is a fine collection of the famous "Old Hickory" Furniture, from a Chair at $1.50, to a Rustic House at $200.

The Summer Draperies include new designs in cretonnes and scrims, and charming wall papers, with Summery friezes.

Here and there on the floors and piazzas you will find the effective Algerian Porch Rugs, as well as examples of the new designs in Willow Grass and Crex Rugs.

You are certain to enjoy the showing, and you will be welcome. Eighth Floor

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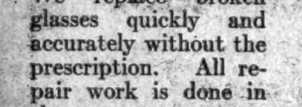

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# STEAD PROPHESIED A VIOLENT DEATH

## Once Said He Would Never Die In His Bed, but in a Crowd, Struggling.

## 2,000 AT MEMORIAL FOR HIM

### Dr. Hillis and J. A. MacDonald Praise Him as an Editor and a Fighter Against War and Social Evils.

More than 2,000 persons attended the memorial meeting of the Men and Religion Forward Movement's Conservation Congress at Carnegie Hall last night in honor of the late William T. Stead, the English editor and reformer, who met his death in the sinking of the Titanic while on his way here to speak on "Universal Peace" at the congress.

The platform and boxes of the big hall were draped with entwined English and American flags, and the reading desk in the centre of the stage was hung with a mourning wreath, in the centre of which was a large picture of Mr. Stead, a small original photograph having been obtained from The American Review of Reviews and enlarged.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; J. A. MacDonald, the Toronto editor; the Rev. Dr. W. A. Cameron of Toronto, the Rev. O. S. Davis, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and Archdeacon Madden of Liverpool, who very nearly accompanied Mr. Stead on the Titanic, were among the speakers.

Dr. Hillis startled the big audience by intimating that in the final conversation which Dr. Hillis and Mr. Stead had had together, the last time the English editor was in this country, the latter had prophesied his violent and tragic death.

"We are here to celebrate the life, character, and, especially the death of a man so brave and chivalrous that he gave his life and indeed would have given all he had in this world to have saved his fellow-passengers," said Dr. Hillis. "He was born in a minister's house and was brought up in a parson's library. He had the training of a clergyman, but he became a great journalist. Melville Stone, head of The Associated Press, said me only the other day that Stead carried a newspaper man's instinct to the point of genius. The founding of a great magazine was only one of many of his achievements. He consecrated this magazine to social reform. Now every magazine in this country is pursuing his methods.

**His Social Service.**

"He flung himself like a knight against the social evil. Men in Parliament had been trying to put that particular traffic down for thirty years. In his Pall Mall Gazette, Stead openly denounced the rich and influential men who were growing still more wealthy by this traffic. He accused them publicly of living and amassing wealth from the bodies and souls of girls. They had him thrown into jail. But now their names are in the mud and Stead is in Heaven.

"He founded the great English Review of Reviews and started The American Review of Reviews and also The Australian Review of Reviews. We praise him because he was a very great editorial writer. He was also especially interested in publishing low-priced literature for the masses of the people. He had a real passion for Christ's poor. Because he loved Christ's poor, he published his penny biographies. He worked for the betterment of the men on the docks, for shortening the hours of labor. He joined in the international movement against war. He went to St. Petersburg and published an appeal for what he called the "United States of Europe." He said once that he got his universal peace idea from the little volume of James Russell Lowell's poems which, with the copy of the "Imitation of Christ" which "Chinese" Gordon had left him, he always carried in his coat pocket.

**The Influence of Lowell.**

"When he was an 18-year-old boy and was trying to memorize some of Lowell's poems he walked past a poorhouse, its windows aflame with the setting sun. He thereupon dedicated himself to bear the burdens of Christ's poor. Stead had the genius of a wonderful vision. He was a particularly skillful artist in portraying the characters of his generation. He was remorselessly and pitilessly right. His passion for justice, however, made his blade heal again almost as soon as it cut. Some of you may not have liked him because he was interested in psychic research. Death is so terrible a problem that if a man lost faith he might be led back by a study of psychic phenomena. We don't need psychic phenomena to make us believe in God and immortality. But the last day Stead spent in this country he had luncheon with Mrs. Hillis and myself and prophesied that he would die, not in his bed, as we expected to, but in a crowd and by violence.

"'I had a vision of a mob. I believe I shall not die as you expect, but that I shall be locked to death in the street,' was the way he put it.

**Mr. and Mrs. Straus.**

"I congratulate Stead on his death. And I also congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Straus, the venerable Jewish couple who taught us Christians how to love. That Jewish woman who recognized her opportunity to show the world the example of her love has permanently raised all the people of the United States to a different level. The United States will always be on a higher spiritual plane because of the way that Stead and the Strauses died on the Titanic. The imaginations of 90,000,000 have been captured and transformed. I loved the man Stead. As a journalist he was not surpassed. His name will be inscribed among the great editors of the world. He owed it to Christianity. He was a busy man. But he was a Christian. Whenever the clock struck he was always in the church. May God lend a culture like Stead's to the young men of this country who start in the great career of journalism."

**Mr. MacDonald's Remarks.**

After a prayer by Archdeacon Madden of Liverpool and singing by the association quartet, J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, who visited Stead in London last June and brought from him a message to the American people, spoke.

"Stead was an ordained apostle of universal peace," said Mr. MacDonald. "He pleaded for it with Kings, Csars, and ministers. He fought with the beasts of greed and plunder and the fire-eating jingoists. When I visited him last June he talked especially about his wish to lift the Journalists of America and England against the war syndicates which menace the world—the financial 'war lords.' Most of all did he believe in the future of the Anglo-Saxon race. When I left him for the last time last June he placed his hand on my shoulder and said: 'You Americans must remember your English-speaking fraternity. And [this he said with unusual emphasis] remember that Canada holds the key.' Had he been here tonight he would have undoubtedly made us face the awful facts of war—its inconceivable folly, its intolerable burden. Please God at least that the Anglo-Saxon's sword shall never be drawn against his brother Anglo-Saxon."

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, will address the Congress this morning at Carnegie Hall on "The Church and the Social Evil."

# CHECK STRIKE OF ENGINEERS

Continued from Page 1.

his and Judge Knapp's letter. Judge Knapp left on the midnight train for Washington. It was said that he would return, and it is presumed that he went to confer further with the President, and possibly with Attorney General Wickersham as to what steps he and Commissioner Neill should take as official mediators.

Under ordinary conditions these official mediators, under the Erdman act, can accept requests from either party in a wage dispute to assist in a settlement of the dispute. When one party asks for their services the other party must acquiesce before the machinery leading to ultimate arbitration can be put into action. When the consent of both parties has been obtained the mediators can ask each party to choose arbitrators, and they can then suggest how the remaining members of the arbitration board shall be selected.

In this case neither the railroads nor the engineers showed themselves averse to the intercession of mediators. The point was that neither would make the first move. The President, having been informed of this crisis by Commissioner Neill, it is believed, suggested the only optional course of letting the mediators take the initiative.

What appeared to be the final disposition of the wage dispute between the engineers and railroad companies was announced late yesterday afternoon after a day of consultations and attempts at mediation, in which the fifty-two Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Board of Railroad Managers, the Eastern Board of Railway Presidents, the United States Commissioner of Labor, the head of the Federal Commerce Court, and one Congressman had taken part. It was Warren S. Stone, the Brotherhood Chief, who started the agitation for the equalization of the pay of the Eastern engineers on the basis of the scale for the engineers west of Chicago.

Thirty-six hours from 6 o'clock last night was the official time fixed by the engineers for the railroads to accept their demands. Twenty-four to twenty-eight hours were needed to allow the brotherhood representatives, travelling on the fastest trains, to arrive at their various home headquarters to personally conduct the strike in their districts. From six to ten hours more were needed by the district organizers in effecting the organization for the impending strike.

Immediately after the arrival home of the last Chairman, and after Chief Stone got notification that every district in the strike zone was ready, he intended to declare the strike to be effective in two hours.

Until those two hours expired every engineer was to remain at his work and complete his run, even though it carried him beyond the two-hour limit. If, for instance, an engineer resumed control of an engine one minute before the expiration of the two-hour notice, he would be compelled, nevertheless, to run his train to the end of the division.

Starting from here for Chicago, for instance, on a Pennsylvania passenger train, he would leave his engine at Philadelphia. An engineer of a freight would leave his engine at the first freight siding he came to.

Judge Knapp was formerly Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Erdman act passed June 1, 1898, provides that the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commision and the United States Commissioner of Labor may act in the interest of amicable settlement of any industrial dispute affecting labor. Mr. Burgess was asked last night how Judge Knapp could act in his present capacity since he is no longer connected with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"It is true," said Mr. Burgess, "that Judge Knapp is now associated with the Commerce Court, but I understand he is still empowered to act in his former capacity as a mediator at the request and with the approval of President Taft. Judge Knapp was so successful in his work of settling labor disputes and industrial controversies that when he accepted a position on the bench of the Commerce Court President Taft requested him to continue doing what he could in mediation, and I understand that the present Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is in favor of the present arrangement."

**Commuters Apprehensive.**

The imminence of a general railroad strike caused a great deal of apprehension yesterday particularly among the business men of the city, many thousands of whom commute daily to various points in New York and New Jersey. On ten railroads in New Jersey almost 400,000 commuters are carried daily. The New York Central on all its branches carries 60,000, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford 40,000. The Long Island Railroad and the Long Island Division of the Pennsylvania carry an estimated number of 20,000 commuters, and the municipal ferry to Staten Island carries 2,500 daily to the terminal of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at St. George.

The food situation in case of a strike would have been serious. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, which alone of all the New Jersey roads would have remained unaffected, would have been depended upon to a large extent for replenishing the food supply, its contract with the engineers not having expired.

The railroad Presidents who met with the committee of Railroad Managers in the executive offices of President W. C. Brown of the New York Central yesterday afternoon would say nothing as to the serious consequences to traffic in case of a strike.

"There is nothing to say," said President Brown when accosted by a reporter, "I can't discuss the situation."

"Don't bother me," said President McCrea of the Pennsylvania, when asked if he had anything to say.

Other railroad Presidents at the meeting were E. C. Thomas, of the Lehigh Valley; George F. Baer of the Reading Railroad, F. D. Underwood of the Erie, Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, C. S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The members of the Conference Committee of Managers, having authority to act for the fifty railroads affected in case of a strike, are:

J. C. Stuart, Chairman, Vice President Erie Railroad; A. W. Thompson, General Manager Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; C. S. Sims, Vice President and General Manager Delaware & Hudson Company; A. H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; J. J. Bernet, Assistant to Vice President New York Central Lines west of Buffalo; H. J. Horn, Vice President New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; S. C. Long, General Manager Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh; G. L. Peck, General Manager Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh; A. I. Dice, General Manager Philadelphia & Reading Railway; J. A. Shepherd, General Manager Western Maryland Railway; H. A. Worthington, receiver Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, and J. A. McCrea, General Manager Long Island Railroad.

This letter from the railway managers, received yesterday afternoon, to which time the Brotherhood Chief had declared an armistice, drew the fire of the engineers' representatives and caused them to determine on a strike:

New York, April 22, 1912.

Mr. W. S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood Locomoitve Engineers, Broadway Central Hotel, New York:

Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of the 19th instant, the managers in conference to-day, and with the approval of the Presidents, beg to state:

They have carefully reconsidered the whole subject at issue, and regret they see no way of modifying the conclusions previously reached.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MANAGERS,
By J. C. Stuart, Chairman.

This reached Mr. Stone and the committee of fifty-two engineers at about 6 o'clock, and after a half hour's meeting, at which Mr. Stone is said not to have been present and at which a unanimous vote was cast to end the long series of negotiations, the following reply was sent to the railroad managers:

**Strike Vote with the Answer.**

New York, April 22, 1912.

J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers, 50 Church Street, New York:

Dear Sir—This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date advising the final decision of the Conference Committee of Managers, with the approval of the Presidents, wherein you state you see no way of modifying the conclusions previously announced.

We consider your letter terminates all negotiations, and, as previously advised, the Chairmen will leave the city at the earliest moment possible to look after our interests. You will be notified, as stated in a former letter, as to the time the engineers will withdraw from the service.

Yours truly,
W. S. STONE.

"That's the die, gentlemen," said Assistant Grand Chief of the Engineers, F. A. Burgess of Louisville, Ky., who, with Assistant Chief M. M. Cadle, is assisting Chief Stone in the management of the campaign.

This was a little while before the Government mediators made their purpose known.

"Does that mean an immediate strike?" he was asked.

"It does," he replied. "The men are leaving immediately, and when the last of them—in this case the man from St. Louis—gets to his destination the machinery will be set in motion. Allowing for the two hours of notification which we promised the railway companies, the strike ought to be operative at 8 A. M. on Wednesday. Nothing can stop it except the granting of our demands."

## MOVE PROMPTED BY TAFT?

### May Have Suggested New Course Under the Erdman Act.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It is reported here that Labor Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp in offering to mediate between the engineers and the railroads did not act of their own volition, but were prompted by suggestions from higher up—in other words, that President Taft suggested this course of action to them. Judge Knapp has plenty of authority to take such an action without even asking the President's advice, but this is not to say that he did so.

In offering their services under the Erdman act, Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill have made a striking departure from precedent. The law provides that the interposition of the Government officials in the interest of industrial peace shall occur "upon the request of either party to the controversy," and while the law has never been construed as forbidding the officials from suggesting recourse to its provisions, heretofore they have actually refrained from interfering until their good offices were requested.

In the present instance it is thought here that their "offer" to interpose was meant as a suggestion to the two parties that they request the Government's intervention. The fact that Mr. Stone for the engineers has accepted the suggestion is taken to mean that he practically "requests" the Government's assistance. That brings the action of Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill entirely within the law, and from now on they are free to do what they can to bring the employers and the engineers together.

The feeling here is that by taking the initiative at this early stage, Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill have greatly widened the possibilities for good in the Erdman act. In the Baltimore & Ohio strike some years ago the Government officials, when questioned on the subject, always replied that they could do nothing until requested. Under the new precedent, however, it will be possible for pacifying steps to be taken before feeling is inflamed or the issue too squarely joined.

The act provides that should the efforts of the officials fail to bring about an agreement the dispute "may be submitted" to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one representing the employing railroads, one the labor organizations, and the other being selected by the first two, or, failing this, by the two Government officials. The Board of Arbitration is required to begin hearings within ten days of appointment and make its report within thirty days of the appointment of the third arbitrator. A majority of the board shall be competent to make an award.

The award shall be duly presented to the contestants and filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court in the District where the dispute arises and "shall be final and conclusive upon both sides, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record." The award will hold for one year and the employer is forbidden to discharge employes on account of dissatisfaction with the award, and the employes are forbidden to quit the service of the employer for dissatisfaction with the award, for the space of three months. It is provided, however, that an employe shall not be compelled to do personal service without his consent even in obedience to a written contract.

## LONG ISLAND ROAD PREPARED.

### Superintendent Says Trains Will Run as Usual if Engineers Strike.

Thousands of commuters will be interested in a statement made in an interview of J. D. Austin, Jr., Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, saying that in event of a strike being declared by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the Long Island would continue to operate its trains as usual.

"We are prepared to keep our road running," said Supt. Austin. Whether the old men would refuse to go on strike or whether the road had engineers to take their places could not be learned. It was rumored, however, that the road had a force of men in training, both as engineers and motormen, to take charge of their trains in an emergency. It was also reported that a number of firemen had recently been promoted to engineers and motormen.

On the other hand it is said that a number of the old-time engineers on the road are within a few years of the pension age, and it is not thought probable they would do anything to jeopardize their positions. As far as can be learned the engineers have no grievances, and have been working on satisfactory agreements.

Just what effect a strike on the Pennsylvania Road could have on the operation of Long Island trains from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan is indeterminate.

J. B. Ward, road foreman of locomotives, in an interview in Jamaica yesterday, denied that he was engaged in hiring and training strikebreakers.

# 143 BILLS VETOED BY DIX.

## Salary Increases That Tammany Fought for Among Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—The omnibus veto memorandum of Gov. Dix, vetoing 143 bills, was made public to-day. These measures were disapproved because "they are either unconstitutional, defectively drafted, duplicates of bills already disposed of, special, changes, amendments, or additions to State routes or the canal system, appropriations of moneys exceeding available funds, violations of the principle of home rule or a sound public policy or a combination or any one or more of these defects."

Among other bills included in the omnibus veto were:

Several of the measures vetoed sought to raise salaries of court officials in New York and Kings. The Tammany members fought hard on the floor of both houses to get these measures through. These are included in the following:

Increasing to $2,400 the pay of typewriter operators in the Appellate Division, Second Department; making the salary of First Deputy Clerk of New York County $6,000; Second Deputy $5,000, Third Deputy $2,500, and providing for a counsel to the County Clerk at $5,000; to class telegraphers in the Fire Department as members of the uniformed force; increasing to $2,400 the salary of transfer tax clerk.

Increasing from four to six the number of interpreters which the First Appellate Department may appoint; increasing generally the salaries of assistant clerks and employes in the Kings County Registrar's office; providing that stenographers appointed by the Judges of the General Sessions be paid $3,000 salary, and increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Records, Kings County, to $7,500.

**Dance for Spanish Settlement House.**

An entertainment and dance will be given at the Plaza to-night in aid of the Spanish Settlement House Casa Maria under the direction of Miss Ophelia Eckhardt. There will be a programme of music, sketches, and Spanish and American dances. Among those who will take part are the Misses Eleanor Adrian, Linda Kinney, Katherine Sheedy, Helen Clark, Irene Farrell, Edna Renard, and Gertrude Farrell, also Edward Sentenne, J. P. Sinnott, L. R. Francis, C. G. Rapp, T. A. Coogan, Edward O. Daly, and Louis J. Bamman.

**Kinemacolor Pictures at the Garden.**

Kinemacolor pictures of the launching of the Titanic and of the Durbar at Delhi are being shown at the Garden Theatre, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. The former Kinemacolor Theatre, which was old Mendelssohn Hall, is now being torn down to make room for an office building.


Smith Gray & Co.

**Opportunity Unusual**
**Twenty-five Hundred 2.50 SUMMER SHIRTS,**
**1.15**

And now comes to us from one of the foremost of Troy's nationally famed fine shirt producers, far under price, the season's cleanup of all their fine imported Scotch madras.

In quality the fabric is identical with those used by the better makers in their 2.50 shirts and by all good custom shirt makers in shirts of considerable higher price, and at that price are conceded full standard value.

There are in all, something in excess of two hundred exclusive patterns, all of which are new Spring designs and include light and dark grounds, stripes and the newer figured effects.

All are custom tailored, full cut, perfect fitting models, in every respect the equal of any shirt 2.50 will buy.

The offering is made up entirely of plain negligees with laundered cuffs, and are to be had in all sizes and sleeve lengths.

This is your opportunity to arrange for your entire season's supply at a saving of more than one-half.

**Smith Gray & Co.**

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.



OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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The Standard of RYE Whiskey
*Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law, Serial Number 2163*
NOT BLENDED
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SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.



**INCREASE OF CAPITAL**

The Stockholders of the Lawyers Mortgage Company have just paid in
**$2,000,000**
Increasing the Capital and Surplus of the Company to
**$8,500,000**
Guaranteed Mortgages Outstanding
**$122,000,000**
**LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.**
59 Liberty St., Manhattan 184 Montague St., Brooklyn



**B. Altman & Co.**

WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), OF

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS

AT THE EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

OF $28.00 & $35.00

TRIMMED HATS . . . AT $5.00 & 7.50

WILL BE ON SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, IN THE DEPARTMENT ON THE FIRST FLOOR, THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISING FASHIONABLE MODELS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

A VARIETY OF STYLES IN TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES IS IN STOCK AT VERY MODERATE PRICES; ALSO OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.



**B. Altman & Co.**

A SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES FOR TUESDAY

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS . . . . AT $1.50

FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS OF IMPORTED SILKS 65c.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES ARE SHOWN IN MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, PAJAMAS AND BATH ROBES; ALSO LARGE STOCKS OF BATHING SUITS, BLAZERS, MEN'S ENGLISH MOTOR COATS, NORFOLK SUITS, RAINCOATS, DUSTERS, CAPS, GOGGLES, BELTS, ETC., MOTOR ROBES AND STEAMER RUGS, ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

MEN'S SHIRTS, SCARFS, PAJAMAS, ETC., MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS ARE READILY ACCESSIBLE FROM MAIN ENTRANCE.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS

HAVE BEEN MARKED AT MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS
NATURAL WOOD HANDLES . . . AT $2.00

TAFFETA OR TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS
NOVELTY HANDLES TRIMMED WITH STERLING SILVER $2.85

TAFFETA SILK FOLDING UMBRELLAS
NATURAL WOOD HANDLES . . . $3.00

FURS, RUGS, PORTIÈRES AND CURTAINS RECEIVED FOR STORAGE. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE OR MAIL.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.


**Dramatic Pictures of the Titanic Disaster**

The Pictorial Section will contain two pages of photographs reproduced on super paper in fine half tone, picturing scenes following the great wreck in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

# CAMPAIGN TO GET STATE FOR WILSON

### In Spite of Boss Murphy, Wilson Men Expect to Capture New York Delegation.

### RELY ON A POPULAR DEMAND

### Senator Smith Beaten in Jersey, Too, They Say, and Governor Will Have His Own State with Him.

According to announcement made by William F. McCombs, who is managing the Presidential campaign of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, the Governor's friends will begin at an early date a campaign to capture the ninety delegates from this State. The New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention has not been instructed for any candidate, but in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Democratic State Convention on April 10 will vote under the unit rule.

Gov. Wilson's friends recognize that the organization, controlled as it is by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, will not be friendly to him. As yet there have been no negotiations for the purpose of getting the organization support for the New Jersey Governor, and it is unlikely that anything will be done with that end in view for the present, at least.

It is no secret to the supporters of Gov. Wilson that there has been in existence for some time an understanding between the Tammany chieftain and former United States Senator James Smith, the former Democratic boss of New Jersey and arch foe of Gov. Wilson, to hold the delegates from this State against the latter.

Mr. McCombs said yesterday that while he had not been in communication with anybody representing the Democratic organization in this State, he thought that by the time the Democratic National Convention convenes there will have developed such a strong sentiment for Gov. Wilson in this State that the Democratic leaders here, if they desire to carry their State and local ticket, as a matter of policy will throw their strength to Wilson as the Democratic Presidential candidate, who would be most certain to accomplish that purpose.

"We have had our agents traveling through this State," said Mr. McCombs, "and they have discovered much sentiment for Gov. Wilson among the rank and file of the party. We will continue to keep in touch with the voters, and we are planning to flood the State with Wilson literature. The New York delegation will go to Baltimore uninstructed, but will vote as a unit, and I imagine that the leaders will see the wisdom of throwing their whole support to the man who by that time will have developed the most strength. That man will be Gov. Wilson, and of that there is no doubt in my mind."

In the meantime the friends of Gov. Wilson are preparing to undo again the plans laid by ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey to prevent Gov. Wilson from getting the delegation from his own State. An active campaign for the Governor will be begun in New Jersey within a few days, and it is not thought unlikely that Gov. Wilson will again put on war paint and invade the enemy's country, Essex County, where ex-Senator Smith still has a considerable following.

"We expect to get the New Jersey delegation," said Mr. McCombs. "The organization there is controlled by the Progressives and friendly to Gov. Wilson. The campaign of Senator Smith is falling down."

Mr. McCombs said that he had received word from Nebraska—based on complete returns from one-fourth of the counties—to the effect that the primaries there gave four delegates each to Gov. Wilson, Speaker Clark, and Gov. Harmon, and that the delegates at large would be for Clark.

"Within the last few hours," said Mr. McCombs, "I have heard from North Dakota, where the delegates have been instructed for Gov. Burke, and will vote for him on the first ballot, that Gov. Wilson can have the ten delegates from that State. Democratic State Committeeman Johnson of South Dakota informs me that the ten delegates from that State are Wilson men."

This statement was made yesterday at the local headquarters of Gov. Judson Harmon, in the Heidelberg Building, by Lieut. Gov. H. L. Nichols of Ohio, one of Gov. Harmon's campaign managers:

"We are gratified that Gov. Harmon has so many friends in Nebraska. The Governor made an excellent showing in the State. Bryan's candidate did not receive a single delegate, while Gov. Harmon received four. That Gov. Harmon should show so much strength in this ultra-progressive State and the centre of the opposition to him, should strengthen him in the pivotal States where the Western ideas do not prevail, and where Democrats want to see nominated a candidate who can carry them and win the election.

The Harmon managers also boasted last night that a majority of the delegates from Kentucky would be found to be Harmon men when the Democratic State Convention meets on May 29. The action of the Kentucky Central Democratic Committee last week in failing to indorse either Gov. Wilson or Speaker Clark when both were seeking the indorsement is pointed to by the Harmon campaign managers as indicating that Kentucky will send an uninstructed delegation to Baltimore which, at the proper time, will be found in line for Harmon.

## COMMITTEES NAMED BY DIX.

### Panama Exposition and Saratoga Monument Representatives.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Arthur A. McLean of Newburg, Joseph B. Mayer and James A. Foley of New York City and John D. Coffin of Thomson, were appointed by Gov. Dix as members of the Panama Pacific Exposition Commission, prior to his taking passage for Europe. The announcement of the appointment was not made until to-day.

The commission is authorized under Chapter 541 of the laws of 1912. Besides the five members appointed by the Governor it will be composed of five members of the Senate to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and five members of the Assembly to be appointed by the Speaker.

The announcement was also made to-day of the appointment of George Foster Peabody of Lake George as a member of the Saratoga Battle Monument Dedication Commission and of Arthur Outren Sherman of Rye, as manager of the Mohansic State Hospital, to succeed Thomas Ewing, Jr., resigned.

### Judge Owens Won't Be a Delegate.

CHICAGO, April 22.—County Judge John R. Owens, who was selected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention by the Harrison-Hearst faction in their State Convention at Peoria last Friday, announced to-day that he would not serve, as he had been selected without his permission and without consultation with him.


Glass before Breakfast
tones up the stomach, clears the head and does you good.

Hunyadi Janos Water

NATURAL LAXATIVE

Quickly Relieves CONSTIPATION


## SOUNDS ROOSEVELT WARNING

### Col. Watterson Says Third Termism Aims at Absolutism.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Col. Henry Watterson attacks third termism in an editorial in The Courier-Journal to-morrow. He says that thrice the country has approached perilously near the brinks of revolution since the war of secession. First in 1867, when it was proposed to impeach Andrew Johnson; second, in 1876, when Rutherford B. Hayes was seated as President over Samuel J. Tilden, who had won at the polls; and third in 1896, when it was proposed to return Gen. Grant for a third term. Col. Watterson then says:

"Third termism implies not merely lifetenure. It means the centralisation of power and its consolidation in the fewest hands. Aiming at autocracy, absolutism and self-perpetuation, it sets itself against the principles and underpinning of all our institutions. If there were no tradition to oppose and resist its pretensions, however plausible, its very naturequality, and argument should be sufficient to expose and defeat it. All the framers of our Federal fabric strove to limit its power. They sought to accomplish this by a just distribution of power, the simple distribution of power was to work its limitation. The Roosevelt teaching and purpose is the rescinding of this and in that character it is a subversion not less treasonable in spirit and unpatriotic at heart because it puts on the garments of Reform to masquerade as a Progressive.

"The Courier-Journal, which has lived through and seen the country survive the first three of these historic episodes, meets the fourth with composure, confident that, under the all-seeing and benign dispensation of Providence, we shall come through with the drums of liberty beating and the colors of the law flying, the ark and the covenant of the Constitution intact. In no wise did we quail before the power and glory of Grant. We are undismayed by the genius and audacity of Roosevelt. We still believe in the virtue and intelligence of the people. We are sure that now, as before, the result will vindicate the truth and, in preserving the Republic, justify the ways of God to men."

## SUPPLIED ROOSEVELT MONEY

### Ames Pinchot Shows the League Got $11,819—He Gave $3,949.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Ames R. E. Pinchot, Treasurer of the Roosevelt League, which worked for the election of New York State delegates to the National Republican Convention, favorable to the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, certified to-day to the Secretary of State that he received $11,819 and spent $11,513. The Roosevelt Committee of New York County, organized for similar purposes, filed a statement last week showing that it spent $50,000.

"Among those who contributed to the Roosevelt League fund were the Roosevelt Committee, $4,619; Amos R. E. Pinchot, $3,949; Henry L. Stoddard, $2,550; Charles H. Duell, $500; Linden Bates, Jr., and Oscar Straus, each $100.

## CAMPBELL FLAYS ROOSEVELT

### Questions Colonel's Sincerity in Attitude Toward Trusts.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Campbell, of Kansas, Republican, made a bitter attack in the House to-day on Col. Roosevelt. The speech was in reply to an attack made upon him by Col. Roosevelt during the latter's tour through Kansas. His denunciation of the Colonel was vigorously applauded on the Democratic side of the House.

"He brands every man as an infamous scoundrel whom he cannot force into agreeing with him," said Mr. Campbell.

"I want to ask these two questions of Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Campbell. "Did you or did you not send a note to the Department of Justice asking that further steps for the prosecution of the Harvester Trust be suspended?

"Did you or did you not flay the malefactors of great wealth and then in the night time in private conference with the heads of the Steel Trust and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company agree that they should be united for their own benefit?"

## CLAIM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### Both Taft and Roosevelt Men Expect to Win at Primaries To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CONCORD, N. H., April 22.—Republican primaries will be held in this State to-morrow to choose delegates to the State Convention. The official ballots sent out by the Republican State Committee bear three circles, in which the voter may mark a cross for Taft or Roosevelt or for a third candidate.

Both sides are confident of the result. Former Congressman Henry M. Baker, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Taft League, said to-day that of the 500 members of the State Convention to be elected to-morrow 500 would be for Taft and that his majority in the preference vote would be large.

Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who resigned that place to become Roosevelt manager in New Hampshire, says that the size of the Roosevelt majority to-morrow will astonish every one except those at his headquarters. He expects Col. Roosevelt to carry both Congressional districts by from 2 to 1 to 5 to 1.

## ROOSEVELT AHEAD IN KANSAS

### Only One-Third of Delegates Chosen, and Taft May Show Gains.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Thirty-two Kansas counties, that will send a total of about one-third the delegates to the Republican State Convention at Independence on May 8, have named their delegates or signified by primaries the candidates their delegations will be instructed to support. So far Roosevelt controls practically 2 to 1, and this is admitted by the Taft supporters.

The results in thirty-one counties now stand 228 for Roosevelt and 128 for President Taft. Roosevelt men are claiming twenty-five counties, with 236 delegates, and say that Taft has but 93 in seven counties.

Practically all the delegates will be chosen by the end of the present week.

## MACK'S CONVENTION PLANS.

### Chairman Calls Arrangement Committee to Baltimore April 27.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic National Committee issued a call to-day for a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Convention, at Baltimore on Saturday, April 27, at 10 o'clock at the hotel Belvedere.

The members of the committee are: Norman E. Mack, New York, Chairman; Urey Woodson, Kentucky, Secretary; P. L. Hall, Nebraska; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Clark Howell, Georgia; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; R. M. Johnson, Texas; Martin J. Wade, Iowa; Edwin D. Wood, Michigan; Roger C. Sullivan, Illinois; Thomas Taggart, Indiana; Robert Ewing, Louisiana; Robert S. Hudspeth, New Jersey; Thomas H. Browne, Vermont; John E. Osborn, Wyoming, and J. Fred C. Talbott, Maryland.

## FAIRBANKS NOT A DELEGATE.

### Ex-Vice President Unwilling to Vote at Chicago Against Roosevelt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—Charles Warren Fairbanks has refused to attend the Chicago Convention as one of the four delegates at large instructed for President Taft. Mr. Fairbanks told Joseph Keating, before the Indiana State Convention, that he would not accept a place on the Indiana delegation while Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate for the Presidency because he had served in the Roosevelt Administration as Vice President. But Keating had Mr. Fairbanks elected as one of the Big Four, despite his wishes to the contrary.

Mr. Fairbanks has a high regard for the former President, but has kept judiciously silent as regards Mr. Taft.

# TAFT TO HIT BACK AT ROOSEVELT SOON

### At Urging of His Friends, the President Decides to Break His Silence.

### TO TELL ABOUT BALLINGER

### Will Show That the Colonel Recommended Him—Gardner Challenges Roosevelt Anew.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—According to the friends of President Taft, when he makes his foray into Massachusetts next week he will follow their advice and speak his mind about Col. Roosevelt. Hitherto he has resisted all efforts to induce him to take such action. They have pointed out to him that the character of the campaign made against him by his rival is such that dignified patience is out of place and ineffective. They have insisted that severe language is the only thing that can answer severe language.

The President's failure to follow their advice resulted in their attacking the Colonel themselves. Representative Gardner's statement to-night with its oblique reflections upon the way in which the Colonel has been left unanswered, is almost as much a criticism of the President as of the Colonel. Mr. Gardner, Representative McKinley, and the others who have made savage onslaughts upon the Colonel since the Pennsylvania primaries, represent an impatience with their silent chief which is much more pronounced under cover than it appears in the open.

At last these pleadings and this impatience have had their effect upon the President, and his intention to come out strong in Massachusetts is proudly announced in private.

The President's friends declare that he will reveal something about his personal relations with the Colonel, and in particular that he will make public the fact that it was the Colonel who recommended Richard Ballinger to him for Secretary of the Interior. Throughout the subsequent attacks upon Ballinger by the insurgents and upon Taft for appointing and standing by him this report never leaked out, though it might reasonably be expected to, for Ballinger was a Roosevelt employe in the Interior Department, afterward promoted to the Secretaryship by Roosevelt's friend and successor.

The attack made upon the Colonel tonight is in the form of the following telegram sent from Boston by Mr. Gardner:

I refuse to be kept quiet any longer just because some out-of-date machine politicians are shouting "All's well." Quiet methods are gone by. We have got to convince the voters that their idol has feet of clay. I am not here to talk after my district. I am here to talk out loud. I am in the ring to give the hat a kick.

To Col. Roosevelt, the third-term candidate, Mr. Gardner has sent a message in part as follows:

Your telegram from Nebraska has reached me here. In your refusal to debate with me you have taken the opportunity once more to give the public the impression that Senator Lorimer has had President Taft's assistance and support. I charge you with knowing this is not the fact. I assert that the best evidence to the contrary is contained in the correspondence between you and the President at the time of the first agitation of the subject. A mistaken sense of delicacy as I am told prevents President Taft from publishing the correspondence. I know that this correspondence exists, and in behalf of square dealing I call on you and President Taft to produce it.

In your telegram to me you have seen fit to drag in the name of Senator Crane in an unfriendly way. You, Sir, are under vast obligations to Senator Crane, to whom you owe credit for the most notable act of your career, the settlement of the great coal strike. Do you deny it? Have you forgotten that you are on record acknowledging it? In the interest of square dealing I demand that you and Senator Crane produce this record.

You have told the public that the President has alienated your respect by his subserviency to great interests. I deny it. President Taft has instituted proceedings against all the great offenders. He has made no exceptions on account of expediency. Can you say as much?

I charge you with making exceptions for your favorites, sometimes under the allegation of technicalities, sometimes for reasons unknown.

I challenge you to produce the suppressed report of your own Commissioner of Corporations, Herbert Knox Smith, with regard to the Harvester Trust. I assert that this report explicitly shows that the Morgan interests always favored your Administration. In the interest of square dealing, I demand that you produce copies of these suppressed. If no copies are in your possession, I demand that the Department of Justice proceed at once to discover them.

I regret that I am not to have the opportunity to meet you face to face to discuss these and other pertinent matters before a Massachusetts audience.

Whether the President's promise to come out strong in his Massachusetts speeches means the same as his managers announce will not be known until later. There are some misgivings that his ideas will not be so violently expressed as Mr. McKinley's, but his friends look forward with hope.

## GIVES ROOSEVELT 600.

### Judge Duell Stakes His Prophetic Reputation on It—Barnes Is "Out."

Charles H. Duell, who appeared at the Roosevelt headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday, after an absence that has lasted virtually since the Colonel was so badly beaten at the primaries in this State, prophesied that Col. Roosevelt would have the votes of at least 600 delegates to the Republican National Convention on the first ballot. This would be more than sufficient to bring about his nomination.

Among other Republicans in this city the claim was regarded as grossly exaggerated, to say the least, but Judge Duell came back by declaring that he would stake his reputation as a prophet on the forecast.

Republican State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., could not be found yesterday by newspaper reporters, who were anxious to submit the Duell forecast to him. There is some repair work going on at Republican headquarters, and in the meantime, it was said that there that Mr. Barnes was performing the functions of his office and receiving political visitors at a private apartment in the vicinity of headquarters, the exact location of which the attaches of the Republican State Committee were not willing to divulge to any one not on a political mission bent.

## BOTH CLAIM MISSOURI.

### Thursday's Convention Will Show Strength of Taft and Roosevelt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—With both factions of the Republicans in Missouri politics claiming the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, the State Convention on Thursday promises to exceed the pace generally set.

Otto F. Stifel, manager of the Taft forces in the State, claims control of the convention after a proper hearing of the contests. His figures show that there are 404½ uncontested Taft votes, 441½ for Roosevelt, and 224 contested.

The Roosevelt managers are less modest in their claims. From the figures reported to State headquarters, the Roosevelt men claim that 664½ votes are instructed for the ex-President, 428½ for Taft, 51 contested, and 9 uninstructed.

Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Congressman Bartholdt will arrive some time to-morrow.

The convention will elect four delegates at large, four alternates, eighteen electors to be voted on in November, and a National Committeeman, and draft a platform.

Congressman Bartholdt or Nathan Frank is the Taft candidate for Temporary Chairman, while Gov. Hadley, who is leading the Roosevelt forces in Missouri, is his opponent.

## CLOSE VOTE IN OREGON.

### Wilson's Margin Over Clark 2,000—Roosevelt Has 7,000 Majority.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22.—Delayed returns from the direct primary election of Friday do not alter the standing of candidates. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as the Presidential nominee of Oregon Republicans by a majority of approximately 7,000 over President Taft, while Woodrow Wilson received the Democratic indorsement by a margin of 2,000 votes over Champ Clark.

Ben Selling, a Portland merchant, defeated Senator Johnthan Bourne by 6,000 votes, and Dr. Harry Lane, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, has a plurality of nearly 3,000 over other aspirants.

For Congress, First District, W. C. Hawley is the Republican nominee. The Democratic nominee has not been named.

In the Second District, N. J. Sinnott defeated W. R. Ellis for the Republican nomination, while James H. Graham defeated Claude C. Cover, his Democratic opponent.

In the Third District, A. W. Lafferty, incumbent, defeated C. U. Gantenbein, while M. G. Munly, the Democratic candidate, had no opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Clark headquarters gave out returns to-day, which they have received from Nebraska, showing that the Speaker's plurality over Gov. Harmon and Gov. Wilson will be upwards of 3,000. Instead of being a bad third, Wilson, if these returns are correct, crowded Harmon very hard.

"While the count is not complete," says the Clark managers, "the figures show the Speaker to be far in the lead of Gov. Wilson. The vote so far is: Clark, 14,720; Harmon, 9,945; Wilson, 9,596."

## WORKHOUSE FOR ROWDYISM.

### Mother of One of Three Convicted Boys Hysterical in Court.

Workhouse sentences were declared to be the only cure for rowdyism on street cars, Subway and elevated trains by Magistrate House, in the Morrisania Court yesterday. He made a fifteen-minute speech on the subject and at the conclusion of it he sentenced William Scheffer, 20 years old, living at 228th Street and White Plains Road; Gustave Stipel, 22 years old, 1801 Washington Avenue, and John Hildermann, 18 years old, 1,301 Washington Avenue, to thirty days in the Workhouse.

The young men were arrested early yesterday on a Clason Point street car at 167th Street by Detectives Conklin, Hagen and Vechio. They said that Scheffer had broken a car window and jumped through it. The other two were charged with using profane language to Conklin when he arrested Scheffer.

Mrs. Johanna Hildermann, mother of the prisoner, became hysterical as her son was lead away. She was escorted from the courtroom, but ran back screaming for Magistrate House, to whom she made an impassioned plea, declaring her son was a model boy. She became so violent that Dr. Faust of Lebanon Hospital was called to quiet her.

## ATTACK CITY DYNAMITE LAW.

### Contractors to Ask for Its Repeal at Public Hearing.

There will be a public hearing on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the trial room at Fire Headquarters on arguments for and against the repeal of Section 181 of the regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission, which was adopted by the commission on Jan. 3, and provides that dynamite shall not be stored or used in the city between Nov. 1 and March 15. This section was adopted as a result of agitation that was begun soon after the explosion of twenty-five tons of dynamite on a pier in the yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey on Feb. 1, 1911. Twenty-four lives were lost in that disaster and more than two hundred persons were injured.

The section to which particular objection is now being made by various contractors was carefully considered by the commission before it was placed among the regulations. It reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person to transport, store, or use within the City of New York, between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of March any explosive containing nitro-glycerin or which will freeze or deteriorate at a temperature higher than ten degrees above zero, Fahrenheit; provided that this section shall become and be effective after the 1st day of November, 1912.

The first direct step to have this section repealed was taken about two weeks ago, when a petition was filed with Mayor Gaynor. It was signed by representatives of the General Contractors' Association and the Contractors' Protective Association, and by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, a firm which has a contract for one part of the tunnel for the Catskill Aqueduct through the city. The Mayor turned the matter over to Commissioner Johnson, and after a consultation with other members of the commission the call for the public hearing was issued. The petition also finds objection to other sections of the regulations, one of which, No. 188, says that "it shall be unlawful for any person to transport or deliver any explosive within the City of New York between sunset and sunrise."

In defense of the regulations now attacked the commission holds that they were passed with the sole object in view of providing protection to life and property in the city.

# BREAK SOLID SOUTH IS ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

### Says Only a Name Keeps All Jacksonian Democrats from Him.

### RELIES ON PLAIN PEOPLE

### Has No One Else with Him, He Tells North Carolinians—In New York To-day.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 22.—If Col. Roosevelt gains the nomination for President he will come to the South, he said to-day, in an effort to win it over. He made a claim to the support of Democrats as well as Republicans, and said that he would embark upon a determined campaign to break up the "solid South."

"I have the right to the support of every heir to the Jacksonian Democracy," he said in his speech here. "I am fighting for the principles in which the great bulk of the people of the South believe, and they are kept away from me only by a name. I am going to see to it that they are not kept away by a mere name. I shall fight so that they will vote the way they feel—and when I fight, I fight."

In another part of his speech he said: "When I am nominated I'll do my best to get the old 'tar heel' State."

Col. Roosevelt said that his reception in Arkansas on Saturday and in North Carolina to-day had pleased him greatly.

The Colonel arrived at Asheville, N. C., in the early morning, in the midst of a downpour of rain which continued most of the time while he was on the way to Greensboro. Despite the storm he was met by crowds at a number of stations and made several brief speeches from his train.

The rain had ceased when he reached Greensboro, and he delivered his speech from the wide veranda of an old Southern mansion which stands near the centre of the city. Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, introduced him.

Col. Roosevelt said that he was relying for his support upon the plain people.

"That's the only chance I have," he continued. "I have nobody with me but the people. Wherever the people are allowed to express their preference by voting we will win, nine times out of ten. In Pennsylvania and Illinois the people had such an opportunity, and they have not got through counting the majorities yet."

After his speech Col. Roosevelt was taken to the State Normal College, an institution for young women. His audience consisted of 700 girls and one man.

Addressing the crowds which met him on his trip from Asheville to Salisbury, the Colonel said:

"The thing that has touched me most in this campaign is North Carolina's loyal support of me. I consider myself a pretty good American, half North and half South.

"We have won Oklahoma, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Nebraska. It is no under-statement to say that three times out of four we'll beat them to a frazzle, and I am pretty generous to allow them even that one time.

"I am making much more than a mere party struggle. I am fighting the battle for the men within the Republican party, and also for every good man of whatever party."

A change of plans for Col. Roosevelt's trip to New York was decided upon today, and he now expects to reach the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York shortly after noon to-morrow, instead of at 2:31 P. M.

### Who Helped Finance African Hunt?

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts to-day introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House a complete list of any subscriptions by private persons to the Smithsonian Institution or any of its officers for the expenses of former President Roosevelt's African hunting trip.


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If You Appreciate a Fine Brew, Just Try
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers,
BEADLESTON & WOERZ
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The Snappiest, Most Delicious, Most Wholesome of Beers!

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

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WHEN THE ICE GOES OUT

Be on the spot when the finest big game fishing in America begins—down in Maine.

Ten Hours from New York

you can be trolling for big salmon and trout. 5,000 lakes and streams to choose from, comfortable hotels and camps, expert guides.

Get up a party. It's the finest outing in the world, at the finest season of the year.

Get these Free Fishing Books
"I Go A-Fishing" and "Maine Guides." Tell you just where to go, what to take, how little it will cost. Great reading.

Address THE NEW ENGLAND LINES, Room 746, So. Station, Boston, or write or call City Ticket Office, 191 Broadway, New York. Phone 5191 Cortlandt.

How Long did your last Pair of Shoes Wear?

THE average "life" of good Automobile Tires is about 4,000 miles.
The average life of $4.00 to $5.00 Shoes is about *1280 hours* of *Continuous Wear*. This, *before* the Upper leather *breaks*, or the Outsole *wears* through.
—Representing about 3 Months' *everyday Wear*, of about 14 hours per day.
So, — to arrive at the true Cost of *average* Fine Shoes just divide 1280 Hours (or 3 Months) *Continuous* Wear into their *price*.
If you paid $4.00 you will thus find a (pre-repair) *Cost to you* of about $16 *per* YEAR.
If you paid *less* than $4.00, they probably would not *deliver* three months' continuous wear, on average.

SO—the question every *Consumer* should ask himself, *before* buying Fine Shoes, is this:—
—"How much *per year* will they *Cost me* for (pre-repair) *Wear?*"
And, when he has arrived at that correct *viewpoint*, of Shoe *value*, he is invited to read the "Indemnity Bond" on *a new range* of 1912 Regal Shoes.
That "Bond" secures to him, *beyond question*, a minimum of *Six Months Continuous Wear* of Outsoles and Upper Leather, without *break*, — for $4.50 per pair.
This means high-grade Shoe *Wear* at about *half* its usual cost, — viz. at *75 cents per Month*, maximum, instead of at $1.50 *per Month* average.
Now if *you*, Reader, have had *enough* "Lottery" in shoe buying—
—And,—If you want the *same* grade of Stylish Shoe *Service* at *$9.00 per year*, as you have paid $16 *per year* for,
—*Investigate* the new 1912 range of Regal *Bonded* "Six-Month" Shoes.

"ARCADIAN" Model
Russet Leather
Also Black Calf
Price $4.50

Regal (Six-Month) Shoes
$4.50 per pair

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Broadway at Duane St.
Broadway at Spring St.
Broadway at 10th St.
*Broadway at 27th St.
*Broadway at 37th St.
Brooklyn
*361 Broadway
*1905 Broadway
*1375 Broadway
Jersey City
*Regal Bld'g, 158 Newark Ave.
Nassau at Ann St.
*14th St. at 3rd Ave.
Sixth Ave. at 21st St.
*125th St. at 7th Ave.
Brooklyn
*367 Fulton St.
*512 Fulton St.
*465 Fifth Ave.
Newark
825 Broad Street

GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES

New York City
Broadway at 18th St.
*Broadway at 27th St.
*Broadway at 37th St.
Brooklyn
*391 Broadway
*1003 Broadway
1375 Broadway
Jersey City
*Regal Bld'g, 158 Newark Ave.
Sixth Ave. at 41st St.
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ALL SCOTCH WHISKY

# HARMONIES LED HER TO BUY REAL ESTATE

### Medium Who Instructed Her Says She Never Said Her Science Would Bring Profits.

### ANYWAY, DEAL DIDN'T PAY

### Purchaser Sues So She Can Reconvey Property Which Was in Harmony with Her Name.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard began hearings yesterday on a suit brought by Vida E. Snyder for an accounting of realty transactions with the Frank L. Fisher Company and Charles W. Mix and William H. Peckham, who are officers of the Stronghold Realty Company, which, Miss Snyder says, is a dummy of the defendants. She wants to reconvey to the realty company property at 278 West Seventieth and 122 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Miss Snyder told the court yesterday that she bought the property, according to the "science of numbers," as taught to her by Mrs. William Cochran of 514 West 114th Street. Mrs. Cochran is known as Assonath Neypa, in mediumistic circles. Miss Snyder is one of her pupils. Miss Snyder was anxious to buy property, her correspondence with the realty brokers showed yesterday, which had numbers in harmony with her given name. She believed that the property she bought would bring her large returns because the numbers of it agreed with the numbers for "Vida." Mrs. Cochran was a witness yesterday and testified that, while the harmonies she taught dealt with spiritual, physical, temporal, and intellectual good she did not contend that it would bring financial profit. Messrs. Mix and Peckham testified that they knew Miss Snyder had some peculiar ideas about numbers, but that they had no confidence in these beliefs and did not attempt to foster them in their customer. They denied that they had made any undue or unfair profit in their dealings with Miss Snyder.

Mrs. Assonath Neypa Cochran explained her science after she left the courtroom.

"Pythagoras had the idea of the theory of vibrations, 400 years before Christ," she said, "and every Oriental country had its cabbala. But when one attempts to explain the truest of all sciences—one which is directly related to wireless telegraphy—in a modern courtroom, one is laughed and sneered at. My teaching is that life harmony consists of adjusting one's being to a number of vibrations which will give forth a concord instead of a discord. Everybody knows that certain musical notes sound well together, and others are discordant. And everybody knows that musical notes are formed by vibration. It is the same with one's life. If the vibration number of your name and of your birth date form a harmony you will be happy. If they form a musical discord you will be unhappy. I take the letters of your name and resolve the note from it. Supposing that the vibration obtained from your name was C major and that from your birthdate was E flat then you would have a discordant life."

"But how can that be helped?" was asked.

"That is very simple—you must change your name. With my aid I could find a name for anybody which would harmonize with that person's birth number and his fate would change immediately from misery to happiness of all sorts. If a piano is out of tune you can remedy it, can't you? Well, you are creating just as great a physical change in altering your name.

"Yes, my theory of vibrations is at the bottom of every clairvoyant science. It is vibration that fixes the position of the stars so that astrologers can read them. It is vibration that causes the lines in the hands, whence we have palmistry, and it is through vibrations that the bumps in the head are formed so that phrenology can also be called an exact science.

"But I never advised Miss Snyder to buy real estate by means of numbers. On the contrary, it was Mr. Peckham that was my pupil, and he has made great fortunes through my numerical advice. Life, you see, is vibratory, and through numbers we obtain our one tangible hold on it."

## TO HEAR ANNA HELD'S SUIT.

### Court Names E. J. Whitaker Referee in Actress's Divorce Action.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday appointed Edward J. Whitaker referee to take testimony in the divorce suit brought by Anna Held against Florenz Ziegfeld, who has been her husband since 1897 and her theatrical manager since 1896.

The papers in the suit were served on Ziegfeld two weeks ago. In them the actress names several co-respondents.

## WANTS SHARE OF $1,000,000.

### Daughter of Lawrence Odell, Who Died in 1886, Asks Settlement.

Surrogate Cohalan will hear to-day a statement in regard to the settlement of the million-dollar estate of Lawrence Odell, who died March 13, 1886, and will consider an application for the revocation of letters of administration issued to Mary J. Odell, his daughter, of 48 West Thirty-third Street.

Action was begun through Pressinger & Newcombe of 60 Wall Street by Lydia H. Kane, a daughter of Lawrence Odell, and Morton F. Kane of New York and Jennie Kane of Ocean Grove, N. J., grandchildren.

In his will Mr. Odell devised his residuary estate to his trustees in trust to divide it into equal shares and to hold one of these parts in trust for the benefit of Mary J. Odell during her life. The other parts were to be held in trust for Lydia H. Kane, the only other child of the testator, during her life, and the income on these trust funds was to be applied to the use of these beneficiaries. The principal of the trust created for the life of Mrs. Kane was directed to be paid upon her death to her children, Morton F. and Jennie Kane.

The petitioners say that several accountings were made, but that none of these except the last purported to account for any portion of the principal and that the petitioners were not parties to any of the accountings and had not received their portion of the estate. The plaintiffs maintain that they have not received any money whatever from the estate. Mr. Pressinger said yesterday that his client had been living in a little cottage at Ocean Grove in comparative poverty.

## DOTY'S VOTE QUESTIONED.

### His Former Position on Board of Health Called Unconstitutional.

In an application for a writ of mandamus, brought yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Erlanger, to reinstate Hugh Masterson as an Inspector of the Board of Health, the position was taken that the board as now constituted was an illegal and unconstitutional body, in that one of its members was the Health Officer of the Port of New York.

"The Constitution of this State," said one of the attorneys for Masterson, "provides two methods for filling city and county offices—by the election of the people or by the appointment of the Mayor. On this account the act of the State Legislature creating the officer of this port a member of the Health Board some fifteen years ago was in violation of the Constitution. It is our contention, therefore, that Masterson was illegally ousted."

Masterson was removed by the full vote of the Board of Health after the investigation into "rot and spot" eggs last year. It required a full vote to bring about Masterson's dismissal, and one of those who cast a ballot was Dr. Doty, then Health Officer of the Port. Justice Erlanger reserved his opinion.

## ELEVATED BETTERMENTS UP.

### Interborough Submits List of Improvements It Is Willing to Make.

The Interborough submitted to the Public Service Commission yesterday a list of the improvements to elevated railroad stations that it is willing to make in regard to such matters as the widening of the extremities of platforms and the raising of them to a single level. The list was put in yesterday by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, at a hearing before Commissioner Eustis, and it is a preliminary to such work as the company will perform in the settlement of the general traction situation.

The work outlined by Mr. Hedley will cost from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, and will include improvements at the Ninth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-ninth, 103th, and 143th Street stations on the Third Avenue Line; at Park Place on the Sixth Avenue line, and at Eighty-first and 155th Streets on the Ninth Avenue line. It is also proposed to level the platforms at the Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-second street stations on the Sixth Avenue line. The commission has taken these suggestions under consideration.

## SEEK WASHINGTON GIRL HERE

### But Police Won't Tell Who Asked Them to Look for Elsie Nichols.

A notice of a general alarm sent out for Elsie Nichols of Washington, D. C., posted on the regular file at Police Headquarters yesterday, has led to much speculation as to the identity of the missing girl, owing to the refusal of the police to say who asked them to look for her. In the notice Miss Nichols is said to be 17 years old, and a niece of J. Warwick of Washington.

The notice says that she left her home in Washington on March 25, with the intention of entering a New York hospital to complete a course in nursing. She is described as weighing 145 pounds, 5 feet tall, blue eyes, brown hair, medium complexion, wearing a two-piece gray tailored suit, and a large hat with a large willow plume, and carrying a bright yellow handbag. It was rumored that she comes of a well-connected Washington family.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The Washington police say they have never heard of Elsie Nichols, and that they did not ask New York to look for her.

# Y. W. H. A. CAMPAIGN EXTENDED TO MAY 1

### Titanic Wreck Halted Whirlwind $250,000 Fund Raising Work Last Week.

### TOTAL NOW NEAR $100,000

### Gift of $5,000 from John D. Rockefeller Announced at Campaign Headquarters Luncheon.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association announced yesterday that its campaign to raise $250,000 for a new building will extend until May 1. The extension of time is due to the Titanic disaster, which practically put a stop to the work of the campaign last week. There was a meeting yesterday at noon at campaign headquarters in the old Tiffany Building, Union Square West and Fifteenth Street.

At this meeting it was announced that the total subscriptions to the building fund amount to nearly $100,000. Subscriptions of $5,800 since Saturday were announced. Most of these subscriptions were in small amounts, keeping up the record of the previous days of the campaign. The extension of time until May 1 means that about $10,000 a day will have to be raised to make the campaign a success.

Mrs. Israel Unterberg of 11 West Eighty-sixth Street announced the subscriptions at yesterday's luncheon. Mrs. Unterberg was greeted with a notable ovation when she read a letter from John D. Rockefeller pledging $5,000 to the building fund. Mr. Rockefeller agreed to pay the money in four equal quarterly instalments.

The Rockefeller contribution is the largest made to the building fund from a non-Jewish source, and brings the amount of non-Jewish subscriptions up to nearly $6,500. The first non-Jewish subscription was one of $100 from R. Fulton Cutting, one of the founders of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His subscription was particularly valued for its indorsement of the social value of the association's work among working girls.

Mr. Rockefeller's contribution followed two of $500 each from Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge of the Young Women's Christian Association and her brother, Cleveland H. Dodge, who has been active in the Young Men's Christian Association. A letter addressed to the association by Miss Dodge expressed her hope and that of her brother that the campaign would be a success.

Louis A. Abramson, the campaign manager, said yesterday that the moral effect of the contributions from Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Cutting, and the Dodges could not fail of producing results in the effort to enlist the Jewish community in helping Jewish working girls.

## CITY WORKMAN KILLED.

### Bricklayer Crushed by Crane at New Municipal Building.

Frank Walsh, a bricklayer working on the new Municipal Building, was killed yesterday when one of the cranes used in hoisting large blocks of granite for one of the columns at the Centre Street side of the building broke and a thirty-foot section crashed to the platform on which he was standing.

The broken section of the crane then fell to the street and killed a horse attached to a dray owned by Donovan Brothers of 614 Union Street, Brooklyn. Another workman, S. Freeman of 1,527 Charles Street, the Bronx, was almost thrown to the street, forty feet below, when Walsh's body hit him. The beam of the crane, which is seventy feet in length, broke off about forty feet from its base. Walsh and Freeman were working on a platform near the top of the column. Walsh was alive when lowered to the street, where Father Byers of St. Andrew's Catholic Church gave him the last rites of the Church.

## BANK ACCUSES BROTHERS.

### Teller Gave Money to the Other—Arrested by Half-Brother.

LOS ANGELES, April 22.—Merril P. Level, a teller in the All Day and Night Bank, and his younger brother, Ellis, are charged with embezzlement of $5,000. Merril says only $2,600 was taken, and of this amount $1,000 has been recovered by the police from the younger brother. On April 9, he said, he passed to his brother Ellis, through the window of his cage, $2,600 in a package. He then told officers of the bank a sneak thief had stolen the money while he was out of the cage for a moment.

Ellis ran away to St. Louis with the money and Merril, obtaining leave of absence by saying that his mother was ill, followed him. John Level, a half-brother, followed both and caught Merril.

## QUEENS EMPLOYE BARRED.

### Burke Denied Reinstatement by Justice Benedict.

Borough President Connolly's appeal against reinstating Frank H. Burke of Long Island City, who admitted before the Grand Jury that he had added to the time sheets of the Highway Bureau during the Gresser administration the names of bogus owners of horses and carts, was sustained yesterday by Justice Benedict. The decision forms an interesting chapter in the graft hunt in Queens. In denying the application for a writ of mandamus asked for by Burke, Justice Benedict says that a consideration of the public welfare and not mere legal technicalities should control.

"As I read the testimony of Burke before the Grand Jury," said Justice Benedict, "I cannot escape the conclusion that by his own admissions the relator exhibited an utter disregard of his obligations to protect the public interests and an absolute unfitness for the office which he held, and, although acquitted of the crimes for which he was indicted, his permanent separation from the public service will inure to its benefit. Genuine improvement in the civil service, if not a fundamental principle of common honesty due from public servants toward their employer, would, in my judgment, suffer by the allowance of this writ and the reinstatement of Burke in the public service, especially in view of the protests of Borough President Connolly.

"Holding this view I deem it unnecessary to consider other questions which go to the merit of the matter under consideration, preferring to place my decision to refuse the writ as a matter of discretion upon the sole ground that it would be contrary to the public interests to grant it."

## HUNDREDS SEEK CITIZENSHIP

### Big Rush at Supreme Court to Qualify for Presidential Election.

The Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court is being taxed to its utmost this month by hundreds of prospective citizens intent upon obtaining their papers in time to vote at the coming Presidential election. This is the last month for qualifying.

"We thought we did a rushing business in making citizens last year," said County Clerk William F. Schneider yesterday, "but the records show that we have done the greatest bulk of work this year since the bureau was established. The receipts for this month show that 1,400 men have become citizens—a number equal to the total for 1908. In 1910 8,000 men took out papers. In 1911 8,400 became citizens, and the total for 1912 will probably reach the 12,000 mark for this court alone."

## ROCKEFELLER ENGINEER ILL.

### M. A. Munn Taken to Bellevue—Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., Inquires About Him.

M. A. Munn, a civil engineer in the employ of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., was removed from the Grand Union Hotel to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon in a delirious condition. He gave as his best friend J. F. Spaulding of 286 Fifth Avenue, and later Mr. Spaulding telephoned the hospital and told Dr. Vosberg that Munn came to New York with his wife yesterday morning, and while she went shopping, Munn called on him. They went to an architect's office at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, he said, and then Munn was stricken. Spaulding took Munn to the hotel in a taxicab, but as his condition did not improve, he called a Bellevue Hospital ambulance.

A little later a man who said he was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., telephoned the hospital and inquired as to Munn's condition. He was told that Munn is in a serious state. Mr. Rockefeller said that Munn had worked for him for some time, and promised to call at the hospital later. The doctors took some of Munn's blood for examination. They said that malaria might be the cause of the attacks.

## MME. RANKE'S RECITAL.

### Talk on Lunatics in Her Programme of Story and Song.

Mme. Marie L. Ranke will give a farewell benefit recital at Carnegie Hall next Monday evening, assisted by Ludmila Vojacek, a Bohemian pianist. An address by Mme. Ranke on "What I Know About Lunatics" will be part of the programme, which includes poetry, history, and song.

Mme. Ranke was a patient of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island for more than three months following a nervous breakdown. She will give her observations as a contribution to the "anti-insanity" crusade which the State Lunacy Commission is carrying on. Part of the proceeds of the recital will be donated to the Christ Chapel Building Fund for Ward's Island.

## PREDICT VELVET HAT FAD

### And a New Silk Fibre Fabric for the Cheaper Trade.

Present indications in New York millinery centres point to a domination of velvet hats next Fall. For the cheaper trade a heavy run on hats of a new silk fibre fabric, which greatly resembles velvet, is predicted.

Shirred effects, and small and medium-sized plain covered frames will be popular for early Autumn wear. No great changes in the style of trimming is looked for, and fancy and novelty feather "pick-up" effects are expected to retain their popularity. Tailored effects in soft finished felt, beaver, and plush are slated for a big season.


# Franklin

## Thirty-eight Model D

**The first car in at the end of the day's run—and the occupants are not a bit tired. Easy riding is built right into the car.**

**Four full-elliptic springs and a wood frame absorb road shocks. The tires are not pounded to pieces.**

**Light weight on large tires gives an average tire service of from eight to ten thousand miles.**

**Thirty-five hundred dollars**

## Franklin Motor Car Company

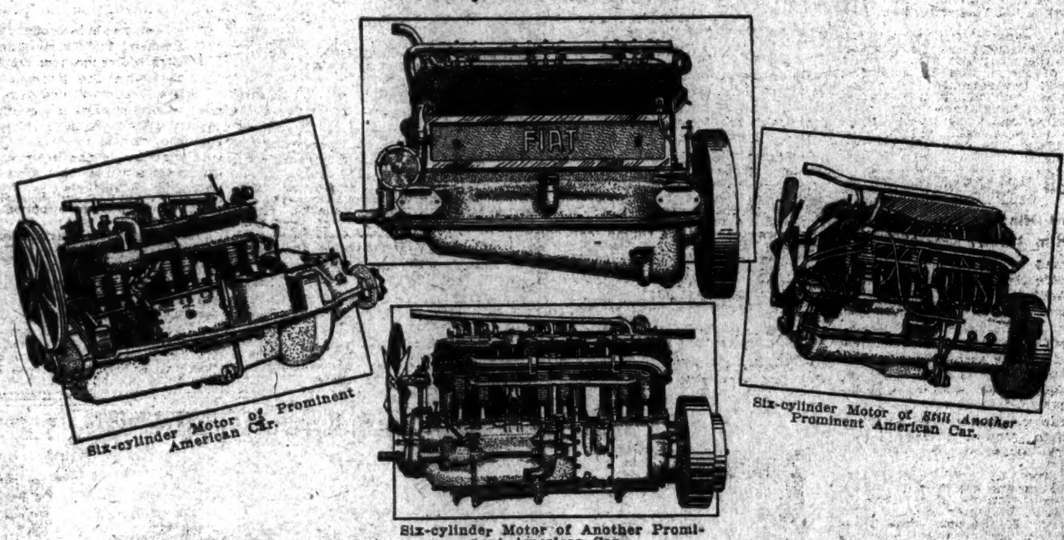
GLENN A. TISDALE, Manager,
Broadway, Amsterdam Ave. & 73d St.,
New York City.

Bridgeport, Conn., Arthur L. Clark; Kingston, N. Y., Forsyth & Davis; Newburgh, N. Y., George Mason; Patterson, N. Y., A. L. Newcomb; Paterson, N. J., Hughes Garage Co.; Newark, N. J., E. D. Carlough.



# Compare the Simplicity Of These Motors

**Fiat Six-cylinder Monobloc Motor**




Six-cylinder Motor of Prominent American Car.

Six-cylinder Motor of Still Another Prominent American Car.

Six-cylinder Motor of Another Prominent American Car.

## Which Represents the Most Designing Genius?

Is it the motor of many outward parts, variously distributed, or the one of simplicity, with working members entirely enclosed, each occupying a normal position in a perfect well-balanced whole?

Motor simplicity is the goal toward which all engineers have bent their energies since the first successful car.

Fiat has reached that goal *first.* History will repeat itself and other engineers will now follow in the footsteps of *Fiat Motor Simplicity.*

We *do not* have alignment troubles with the Fiat monobloc motor.

We *do not* have rear axle troubles with the exclusive Fiat patented pressed steel rear axle construction.

We *do not* have mixture troubles with the Fiat double jet carbureter.

We *do not* have spring troubles with the Fiat perfectly balanced suspension.

Where is there a car today without somewhere in its vital parts an essential feature borrowed from a Fiat of former years?

**FIAT**
Guaranteed For One Year
*(Not 90 Days)*

The Fiat "Six" is flexible, speedy, silent, easy riding with ample reserve power for any emergency. The bodies are of the very latest design, the appointments superior to all others.

**6 Cyl. 50 H. P. $5500 Completely Equipped (Any Style Open Body) $4500 4 Cyl. 35 H. P.**

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## "The Best Built Car in America"

"48" Six Cylinder, $4800 to $6250
"38" Little Six, $4200 to $5650
"30" Four Cylinder, $3500 to $4800

**CAR ASSAY**

The 43 different metals built into a Locomobile chassis are selected with sole regard to their absolute fitness for a specific duty, and qualify under the most searching physical and chemical tests ever devised in the interest of car quality and longevity.

Of steel alone 19 totally distinct analyses are used. Some must develop greatest effective strength in tension, others in compression, torsion, resiliency, in resistance to wear or shock.

This is but contributory to the acknowledged supremacy of the "Best Built Car in America."

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BRANCHES—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Oakland.

Western N. J. Dealers, GREENE MOTOR CAR Co., 33 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
Eastern Dealers, THE I. P. REMSEN Mfg. Co., 1410 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# SUED FOR STEALING HIS OWN OLD IDEAS

## A. M. Reid Plagiarized from a Play He Sold Her, Declares Actress.

## SHE DUPED ME, HE SAYS

## Now on Broadway—He Sold Her for $500 Four Plays That Made Her Rich, He Declares.

James Halleck Reid, writer of many plays and cousin of Whitelaw Reid, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Mayer yesterday in a suit brought on the charge that in a recent play he had plagiarized from one of his former plays, of which he had sold the complete rights.

"When I was a lad I was a clerk in a court in Minneapolis," he explained, "and I think I know enough law to be able to present my own case." So he did the greater part of his own examining, with the Court's permission.

Agnes Herndon, who some years ago was well known as an actress of emotional roles, and who is now Mrs. Albert Andrus, said that she had in 1889 bought from Reid the manuscript and complete rights of his play, "The Ex-Convict," which was later changed to "A Woman's Love." The price she paid was $500, and the play was in her répertoire for ten years. In 1907, she says, Reid wrote another play, "The Little Outcast," which so closely resembled his older one that she is now seeking to collect on his royalties from the later composition on the ground that she bought the complete rights of the former.

Reid's story was one of an innocent young poet just come out of the West being taken in on Broadway.

"When I came East from Minneapolis in 1889," he said, "I had the manuscripts of four plays in my grip and nothing else. I met Agnes Herndon, whom I had acted with before, at Bath Beach, and told her that I didn't know how to go about seeing the managers. Now, Miss Herndon had lots of experience with just the men I wanted to know, so that when she told me to give her my plays so she could dispose of them for me, I was only too glad to comply with her wishes.

"She explained that if she went to the managers with four plays that were ostensibly her own she would receive far better treatment, and I would as a result get greater royalties. So I signed over my rights to the four plays, and, to make the transaction seem credible, I acknowledged the receipt of $500 for all four of them. But I never got a cent for any one of them. Miss Herndon used them all in répertoire in her tours throughout the country. That was the last I heard of my plays.

"And now, not satisfied with having reaped a fortune out of those plays, she wants to get the royalties I have made on a play written eighteen years later. As if a man could plagiarize from himself!"

Mrs. Andrus admitted on the stand that she had used all the plays, but she says she bought them outright from Reid for $500. One of them, "La Belle Marie," ran for nearly two seasons.

The technical point which the dramatist raised was that his plays were not copyrighted, and hence he was unable legally in 1889 to make a valid sale of their complete rights. The case will be concluded to-day.

## WATCHED POLICEMAN STEAL.

### Captain of His Precinct Then Put Him Under Arrest.

A policeman in full uniform was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny and was held in $1,500 bail for further examination. The policeman was John Maroney of the Leonard Street Station, and he was arrested early Monday morning by Capt. Frank F. Rohrig of the Leonard Street Station, who declares he caught Maroney in the act of stealing a cap and pair of cuff links from a showcase in front of Edward Jones's haberdashery store at 96 Greenwich Street.

Maroney lives at 1,659 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, and has been in the Police Department for six years. Several days ago Chief Inspector Schmittberger received a letter from a man whose name does not appear stating that he saw a policeman in full uniform unlock the showcase in front of Jones's store and steal several articles displayed there. Capt. Rohrig was assigned to the case and watched the store for some time. Yesterday morning Maroney was on patrol duty, and after passing the store the Captain saw him return, and, taking a skeleton key from his pocket, unlock the showcase. He had abstracted the articles when placed under arrest.

The records show that Maroney was formerly attached to a Brooklyn precinct, and that on one occasion he was picked up helplessly drunk on Second Avenue, and that on Aug. 25 last he was arrested at Wallabout and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, and was tried for drunkenness and fined thirty days' pay. It is also said that he was indicted for clubbing in Brooklyn three years ago, but the indictment was quashed, and he was transferred to the Mercer Street Station.

## TRY NEGRESS FOR BLACKMAIL.

### Accused of Trying to Extort $5,000 from Dorothy Arnold's Father.

Essie Green, a negress, living at 19 West 134th Street, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Edward Swann in General Sessions for attempting to extort $5,000 from Francis R. Arnold of 108 East Seventy-ninth Street, the father of Dorothy Arnold, who disappeared on Dec. 12, 1910.

A jury was soon selected, and Mr. Arnold was the first witness called by Assistant District Attorney Press. He said that last July he received a letter demanding $1,000, and after that received several others. Last January he received one demanding $5,000 and threatening his son. Then the police used a decoy letter and arrested the defendant on Feb. 20.

"You have a daughter named Dorothy?" said Mr. Press.

"No, but I did have a daughter named Dorothy, and she disappeared one year ago last December," replied the witness sadly.

John S. Kieth, Mr. Arnold's counsel, was the next witness. He testified that he had written a decoy letter and addressed it as directed by the person who threatened Mr. Arnold. David Jacobs, an investigator hired by Mr. Arnold to assist the police, testified to tracing the letter from one apartment house to another until it finally landed in the hands of the defendant. The trial will be continued to-day.

## REFUSES TO CUT BRIDGE FARE

### Williamsburg Company Rejects the Three Tickets for 5 Cents Order.

The Bridge Operating Company, which runs cars over the Williamsburg Bridge at a fare of 3 cents for a single trip and 5 for a return, has objected to the order of the Public Service Commission to reduce, from yesterday, its rates to three tickets for 5 cents. The Public Service Commission refused yesterday to grant the company a rehearing. It has maintained that the concern, which is owned by the New York Railways Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has been making over 100 per cent., even though it has been paying certain sums to the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railway Company.

The Bridge Operating Company will appeal now, it is expected, on the ground that the commission has no right to order it to reduce its fares, and that, even if it did, the order was at variance with the franchise and was unconstitutional.

## BRYAN AS BEST MAN.

### Assists at Wedding of Publisher Dwyer—No Political Choice.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—William Jennings Bryan, who came here to-day for the purpose of acting as best man at the wedding of William J. Dwyer, a publisher of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. Katherine Carlson, took occasion to deny that he ever had come out flatly for the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Wilson of New Jersey.

"What I did say," said Col. Bryan, "is that I favor any good man who is a progressive. Clark is a progressive, Harmon, well I hardly think Harmon could be classed as a progressive."

In speaking of the Nebraska primaries, Col. Bryan declared that to him it looked as if Clark would get the majority of the delegates when the returns from the entire State are in.

"There is a split between theforces of Clark and Wilson," he said. "One fourth of the State still is to be heard from and the indications are that Clark will have a majority of the delegates."

The Colonel arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and was met by Ryerson W. Jennings and Henry E. Alexander, a close personal friend of Gov. Wilson. The three called upon Judge James Gay Gordon and discussed State and National politics for more than an hour. Later Mr. Bryan acted as best man at the wedding, after which he took a train for Baltimore en route for Florida, where he will make some speeches in behalf of the candidacy of Gov. Wilson.

## SAY HE RAN FALSE LLOYDS.

### J. B. Scott of Philadelphia Is Held Under $10,000 Bail on Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—On the charge of using the mails to defraud by conducting a "fake" insurance business, in which the name of Lloyds of London was used, James Burton Scott was held in $10,000 bail to-day by a United States Commissioner. J. Merrill Stewart, arrested on a similar charge, failed to appear, and $2,500 bail entered for him at a preliminary hearing was forfeited.

Frederick M. Clark and Evan Powell, who were arrested with them, were discharged for lack of evidence.

Witnesses testified that they insured property with the accused, but when a loss occurred they were unable to recover, because the insurance had not been placed.

Sidney J. Townsend of Lloyds, who came here to testify against the accused, said that Scott and his associates never had any connection with that institution.

## HELD FOR ROCK ISLAND RIOT.

### Editor, Attorney, and Justice of the Peace Arrested on Indictments.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 22.—Indictments charging assault with intent to murder were served to-day on E. H. Gardner, a Socialist editor; Harry McCaskey, Republican nominee for State's Attorney, and Phil H. Wells, a Justice of the Peace. The arrests are a sequel to the recent riots here that resulted in the killing of two and the wounding of nine persons.

The three men are held responsible for aiding in bringing about the fatal clash between the police and the mob that attacked the City Hall. There are twenty-six other indictments, which have not been made public.

## BABY'S SIXTH FINGER USEFUL

### Not to Her, but to Little Boy Who Lost a Piece of Thumb.

Mary, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kroup of Islip, L. I., and Erwin, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Howell of North Islip, are recovering from the effects of operations.

Mary was born with two little fingers on her left hand. Her parents told Dr. King and his assistant, Dr. Gardiner of Bay Shore, that as soon as the child was old enough they wanted the extra finger removed. A few days ago Erwin Howell shot away part of his thumb while playing with a small gun. Drs. King and Gardiner, called in to attend him, decided that a skin grafting operation was necessary. They were at a loss to know where to get the skin until Dr. King thought of Mary Kroup and her extra finger.

"Let's take the finger off now and use the skin in grafting," said he to his assistant.

The parents of both children agreed, so the operations were performed.

# PROMOTER VANISHES; HIS OFFICES CLOSED

## J. Thomas Rinehardt Sold Cheap Mining Stocks on the Curb.

## HIS SPECIALTY 'PORCUPINES'

### Once Caught Curb Men Short for About $40,000—Embarrassed by Calling of Loans, Goes to London.

J. Thomas Rinehardt's offices at 18 Broad Street did not open yesterday morning. He was a promoter of cheap mining stocks doing business on the Curb. There was no assignment, the office simply did not open; and the first news of the failure was when the Secretary of teh Curb Association notified brokers who had outstanding contracts to close them out under the rules.

His specialities for a year had been Porcupine gold mining stocks, but for several months interest in them had been lax, and he had few contracts outstanding with the New York Curb men, and there had been few transactions in the stocks in recent markets. The stocks he promoted, Porcupine Central and Porcupine Southern, reported on Saturday sales of 200 at $5.50 and of 500 at $2.06 respectively. Yesterday there was no bid for the first-named stock, and the latter was offered down to 50 cents a share without a taker.

Later Porcupine Central was 12 cents a share bid with no sales, and Porcupine Southern sold at the same price. Porcupine Northern, another Rinehardt specialty, sold down to 5 cents a share, and closed after transactions of 17,000 at 12½ cents. It had closed at $1.50 on Saturday.

Thelack of interest in the Rinehardt stocks was illustrated in the indifference of the Curb to the failure. It caused not even a ripple in the outside market. The Rinehardt Curb house has had several experiences in the outside market. A few years ago one of its specialties, Micmac Mining, was boosted to $5 a share, and eventually was unsaleable at any price. Stockholders brought charges against the management of the property, but nothing came of the suits.

Last year Rinehardt became prominent on the Curb through arbitrage business with the Boston and Toronto markets. He had private wires to each city and employed half a dozen men in the outside market, who were conspicuous for their red and green hats. In September, when he was bringing out one of his Porcupine issues, he succeeded in getting a number of the Curb brokers short of the stock and ran the price up on them from 40 cents to $2.50 a share. Several of the brokers settled, and Rinehardt was said to have made $40,000 on the deal. Other brokers appealed to the courts, and their cases are still unsettled.

Rinehardt is now in Europe. He went to London a few weeks ago to open an office in that city. His manager stated yesterday that the firm's embarrassment was due to the calling of loans totaling $100,000 on some of his stock. None of the Curb houses yesterday would admit having loaned money on the class of stocks he has been promoting. His liabilities were put at $400,000, but no estimate of assets was obtainable.

### Hold Insurance Agent for Theft.

PORTLAND, Me., April 22.—Arthur G. Eaton, State agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint, which was sworn out by Owen, C. Berger, an examiner of the company, alleges misappropriation of $16,513 in cash and checks. He did not obtain bail. Eaton is 35 year old.

### Exclusionists Attack Dr. Jordan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Criticism of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, is contained in the report of the Legislative Committee of the Asiatic Exclusion League, unanimously adopted yesterday. The league takes issue with Dr. Jordan on his attitude toward Japanese immigration, as expressed in a recent article.

## ALLENS BACK FOR TRIAL.

### Outlaws Taken Under Strong Guard to Hillsville.

ROANOKE, Va., April 22.—The seven Hillsville prisoners who have been in jail here since their arrest for connection with the assassinations in the Carroll County Court were taken to Hillsville to-day under strong guard. In the little courtroom where the shooting of Judge Massie, Attorney Foster, Sheriff Webb, and Miss Betty Ayers occurred the men will be placed on trial to-morrow.

Floyd Allen, the first man arrested, though still suffering from a broken leg, was taken back to face the charges against him. With Victor Allen, his son; Byrd Marrio, Sidna Edwards, Claude S. Allen, and Friel, he is under indictment for murder. John Moore, the seventh prisoner, is accused of felony, the charge being that he assisted the Allens to escape.

Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards are still at large.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 22.—Private advices that Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, fugitive leaders of the Allen gang from Carroll County, Virginia, have friends in Southern California and are probably traveling hither has created activity in the Sheriffs' offices.

## EMPLOYERS' WELFARE WORK.

### Women Tell of Assistance to Employes from Companies.

Details of welfare work at large establishments in this city were given yesterday at the meeting of the Employers' Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation in the Metropolitan Life Building. Many other firms are thinking of taking up this work, it was stated, and Miss Gertrude S. Beeks said that she had had inquiries recently from the General Electric Company.

Mrs. E. S. Britten of Cleveland outlined the welfare work accomplished by the firm of Joseph Feiss & Co. of that city. A box of cigars was kept always open in the men's gymnasium, she said, and the firm had never lost a single one of the pennies which the workmen are supposed to drop into the box in payment for the cigars. Mrs. T. C. Craven described her work among the employes of the Philadelphia branch of Gimbel Brothers.

"No expense is spared," she said, "and we have a school of instructions where young workers are taught the first principles of salesmanship and are paid from the start. Then there are large roof gardens with excellent food at cost, and we make necessary loans and help with medicines and physicians and so on. Then we have a compulsory insurance fund, to which all workers receiving more than $5 a week contribute 10 cents a week, and those who get less 5 cents, and thus secure to themselves full pay if unemployed or ill for fourteen weeks."

Similar work in the store of R. H. Macy & Co. was described by Miss Diana Hirschler. In the lunchroom, she said, more than 3,000 meals are served daily, and the juniors may obtain free at any time milk, tea, and coffee. At least 1,500 glasses of milk are thus distributed every day. Then there is a vacation club to which girls subscribe to provide funds for their holiday, and there are three trained nurses for those who fall sick. In addition there is an active social organization and a store minstrel troupe.

## SING LEE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

### Tong Leader Once More Accused of Dealing in Contraband Opium.

Tong rivalries brought Sing Lee, a laundryman in Thirty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, into trouble again yesterday with the Federal authorities. He is a leader of the Hip Sing Tong, and whenever there is any difference between it and the On Leon Tong some one passes the word to the United States authorities that Lee is dealing in contraband opium.

On a tip of this kind Walter P. Murphy, a Customs Inspector, looked in at Lee's laundry on Saturday and was, he declares, there supplied with a shell of opium.

So he got a warrant and arrested Lee, and after poking about among his collars and cuffs discovered, he says, a number of other shells, to say nothing of some unstamped tins of the drug buried in Lee's back yard. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and was held in $2,000 bail for examination on Friday.

Lee was recently fined $50 in the State court for selling opium, and a little later was arrested and held for trial in $250 bail.

# SAYS A SANITARIUM SPOILED HER HEALTH

## Miss Buckingham, for Many Years Presbyterian Hospital Matron, Sues for $50,000.

## TOO MANY BATHS, SHE SAYS

### And Overenthusiastic Massage, with Vigorous Applications, Followed by Calisthenics Which She Regrets.

Hannah Dexter Buckingham, for many years the matron at the Presbyterian Hospital, wants $50,000 damages from the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, because, she says, she has never been the same since the energetic treatment they gave her as a patient four years ago.

Long accustomed to earn her own way in the world, Miss Buckingham is now an invalid, and she attributes it all to her visit to the sanitarium. Proceedings have been started in the Supreme Court here, but the Canandaigua lawyers who represent the institution have still several days in which to file their answer to her complaint.

Miss Buckingham, who is in her fifties, was on her way to visit relatives in Michigan four years ago, and as she had been suffering and was run down from a cold, her physician advised her to drop off at Clifton Springs, between Geneva and Rochester, and gain the advantage of a week or two of rest there. She stopped off, and, according to her story, it was eight months before she got away, and she left a wreck.

First, she says, came baths, one bath after another, four or five baths a day, and all to the accompaniment of enthusiastic massage, which, after a succession of vigorous applications, left her very weak. She had been there more than a fortnight, she says, when those in charge ordered calisthenics added to her treatment. This was too much, and Miss Buckingham says she made an earnest protest on the ground that she had been physically ill and that it would not be safe for her to undergo such strong treatment.

But the sanitarium physicians were of a different opinion, and the calisthenics, she asserts, became a part of her routine, calisthenics that might have been all very well for a stronger and younger woman, but which were entirely too much for Miss Buckingham, she thinks.

A displaced vertebral column and a general confusion among her digestive organs she attributes to her treatment at Clifton Springs. She is particularly distressed because she can no longer earn her own living.

## INDICTED FOR KILLING MARSH

### William E. Dorr, Arrested at Stockton, Is Accused by the Grand Jury.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 22.—William E. Dorr of Stockton, Cal., was indicted for the murder of George B. Marsh, a wealthy soap manufacturer of Lynn, by the county Grand Jury to-day. Dorr is under arrest in California.

Marsh's body, containing five bullet wounds, was found beside the State highway in Lynn about two weeks ago. The authorities learned that Dorr had been seen near the Marsh house prior to the tragedy. A search for the man showed that he disappeared the night of the murder.

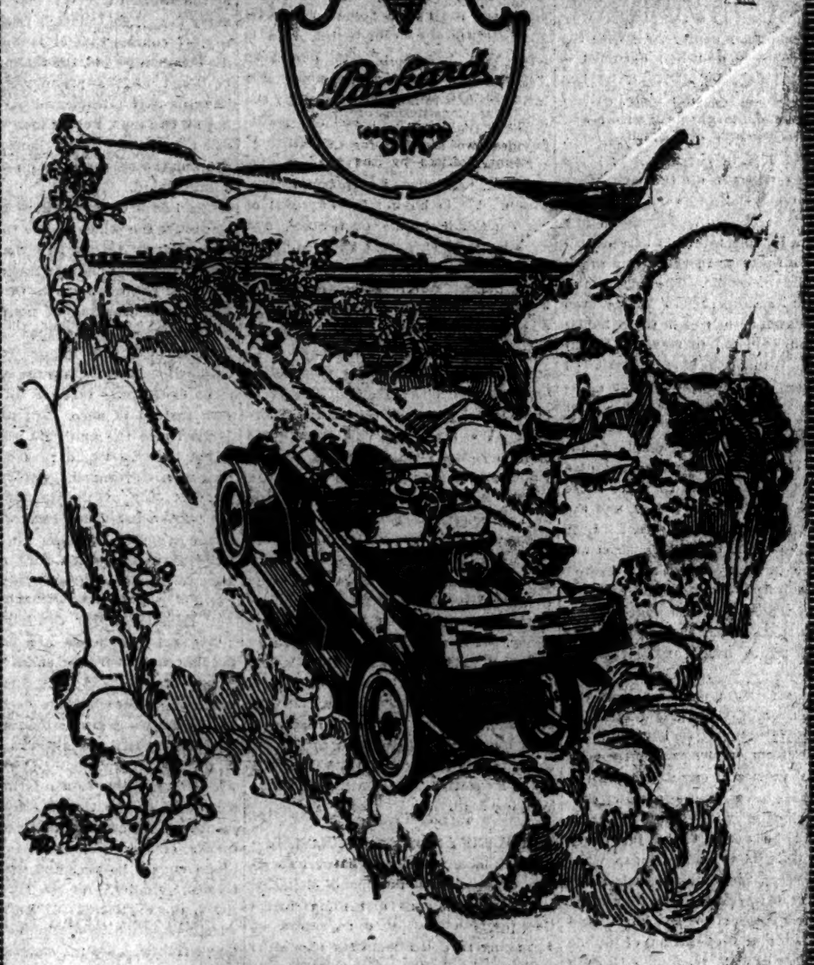
### Buffalo Boats Open Navigation.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Navigation between Buffalo and upper lake ports opened to-day, when two freighters forced a passage through the ice outside the harbor and along the Canadian shore. They were the T. W. Wickwire, Jr., and the Charles F. Moll of the Boland & Cornelius Line. Apparently the steamers found the ice soft, as they passed out of sight in a few hours.

### May Buy Francis Scott Key Home.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—The United States Daughters of 1812 began a four days' convention and centennial celebration here to-day, with delegates to the number of about 150 in attendance. The project to buy the Francis Scott Key home in Washington and have it removed to Fort McHenry will be considered.


Ask the man who owns one

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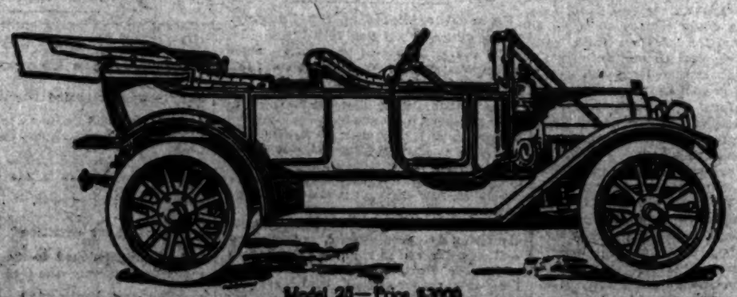

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Brandt, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....16 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....239 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....343a Fulton Street
Staten Island.....3 Richmond Ter., St. George
Long Island City.....17 Vernon Avenue
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To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 60c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 90c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1912.


## THE STRIKE OF THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS AVERTED.

Although Mr. WARREN S. STONE of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had talked in a threatening way in the preliminary conferences with the railway officers, and had assumed a somewhat blustering attitude, he has acted wisely in the end, and justified his reputation for good judgment and executive ability. To be sure, Mr. STONE had been at pains to say: "The railroads will get all the fight they want," when there was not the slightest sign that the railways wanted any fight at all. The interests of the railways lie altogether in peace and profit by serving the public. The interests of the public lie altogether in being served in the manner to which their habits have been adjusted to such an extent that there is inadequate appreciation of the danger of disturbance. Yet nothing is surer than that the interest of the public is larger than the interest of the railways and their employés together. It is not intended to minimise their joint interests, but they are those of only a portion of the public, and the whole is greater than any part. Last evening, however, the Brotherhood accepted the services of Mr. NEILL, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Mr. KNAPP of the Federal Commerce Court, as mediators. The railway officers were willing to accept mediation, of course.

We may fairly hope now that the strike is averted. Engineers must be had and wages to attract them must be paid. There could be no better time to test the supply of engineers, and the test would have to be a fair one. Any engineers who abandon their jobs must be taken to be judges of their own interests and to mean what they say when they declare their readiness to stop working. But they must allow their places to be filled, and not interrupt the operation of public utilities for selfish reasons. Nobody can be allowed to do that, whatever his grievance against either his employer or against society of which he is part. Nothing is so unsocial as social reform by boycott and bludgeon, and it is proof of Mr. STONE'S judgment that he is disposed to avoid that kind of reform. He has been mindful of the great public discomfort, the business embargo, the sickness and privation a strike would cause, if prolonged. He has given heed to the fact that hundreds of thousands of children would be deprived of milk, that the general supply of food would run short, and that the punishment would be afflicted upon the people.

If there is to be a fight the responsibility will lie with the disturbers of existing conditions, regardless of the language with which the responsibility is disavowed, or the motives with which the disturbance is brought about. The railways will not be the disturbers. They are willing to pay going wages, and, however unwilling, must pay whatever wages are necessary to keep their traffic moving. But they are not compelled to pay whatever the unions demand, and they are not compelled to employ only unionists. If the unions can compel the railways to do those things then the unions are the Government, and wages can be established by force.

As regards the public a successful strike would be the worst possible settlement of the matter. In any case, the public must pay. It must pay whatever rates are necessary to pay the wages, whatever they are, and it must pay the strike losses, whatever they are. There is no possible escape for the public, and the public appreciates this as never before.

## A NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Secretary NAGEL has made an earnest plea for the formation of a National Chamber of Commerce to assist the Government in solving economic problems. There are such chambers in other countries, and they do good work. That is because the Governments where such bodies exist pay attention to them. The movement for the establishment of such a body here, now under consideration at Washington by representatives of commercial bodies from all parts of the country, is a gratifying sign of a similar disposition on the part of the Government to work in harmony with it, and the tendency should be encouraged because of the exceptionally great need of it.

The disposition hitherto has been to antagonize rather than to co-operate with men of business. When Congress set about reforming the currency bankers were deliberately left off the Commission. On the other hand, when it was a question of reforming the tariff selfish and sectional interests received too much attention precisely for the lack of a body which should represent trade as a whole, or consumers as a body. A National Chamber of Commerce which should be truly such would command respect now not paid to those who act on public affairs for reasons of their own and without any representative mandate. Such a chamber would not be infallible, and it could not prevent all mistakes, but it would serve to reduce the conspicuous blunders of our legislation.

## THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. A. J. BAKER of TEXAS is the first candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. He is the first, that is to say, to avow his candidacy for the second place. The visible supply of Vice Presidential candidates is small this year. Judging from experience, we should say that the second candidate on each ticket will be some man who has been considered in the running for the first place. To be sure, we must not forget the Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN of Utica, who is now Vice President, and has been "spoken of" for renomination. But Mr. SHERMAN is not openly seeking the nomination at Chicago, and few political observers expect him to get it.

Mr. BAKER is a Texas Democrat who, thus far, has escaped a National reputation. He is hoping for approval of his candidacy in his own State, and says he feels sure that thus equipped he would "go into the Baltimore Convention without meeting any contest "from other Southern States and have "almost no opposition from the North"ern States." Either Mr. BAKER is of an exceptionally sanguine disposition, or he feels that the office of Vice President is not generally considered desirable. We fancy he will change his opinion before long. This is a year in which nominations will not be thrown away. Serious mistakes may be made in the conventions, but not through apathy or neglect. An effort will be made to secure an influential and vote-getting candidate for the tail of each ticket. We like Mr. BAKER'S appreciation of the value of the Vice Presidency. It is a great office, which any citizen should be proud to fill. It has been filled by great men like ADAMS and JEFFERSON. FILLMORE, TYLER, JOHNSON, ARTHUR, and ROOSEVELT were Vice Presidents called upon to assume the title and perform the duties of the Chief Executive. Mr. BAKER of Texas is flying high.

## PUBLICITY FOR THE COLONEL.

By all means, and at whatever sacrifice of squeamish notions of delicacy, the correspondence and facts which Congressman GARDNER says are so damaging to Col. ROOSEVELT should be made public. In the campaign that preceded the Illinois primaries Mr. ROOSEVELT by hint and insinuation, and in every way short of making a direct charge, sought to make the voters of Illinois believe that President TAFT was opposed to the unseating of Senator LORIMER, that he was in sympathy and alliance with LORIMER. That belief, so far as he implanted it, was naturally of the greatest assistance to Mr. ROOSEVELT in that State. But Mr. GARDNER says that the Colonel well knew that Mr. TAFT, so far from having any sympathy with LORIMER, was opposed to him and desired his unseating, and that the evidence of the Colonel's knowledge of the facts is contained in correspondence between him and President TAFT. The correspondence should be made public. The flagrant indecency of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S misrepresentations of the President must be held to absolve everybody concerned from any obligation of privacy.

Mr. GARDNER further asserts that he has "seen original correspondence" in which Mr. ROOSEVELT advised President TAFT to be friendly with Speaker CANNON, to make use of him, and to "tie up" with him. The Progressive supporters of the Colonel are entitled to see that correspondence. It would show them how great a change has come over the spirit of their leader. It would give them the full measure of his sincerity and an insight into his motives. Mr. GARDNER charges that Mr. ROOSEVELT, while President, suppressed the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the Harvester Trust, and that certain papers given out by the Department of Justice in that case were suppressed. All this ought to come out. If all the stories that are told about Mr. ROOSEVELT are true, he is about the most vulnerable man now in public life. The trouble is that, save in a few instances, like that of the Harriman correspondence, persons in possession of the documents and the facts have been restrained by a sense of delicacy; they did not feel that they ought to produce proofs that would implicate an ex-President of the United States. The time has gone by for that. This ex-President of the United States is behaving in a way that makes it a duty to give full publicity to the facts that will inform the people. We judge from Mr. GARDNER'S letter, and from some hints that have been dropped as to the nature of the speeches the President himself will make in Massachusetts, that foolish scruples are now to be laid aside and new elements of interest and liveliness are to be injected into the campaign.

We are not sure that such revelations will materially affect the primaries to be held in Massachusetts on April 30. The men who are supporting Mr. ROOSEVELT in his present adventure would, for the most part, support him anyway, no matter what was said or proved against him. In that respect the direct primary is very different from a popular election. On election day everybody votes who is registered; at the primaries nobody votes who is not enrolled. In this contest the Roosevelt men are very much more likely to be enrolled than the Taft men. The Colonel, of course, knew that, and that accounts for his insistent demand for Presidential preference primaries. In this city the Union League Club was unanimously in opposition to the Colonel; it would be interesting to know how many of the members were enrolled. The active workers always enroll, and the active workers in politics are precisely of the kind that would be found under the Roosevelt banner. In Illinois Mr. TAFT'S vote in 1908 was 629,929. At the primaries held two weeks ago there were only about 375,000 Republican votes cast. That was a high proportion. Ordinarily, something less than 50 per cent. of the election day vote is cast on primary day. The Colonel's friends would say, of course, that it is the voice of the common people, the real people, that is heard at the primary. Well, we imagine that the unenrolled voters are not all bad men, not all men who would like to see the country handed over to the trusts and the money power to be administered.

The issues of an election bring substantially the whole people to the polls. The primary brings less than half of them, and that half is largely of the practical politician kind. Obviously, if the primary method of nominating is to be followed, there must be a readjustment of party habit. It may be, unquestionably it is, a nuisance to have to go to the polls three or four times a year instead of once. But to abandon primaries to the agitators and the political workers would in a short time give us a Government, not of the people, but only of the demagogues and the politicians. That part of the electorate which calls itself the more intelligent must do its duty or it will have to take the consequences.

## MISDIRECTED CRITICISM.

Our British friends are critical regarding the "wireless chaos" and the "orgy of falsehood" on this side the ocean. For ourselves we decline to fit on the cap, and are confident that the criticism cannot be directed to us in particular. Speaking generally, and without reference to a sort of journalism of which the United States has no monopoly, we do not think that the remarks of our colleagues across the ocean should be accepted with an excess of humility. As Mr. MARCONI testified, the regulations under which the wireless service is administered are of transatlantic draughtsmanship, the United States not being a party. If the rules are inadequate the United States is not to blame. The persons responsible under those rules are all British, Captains and operators alike.

Our London dispatches have showed that possibly the most conspicuous error of all is not open to blame, although of British origin. There was neither malice nor wilful mendacity in Capt. HADDOCK'S relation to the report that the Titanic's passengers were safe, and that the vessel was on its way to port. Neither was there any superiority in the British journalists' treatment of this report. If they had suppressed it they might have pointed the finger of scorn and reproof with better grace. It may be admitted that there were errors of judgment due to difficulty of conditions in serving the public with information gathered at midnight from witnesses distraught with grief and pain and a human longing for punishment of those responsible for their sufferings. The readers of these columns have generously expressed their appreciation of our avoidance of misinformation, and there are no reasons why English editors should be allowed so easily to change the subject, or to blame others for incidents which would not have occurred if the disaster itself had not occurred.

## MEXICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In the first paragraph of his message to the Mexican Congress, April 1, President MADERO said: "Our relations with foreign countries continue "singularly cordial." The statement was justifiable, and in the intervening twenty-two days nothing has happened to belie it. The Government of Mexico is at peace with all the people of the world excepting certain dissatisfied factions of the Mexican people. There is as little serious thought in Washington of intervention in Mexico as there is in Berlin, Paris, or London.

Yesterday the State Department announced that the reports of American Consular officers in Mexico indicate that there is not one reason for intervention, while there are many strong reasons for not intervening. The situation is not too pleasant for the Mexican Government, but that Government has not yet shown its inability to deal with it. Exaggerated importance has been given to the report that an American ship is to be sent to the west coast of Mexico to look after the safety of American residents in remote neighborhoods. It may be a warship, if there is one handy for the work, but its mission will not be warlike.

## BRAM STOKER.

As the fidus Achates of HENRY IRVING, and later as his Boswell, BRAM STOKER, who has just died in London, gained international fame. He had no special vocation for theatrical management, and until he became IRVING'S business manager and "personal representative," in 1878, he had had little if any theatrical training. He was a tall, blonde Irishman, who had been well educated in Dublin, and had filled small positions in the civil service. But he had theatrical inclinations, and had once applied to Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL for employment as business manager. They felt afterward that they had reason to regret their refusal to employ him.

Yet he might never have had the success in that field with another employer than IRVING. The great actor and his associate had long been friends. IRVING placed implicit confidence in STOKER'S judgment and business sense, while STOKER looked upon IRVING as the only supremely great man in the world. Their relationship lasted from the beginning of IRVING'S career as manager of the London Lyceum until his death. STOKER relieved IRVING of every possible care, was the active host at the famous supper parties, stood between IRVING and the crowd of theatrical aspirants and would-be playwrights. He paid the bills and arranged all the details of transportation. He was never tired, and never depressed. He remembered the faces and names of all he ever met, or, if he did not, he had the skill to make others believe he did. Undoubtedly much of IRVING'S success was due to him.

For the rest, he wrote fluently and was eagerly interested in all the affairs of the world. Deep down in his nature there was a touch of Celtic mysticism. It sought expression in literary form, but his stories, though they were queer, were not of a memorable quality. His "Life of Irving," however, is a noteworthy book. He had plenty of friends and enough enemies to indicate that his friendship was worth having. The embodiment of health and strength and geniality, it seems he died too young. He was only 64 years of age. Almost every one who knew him will say that he should have lived to be 90, and kept a young heart in his old age.

By all means let THE TIMES be investigated for getting the news. Then, perhaps, some of its instructed neighbors may have less occasion for theft or tears.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Neighbors with a Grievance.**

Some of our newspaper neighbors apparently do not share the public's satisfaction with the accounts of the Titanic disaster which have been printed in THE TIMES. What those neighbors see, apparently, is not the very obvious excellence of those narratives, but their constant superiority to their own accounts and the frequency with which they contained features of the very greatest importance not to be found in any of the other papers—till next day.

That these peculiarities should cause some humiliation, and even some irritation, in journalistic minds can be easily understood, but that these emotions should have led even those who felt them most into the delusion that there is something reprehensible in printing exclusive news—that they should have put fac similes thereof on their front pages and called thereto the attention of all and sundry, including their own readers and the Senatorial investigators—is something which is, so far as we know, quite new in the history of the press.

But we do not dislike it. Far, far be it from us to complain that our successes and our good fortune should thus be loudly—gratuitously—proclaimed, and in the hope that the Senators may be moved to keep up the good work we inform them of our cordial—no, eager—readiness to supply all the documents and information they want on the subject. Moreover, if the Senators desire, we would give them full details as to how dozens of other pieces of exclusive news were obtained, and also submit to them circulation figures that would deeply interest any student of comparative statistics. Of course, to do this will be, in effect, giving a course of lectures on how to get the news and how to handle it, and it will enable our neighbors to get out better papers than they do now. But even though an element of strength be added in this manner to their rivalry, we won't mind. After they have learned how good papers are made we shall at least be less often made indignant by their stealing of news that costs us work and money.

Surely nobody who has read THE TIMES during the past week can charge it with the suppression of any obtainable facts in regard to the sinking of the Titanic. It had them all and printed them all, and with a clear discrimination, too, between truth and rumor.

**Another Parade Is Needed.**

Nobody, whether a believer in giving votes to women or not, who saw the suffrage parade last year can have forgotten, or if frank and honest will deny, that the long line of marchers affected public sentiment to a very considerable degree. This it did in two ways—on the one hand, the readiness of so many women to make a public demonstration of their faith and their hopes gave warmth and activity to the friends of an extended franchise who had hitherto been cool and languid; on the other, it gave those opposed to removing the sex bar a realization, previously lacking, of the seriousness with which the question has been raised.

That many, or even any, people were changed from "anti" to "pro" by the parade, or in that manner ever can be changed, may safely be doubted, but after seeing how many women, and what women, were willing to endure the weariness and to brave the distasteful publicity of that long tramp down Fifth Avenue, even those who were least sympathetic with "the cause" could see that the thing was something more than a subject for jesting and derision.

Now, the effects then produced will certainly be emphasized this year, for the parade on May 4 is sure to be, in the number of the marchers and in every other way, more impressive than was the first attempt. What, therefore, are the many women who do not want to vote themselves, or to let their misguided sisters do it, planning as a manifestation in rebuttal? They can hardly reconcile their consciences to mere abstention. Positive cannot be conquered by negative.

Would it not be a good idea for them to have a parade of their own—on another day, of course—and show New York, the country, and the world that they, too, have the strength and courage of their convictions? Should they refuse this or a like testimony to the truth that is in them, only too many will assert that, in spite of their claim to have a vast majority of women on their side, they fear to make possible a comparison as to the amount of sincerity and devotion in the two camps. For some time past men have been compelled to admit that a good many women want the ballot; they have not yet received evidence as absolutely convincing as a great parade gives that a good many more women, instead of being merely ignorant or indifferent, are resolute in defense of their right not to vote. The chance offers to clear the question and it should be utilised.

**Sufferers by Flood Forgotten.**

With the crest of the Mississippi flood now down in the delta of the great river, the waters are spreading far over that low-lying region, and though the destruction of property there has apparently not been quite as great as it was further north, a larger loss of life is reported and many thousands of people have been reduced from fairly comfortable poverty to the very extremities of destitution.

Both Government and private aid has been generously extended to these sufferers, but their needs are of the kind that temporary help does not adequately relieve. They must have care and assistance for months, and this they should get, less as charity than in recognition of a debt owed by the whole country to workers living in the central valley, whence it draws so much of its sustenance and wealth. We cannot afford to let them get discouraged and move away, for the abandonment of any considerable portion of that valley or decreased cultivation of its richest—and most often flooded—acres would be a National loss if not a National disaster.

The flood sufferers are particularly unfortunate in that their woes have culminated at a time when so much of public attention has concentrated on another disaster, but they, too, are our own people; they have served us well and they must be taken care of.

**A Strange Figure of Speech.**

One of the Titanic survivors—a saloon steward—was close to the steamer when she went down, and, in searching for a simile to give an idea of what he heard at that last dreadful moment, he found a most curious one, and one that at first thought gives the mind a painful shock. The mingled cries, he said, sounded like the barking of dogs in a kennel at feeding time!

A sensitive person, even though he had noticed such a resemblance, would not have mentioned it to others, and yet, now that it has been mentioned, one can hardly deny the probability of its marvelous accuracy. Almost certainly those last cries were quite inarticulate, as utter despair always is, and for a moment they rose and fell, a lugubrious ululation. The very bravest may have been silent, but such self-control is almost superhuman, and for its absence there is no reproach.

## THE TITANIC NARRATIVE.

### More Congratulations from Times Readers Upon Its Completeness.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Permit me to congratulate and thank you and your force. I have been a newspaper man nearly fifty years, and I have never seen such excellent work as yours for the last six days. In the news you have got, in the way it was got, in its presentation—vivid, orderly, sober, and unfailingly interesting; in the admirable English, so well suited to the matter; in the typography even, a fairly trained judgment must recognize a real marvel of ability and efficiency. It is a "record," in my judgment, in the journalism of the world. Again, accept the assurance of my thanks and my pride.

VETERAN JOURNALIST.

New York, April 20, 1912.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

At least one ex-newspaper man, now occupied in another field, is glad to see your editorial commendation to-day of THE TIMES'S laborers. I have been wondering, this past week, how many of THE TIMES readers are qualified to appreciate the quality and quantity of work represented in the edition that has come to their hands every morning, and at a price infinitesimal in proportion to its cost. Single articles, occupying but a few inches of space and seemingly insignificant by comparison, have revealed resources of equipment and speed that the average man could not comprehend in any way short of undertaking himself to obtain the information and prepare and deliver the manuscript, to say nothing of financing it. Add to this the assembling, management, and mechanical facilities for production and distribution, and he will despair.

E. S. J.

New York, April 20, 1912.

### Two Wireless Men Needed.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your issue of yesterday contained the startling news that the wireless operator on the Carpathia by accident received the call for help sent out by the Titanic as he was about to retire for the night.

The Marconi operator at the present time is just as important a member of the crew as its Captain. While at sea it is just as necessary to have a man ready to receive messages at any hour of the day as it is to have an officer on the bridge in the absence of the Captain.

Why should every boat having a wireless system aboard not be required to have both a day and a night operator on duty? It is horrible to think of what might have happened to the survivors had the Carpathia operator retired, a storm arisen, and the Olympic twelve hours away.

Does it require another calamity to teach the steamship lines the necessity of having at least two operators aboard, even though the requisite accommodations in lifeboats are provided for all passengers?

SOLOMON J. FREUDENHEIM.

New York, April 20, 1912.

### From Other Parts of the Country.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you kindly accord space to the following expression from valued business friends of ours in Wilmington, N. C.?

The awful calamity that has befallen the splendid ship Titanic and her large number of passengers and crew must be appalling to every one to whom the knowledge of it may come. While not strictly belonging to New York, as many of the lost being distinguished people of New York City and persons be doubt of great usefulness, we feel moved to say some word in expression of our sympathy for all who have suffered, and in a general way for the City of New York upon which this great shadow has fallen. We hope that none connected with you were among the unfortunate.

We had hoped with the public generally that at the last a better report might be made and the loss of life would not be so great. It is, indeed, a dreadful calamity.

Evidence of such a spirit on such an occasion reaffirms our individuality as a people.

New York, April 22, 1912. H. & B.

## MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

### Borough President Miller Is Not Trying to Eliminate All Middlemen.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Recent publications on the question of municipal markets for farm products may give the impression that such markets will remove the middleman. A person might gain merit for a minute in announcing that he had discovered a method whereby he could eliminate the middleman, but business is an unsentimental thing full of hard facts, one of which is that the middleman will be here doing a middling (and perhaps first-class) business long after the voice of the person who has eliminated him has ceased to attract notice. Certain services of middlemen are necessary, and in so far as they perform services their existence will continue. For instance, the middlemen of New York, finding that the potato crop last year was short, did not wait until prices scared to prohibitive figures in New York, but sent to Europe for supplies to fill the deficiency and imported a great quantity of potatoes, which have kept the market here somewhat near the normal. This is a distinct service which entitles the one performing it to reward. The shipper's agent who goes into the country and offers spot cash to the farmer for his products is likewise a middleman who under some circumstances performs a service. The farmer needs cash and is unwilling to take the chance of sending his goods to market, so he accepts the offer of the shipper's agent. It may be that when a large market is established to which the farmer can send his produce direct that the shipper's agent will be eliminated, but the probability is that cash will be just as potent in the years to come as it is now.

When money is scarce in this country so that our manufacturers find it hard to get it in order to carry on their work, the banker buys money in Europe, brings it here and sells it to our manufacturers, thereby relieving the strain on business. This is the work of a middleman, and is a service for which the banker is paid. Theoretically there is nothing to prevent the borrower going directly to the lender, but it is not the rule of business. Brokers are necessary.

Middlemen also are necessary to select from the miscellaneous supplies in the market the grades and qualities needed by retail dealers and other large buyers, such as hotels, railways, and steamship lines. A prominent hotel man here told me recently that every morning his men go to the markets with $10,000 to buy the day's supplies. It is obvious that these men have not the time to select from the miscellaneous supplies in the market the things they want. They probably will deal with the middlemen who will perform that service. The buyers for the large steamships probably will deal through the middlemen, and it is not improbable that even the retailers themselves will find it more economic to have agents in the market who will buy at auction for them and distribute to them the quantities and qualities they need.

Where, then, is the saving to be made from the large municipal market? It is in the fact that all the unnecessary lighterage, trucking, handling, and jobbing would be eliminated, and a direct line made between the farm and the consumer. Also if the farmer is assured of a steady demand for his products at a fair price he will raise them in greater quantity and will be able to sell them at a reasonable rate. The small toll which each man will impose for the necessary service which he renders is little indeed compared with the amount which is imposed now unnecessarily by reason of bad handling facilities. I believe that an average of 45 per cent. is added to the cost of the goods between the time they reach the city and the time they get to the consumer. In some instances this percentage is much larger. The prices of the goods in the market will be fixed by the auction sales, at which the retailer may buy if he wishes. But when extra services are rendered by the middlemen such as I have described, the buyer will pay an extra percentage for such services. In the complicated life of modern cities some middlemen are necessary. All that we can hope to do is to cut out the unnecessary ones and to limit the expenses of handling the goods.

CYRUS C. MILLER,
President of the Borough of the Bronx.

New York, April 22, 1912.

### Mr. Ismay's Statement.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I think it is unjust that there is so much adverse criticism regarding Mr. J. Bruce Ismay. It is impossible that all the reports about him are true, and I think it only fair that we should wait until the report of the Investigating Committee is out before we form an opinion of the man.

I notice Mr. Ismay's statement in your paper this morning to the effect that he booked as an ordinary passenger; had given no orders regarding the running of the ship, and the only time he was on the bridge was after the accident. I can readily see that such a condition is not only possible, but probable. I remember so well when crossing with my old friend Capt. Haddock, he stated that he would like very much to be able to take me on the bridge, but the company's rules absolutely prohibited any one but those running the ship from going there, and even when Mr. Ismay was on board he had no more privileges than ordinary passengers, and was not permitted on the bridge except when the steamer was in dock.

G.

New York, April 22, 1912.

### Ourselves to Blame.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In this terrible ocean disaster I seem to read the familiar signs of the times—the public craving for novelty, luxury, diversion, and speed.

In the heat of our indignation we place the responsibility upon the Captain of the ship and upon her owners. But on sober reflection should that responsibility remain entirely so apportioned? Are we not ourselves contributors in our vain desires? Is it not a too common failing among us to set a premium on novelty, to strive beyond reason for luxury, to be reckless in our pursuit of diversion, and to hasten about all we do? Must we not, consequently, accept our share of the deserts from those we employ to satisfy our cravings?

J. W. R.

New York, April 20, 1912.

### An Opinion from Middlebury, Vt.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

THE NEW YORK TIMES—Can't live without it. Best paper in the country.

JOHN A. FLETCHER,
Treasurer, Middlebury College.

Middlebury, Vt., April 20, 1912.

## THE IDOLS.

When Man was young and his senses dim
Death fashioned a God of War for him.

Red eyes of hate from the face looked out,
Gay trappings girded it round about.

And Man bowed down to the gory god
And poured out his blood on sea and sod.

But slow he learned as the ages passed
How hollow and false his god at last.

Then Death cried out, "I must quick devise
Another idol for sacrifice."

And so he fashioned to meet the need
A god for moderns—the God of Speed.

Its sides were steel and its eyes were fire,
And ever more haste the one desire.

The best of their ranks to it men gave,
In skies, on land and the rolling wave.

And gathering in the lives so spent,
Death looked on his idol well content.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

## COLUMBIA NOW SURE OF RIVER STADIUM

### Commissioner Stover Tells Students That the City Will Fill In Width of 200 Feet.

### SAY THE REST IS EASY

### Money Can Be Raised for Another 200 Feet, Giving Ample Room for Great Athletic Ground.

The great athletic stadium projected by Columbia University is likely soon to be realised. Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover broke the welcome news to Columbia students in a lecture he delivered yesterday in Earl Hall.

The City of New York, Mr. Stover said, is going to reclaim the shore front from 129th Street down to Seventy-second Street, for a distance of 200 feet out from the shore line, and it has been arranged that the material taken from the aqueduct and Museum of Natural History excavations shall be used for the filling in of the shore front. "This means," said Mr. Stover, "that the city will receive about 330,000 cubic yards of the material at practically no cost."

The work of reclaiming is starting at 129th Street, and it will not be very long, declared Mr. Stover, before the river front from 120th to 114th Street is filled in. This embraces the ground upon which Columbia's projected stadium will stand.

Last Fall the alumni appointed a Stadium Committee, and this body has had plans for the structure drawn up. It was proposed to raise the necessary funds by a popular subscription among the students and alumni, and it was expected that the major part of the money collected would probably have to be expended in filling in the ground.

But now, since Commissioner Stover's plans will eliminate much of this expense, it seems likely that the money for the stadium project will be raised with much less difficulty. The city will fill in for a distance of 200 feet from the shore, and the university will have to fill in the remaining 200 feet, since it is planned to carry the structure 400 feet out into the river.

Directly south of the proposed stadium, that is, from 114th to 116th Street, the Hudson-Fulton watergate will be placed, for which plans are now being drawn.

The reclaiming of the river front property from Seventy-second to 129th Street, will result, Mr. Stover declared, in a substantial increase to the city's park holdings, and will in a measure meet the demand for increased park facilities. It is impossible at the present time to add to the park system on Manhattan Island because of the exorbitant land values, said Mr. Stover.

The way out, he said, has been found by utilizing the ground at and around the bridge approaches and by reclaiming the Hudson River waterfront property.

Mr. Stover voiced his disapproval of the recent absolute transfer of park lands to the control of the City College authorities.

## FROM MAGISTRATE CORNELL.

### A Tribute to Major Butt, Who Died That Women Might Be Saved.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I owe you a debt of gratitude I never can repay. The prompt publishing of THE TIMES'S list of saved and your confidence that there had been a palpable mistake in transmitting the name of my wife upheld me until Thursday afternoon, when I got direct word from the Carpathia that Mrs. Cornell and her sisters were safe and well aboard. Never was such an act of carelessness upon the ocean, and the only explanation—which is no excuse—is the overconfidence of the White Star people in their ship. From the testimony of my own people I form this conclusion.

Among all the heroes and heroines upon that ill-starred boat to me no one stands out in finer light than does Major Butt. All honor to the man who deliberately made up his mind to die for the women's sake. I believe he felt that it was his duty to help the women aboard the boats and to keep back the cowardly men, and this he did, for one of my sisters saw him stand by the lifeboat in which she was placed, and, pistol in hand, he swore he would kill the first man who tried to get aboard this overcrowded little craft.

"Jim Bludso" will always be known as the man who died for men, but here was a real hero, who willingly gave up his life for women.

ROBERT C. CORNELL.

New York, April 22, 1912.

### Safety of Army Transports.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While the Congressional committee is engaged in the investigation of the Titanic disaster with its appalling loss of life, it might with profit continue its investigations until the conditions existing on the San Francisco-Manila army transports are determined; then with a view to putting the Government's own house in order.

If two-thirds of a ship's passengers may be lost in the comparatively crowded North Atlantic, what would happen in the event of a similar disaster on the lonely Pacific probably can be surmised. While it is true that icebergs are not found on that part of the Pacific traversed by the transports, fire is as ever present a possibility on the Pacific as elsewhere.

When the overcrowded conditions, limited wireless range, and insufficient boat and raft accommodations are considered, nothing but monumental good luck can receive credit for the fact that no transport ever has been lost with all on board. A particular verification of this is the fact that even the installation of wireless on practically all the transports is a development of the last three or four years.

Congressional investigations and more stringent laws undoubtedly are excellent means of requiring steamship companies to manifest proper regard for the safety of their passengers. Governmental example in the equipment and management of its own ships probably would have a good effect also.

ARMY OFFICER.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 20, 1912.

### From an Englishman.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May an Englishman, spending a few weeks in this city, protest against such a letter as appeared in your Saturday's issue, signed "A. R. C.?" Surely, Sir, such an overwhelming disaster as we are all mourning should unite nations and should break down prejudices in making us realize that there is no nationality in sorrow.

It strikes me as unworthy this great Nation to condemn as guilty those who await their trial. The false, or at any rate grossly exaggerated, statements that have been hurtling through the air—apparently like the Marconigrams—this last six days obscure the issues arising out of the Titanic disaster. Any one who has traveled on a large liner—say the Lusitania and Mauretania, which have brought me over—is aware that what is going on in one part of the ship is utterly unknown in another part.

When you add the confusion incident to a sudden calamity as appalling as that of the Titanic it is surely not difficult to account for much that may appear to your breakfast table reader as unheroic. There is surely sufficient heroism left, when all acts of cowardice are subtracted, to make one realize that human nature is not all material or brutal.

FRED MILLAR.

New York, April 20, 1912.

### A Suffrage Device.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Here's a banner device for the woman suffrage parade:

MEN MAY DIE FOR US.
BUT SHALL NOT VOTE FOR US.

New York, April 21, 1912. J. H. B.

# CARNEGIES OBSERVE SILVER WEDDING

### One Twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner to Relatives and Friends at Home.

### MESSAGES OF GOOD WILL

**Andrew Carnegie Was 76 Last November, and Mrs. Carnegie Is 55 —Their Romance Began in 1879.**

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary by giving a small dinner party last evening at their home, 2 East Ninety-first Street. There were twenty-eight guests present, including only their immediate relatives and intimate friends.

It was both Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie's wish to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary very quietly, and nothing was known in advance of the affair except among those who had been asked to the party.

Besides the congratulations of their relatives and friends present there were some telegrams and letters received bringing good wishes for long life and continued happiness of the couple. The table was decorated with Spring flowers, and after dinner there was music.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie with their young daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, only returned recently from an extended sojourn at the Arkansas Hot Springs, very much benefited by their visit there.

Last November Mr. Carnegie celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday, and Mrs. Carnegie is now in her fifty-fifth year. She was Miss Louise Whitfield, daughter of the late John Whitfield, a prosperous merchant of this city, and Gramercy Park in the old Gramercy Park neighborhood. The Carnegie and Whitfield families were old friends. The romance that culminated in Mr. Carnegie's marriage to Miss Whitfield is said to have begun about 1879, when Mr. Carnegie returned from a trip around the world.

It was not until eight years later, however, following the death of Mr. Carnegie's mother, that the two were married. The wedding was a very simple one and conducted so quietly that it was a thing of the past before the friends of Mr. Carnegie learned of the event. Their honeymoon was spent on the Isle of Wight, and then the couple went to Scotland, where they leased a castle, which they occupied for some ten years, or until Mr. Carnegie purchased his now famous Skibo estate, and removed his wife and baby daughter to the picturesque castle, where it has been their custom to spend the interval from May to November of every year.

## SEEK SUFFRAGE PARADERS.

### Recruiting Stations to be Opened in Three City Parks.

Big "Votes for Women" banners will be flung to the breeze in City Hall Park, Madison Square, and Bryant Park, back of the new library building, to-day or to-morrow, and with each banner will be displayed a Political Union woman, wearing a white parade suit and a thirty-cent parade hat. There will be only one woman, one suit, and one hat in each park at a time, for the union is starting out to get recruits for the May 4 parade in exactly the way that Uncle Sam gets in his soldiers for the regular army. The recruiting was to have begun yesterday, but the unfavorable weather postponed it for the time being.

"Never before have I felt the breath of an east wind with such joy," said Mrs. A. F. Townsend, Treasurer of the W. P. U., yesterday.

The permits have been given for the recruiting, and the women have merely to notify the police on duty in the places where they are to appear. Different officers of the union, Mrs. John Winters Brannan and others, will take turns at the recruiting stations on different days. They will leave the headquarters, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will work for recruits until well after 6 o'clock each day they are out.

### To-day's Weddings.

The marriage of Miss Mary Lyman Sturgis, a daughter of the late Robert Sturgis, and Dr. Armitage Whitman, a son of Dr. Royal Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. There will be no reception, but tea will be served to the two families only at Mrs. Sturgis's residence, 153 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The wedding of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson to Dr. Philander Priestly Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will take place this evening in Christ Church, Nashville, Tenn. Miss Johnson is librarian of the Carnegie Library at Nashville.

### Smith-Pinkney Wedding on June 8.

Miss Nora Pinkney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wall Pinkney of 27 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, will be married to Arthur D. Howden Smith on Saturday morning, June 8. It will be a home ceremony, with only relatives in attendance. Miss Evelyn Pinkney is to be her sister's maid of honor and Albert Urban Pinkney will act as best man.

### Miss Wallach to Wed W. L. Ehrich.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelaide N. Wallach, daughter of the late Leopold Wallach of 10 East Eightieth Street, to Walter Louis Ehrich, son of the late Louis Ehrich. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Give Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Proctor of Boston gave a dinner of thirty covers last evening at the St. Regis in the Louis XVI. room, the table being decorated with Spring flowers. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. Romsen Strong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hayes, Dr. Walter F. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Riker, Miss Lavinia Graves, Miss Margaret Strong, and Miss Mary Haskell.

### Miss Bottomley on Way to Rome.

Miss Susanne Bottomley, youngest daughter of John Bottomley of 254 West 134th Street, Vice-President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, and a grandniece of Lord Kelvin, sailed on Saturday for Rome. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Harry Bottomley. Miss Bottomley has been a student here in art, and hopes to complete her studies by a year's residence in Rome. Her aunt goes to Rome as a representative of the Ottawa Society for Arts and Crafts.

### Forbes-Robertson's Last Week Here.

Forbes-Robertson began his last week in America in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Manhattan Opera House last night, with the same company that has been with him on his tour of the country this season. Mr. Forbes-Robertson has been appearing in this play in the United States for almost three years. He will return to England next week, but expects to be back in New York in the Fall of 1913 for a tour in a repertoire of plays, with his wife, Gertrude Elliott, as the leading woman.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Harris, the theatrical manager, after an illness of twelve weeks, has entirely recovered his health and has resumed his active business.

Langdon Mitchell, author of "The New York Idea," and dramatist of "Becky Sharp" for Mrs. Fiske, will make the translation of Arthur Schnitzler's comedy, "Anatol," by Wilenzky Ames, who will produce the piece at the Little Theatre next Fall.

Blanche Ring, Clifton Crawford, Thomas A. Wise, Fred Niblo, Beatrice Herford, George Mozart, Florence Reed, Edward Ellis, Mae Thomas Whitten, George Probert and Maximilian Pulser are among those who will appear at the benefit performance to be given by the Actors' Society at the Playhouse on Friday afternoon, April 26.

Walker Whiteside said his company in "The Typhoon" moved from the Fulton to the Hudson Theatre last night to continue their

## SOCIAL NOTES.

The bal masque, which was to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Candler and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard to-morrow evening, has been postponed on account of the Titanic disaster.

Mrs. W. Holden Weeks, who has been spending some time at Pinehurst, N. C., will return to New York this week.

The Duke of Sutherland is expected to arrive here the first week of May, and will stay at the Belmont.

Mrs. Helen Chester Greanelle is giving a dance on Friday evening for Miss Margaret Peters at her home, 44 West Seventy-fifth Street. Frederic S. Wells will lead the cotillion with Miss Peters.

Sir Edward and Lady Clouston of Montreal are at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Lord and Lady Camoys are expected to arrive here from London the second week in May, and will join the latter's mother, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston, who are at the Hotel Gotham for an extended visit, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrison, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze have opened their country place at Katonah, N. Y., for the Summer.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Edith Bullard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henderson Bullard of Flushing, L. I., to Charles Eustace Kneeland of this city, whose engagement has been announced. Mr. Kneeland is the son of Mrs. John H. Kneeland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson of Westbury, L. I., are at the Plaza; also Lord Rothes and the Countess Rothes.

Mrs. Charles B. Knoblauch will give a tea on April 24 for Mrs. Henry Taylor.

Miss Mary Fowler and Miss Dorothy Schleffelin managed a bridge yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Ryle in aid of the Bide-a-Wee Home for animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner are leaving town Friday for two weeks. They have taken a house at Rye near the Apawamis Club, and will occupy it in June.

A dance will be given this evening at Vanity Fair Hall, 4 West Fortieth Street. The organizers are the Misses Gladys Poillon and Margaret McWade, and C. Warde Traver, Kenneth Jeffery, Francis Steers, and Somers McWade.

Albert H. Gallatin, who is to marry Miss Beatrice Quennell to-morrow in the Church of the Ascension, is giving his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at his home, 119 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig has asked some of her friends to her house in East Fifty-second Street this afternoon to hear a lecture on Socialism.

Langdon H. Roper, whose marriage to Miss Valerie Worthington will take place Saturday afternoon in St. Barnabas Church at Irvington, will give his bachelor dinner in town on Saturday evening. Miss Worthington will give a luncheon for her attendants on Tuesday, at Sherry's.

## BAZAAR IN AID OF SYRIANS.

### Many from Maronite Mission Attend Fair at the Waldorf.

A considerable sum was realized at the bazaar given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Maronite Mission of 46 Washington Street, of which Father Francis Wakim is in charge. All sorts of fancy articles were sold in booths, and many Syrians from the mission, in native costume, were present.

Father Wakim has been looking after the Syrians who survived the Titanic disaster, and he said last night that about eighty Syrians had been lost.

The proceeds of the bazaar will go to pay off the mortgage of two little houses in Washington Street, which he intends to use as a church and school.

Among the patronesses of the bazaar were Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. Allan Ryan, Mrs. Andrew J. Shipman, Mrs. Charles Tripp, Mrs. William J. de Riviera, Mrs. Thomas Burke, Mrs. John Sheehan, Mrs. Gerald Borden, Mrs. Robert Collier, Mrs. John Duncan Emmett, Mrs. Thomas H. Muiry, and Mrs. Francis William Wigand.

## WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

The stock company at the Academy of Music appeared in "The Spendthrift" yesterday, with Priscilla Knowles and Theodore Friebus in the leading roles.

"Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford" began its second week at the Grand Opera House last night.

"Let George Do It," a musical comedy based on a series of newspaper cartoons, began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre last night. The piece is by Aaron Hoffman, with Lyrics by Paul West and music by Stanley Ayer. The cast included George P. Murphy, Leona Stephens, Ivy Irby, Minthorne Worthley, Mildred Wood, Tom Burton, James Du Bois, Abbott Werthley, Russell Lennon, and Fay Peterson.

Eva Tanguay headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday, and Edward Abeles made his first vaudeville appearance in a sketch called "Waiting at the Church," which is the first act of William Collier's play, "I'll Be Hanged if I Do." In support of Mr. Abeles were Elisabath Goodall, Charlotte Lander, Hughey Flaherty, Thomas C. Hamilton, and John R. Adam. Others on the bill were Frankiyn Ardell and company, Bert Melrose ("Rube") Dickinson, Horace Wright, and Rene Dietrich, Josetty Brothers, Mr. Quick, and the Grazers.

Wilton Lackaye made his first vaudeville appearance at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday in a new one-act piece, called "Quits," written by Hall McAllister. In his support were E. Kingdon, Miss B. Lorimer, and J. Culligan. Others on the Victoria programme were Annie Kent, Little Billy, Fanny Brice, the R. A. G. trio, Willie brothers, Alexander and Scott, the Pianophiend Minstrels, Harry Fox and the Millership sisters, and the Wartenburg brothers.

At the Colonial Theatre Olga Petrova was the principal feature, and among the others on the programme were H. C. Rolfe and the Rolfonians, Jack Wilson and company, Gene Hughes and company, Sam Mann and company, Ed. Morton, "Those French Girls," Rayno's dogs, and George Austin Moore and Florence Ranger.

Ed. F. Roberts in "Dick Turpin" headed the bill at the Alhambra Theatre, and others on the programme were the Thomas J. Ryan-Richfield company, Ethel Green, the Bell family, Clark and Bergman, Bert Fitzgibbon, Wallecita's leopards, Field brothers, and La Toy brothers.

"The Taxi Girls," a new burlesque organization, began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon in a two-act travesty, called "In Mexico."

Attractions at the other burlesque theatres included Rehle's Knickerbockers at the Olympic; "The Cherry Blossoms," at the Eighth Avenue; "Broadway Gaiety Girls," at Miner's in the Bronx; "Girls From Happyland," at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall; Hastings' "Big Show," at the Murray Hill.

Gertrude Elliott in "Preserving Mr. Panmure," with the original company from the Lyceum Theatre, began a week's engagement at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The bill at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday, included the morality play, "Everybody," Will H. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, C. Fields, Stepp, Mehlinger and King, Marshall Montgomery, Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs, the Cadets de Gascogne, the Pederson brothers, and Stickney's circus.

## MUSIC NOTES.

The Walpurgis Night scene from "Faust" with the ballet music, which is usually omitted from representations of the opera in this country, will be given to-night by the French Opera Company from New Orleans at the Lyric Theatre, when Gounod's masterpiece will be the bill.

Emma Trentini, who has been starring in "Naughty Marietta," will sail for London to-night on the Mauretania. She will sing at the London Opera House in "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," "The Masked Ball," Parelli's "The Lovers' Quarrel," and other operas.

A piano recital will be given on May 3 at 8 P. M. at the Waldorf by Master Ferdinand Washaman, the eleven-year-old pianist, assisted by Emiel Gerge, the violinist.

The Russian Trio—Eugene Bernstein, pianist; Michel Bernstein, violinist, and Arthur Bernstein, 'cellist—will give a concert at the Hotel Plaza this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Louis Rousseau, tenor, will also the operetta de salon, "La Laitiere de Trianon," by F. E. Wachtmeister.

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# NO END OF DASH TO 'THE ROSE MAID'

### Lively Entertainment of the Kind That Is Now Most Popular.

### CHARMING MUSIC WELL SUNG

**Good Cast, Some Fun, and Liberal Backing of Pretty Girls in Handsome Frocks.**

THE ROSE MAID: An Operetta in Two Acts Adapted from "Bub oder Maedel." By Harry B. Smith and Raymond Peck. Music by Bruno Granichstaedta; Lyrics by Robert B. Smith. Globe Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Duke of Dorchester | J. H. Duffey |
| Sir John Portman | R. E. Graham |
| Princess Hilda von Lahn | Miss Edith Decker |
| Dennie | Ed Gallagher |
| Schmale | Al Shean |
| Chumley | Arthur Laceby |
| Daphne | Adrianne Augarde |
| Angela | Emilie Lea |
| Berenice | May Emory |
| Lieut. Woolridge | Philip Sheffield |
| The Hon. Bertie Walpole | Burrell Barbrette |
| Gwendolen Bruce | Dorothy Follis |
| Myrtle Doolittle | Louise Brunelle |
| Mabel Willing | Grace Williams |
| Madge Mortimer | Jane Rook |
| Mamie Morris | Ethel Kelley |
| Madeline Miggs | Sadie Melles |
| Maude Schuyler | Anne Raymond |
| Countess Bertrand | Juliette Dika |
| Blair | Harry Lambert |
| Count Orloffsky of Russia | Alfred Darling |
| The Marquis Casagrano of France | Charles Wheeler |
| Duke d'Este of Italy | Spencer |
| Honorary Member of German Cavalry | F. McCullough |
| Honorary Member of East Indian Lancers | Philip Sheffield |

They don't put together much better musical shows than "The Rose Maid," which, from being a German operetta full of melodies, is now an American entertainment with all the charming music brought over and a lot of snap and ginger added.

It begins with a zip in the approved cabaret first-part style, passes easily into a succession of liquid lilting melodies, is punctuated here and there by the exaggerated but inoffensive eccentricities of a pair of comics from the vaudevilles, and still manages somehow to tell the old familiar tale of a man and a maid who "marry in the end."

A good deal of the plot is provided in the programme, but it may be worth while to mention that there is an extravagant Duke who is in love with a Princess, who is about to marry him for his money, when, sad to relate, she discovers that he hasn't any. For his wealthy bachelor uncle sees how the land lies, pretends that he is married and has an heir, leaves the young Duke to the mercy of his rapacious creditors and—poof!—Princess and sponging friends are off in a hurry, leaving him to his fate.

That fate, as it happens, takes the form of the very devoted daughter of the Duke's housekeeper. And she loves HIM for HIMSELF alone, and wears "the white rose of friendship" for him, after the other woman has given him back the red rose of passion. Then she is made to pass herself off as an American heiress with $50,000,000, but is ultimately willing to believe that he, in his turn, loves HER for HERSELF alone.

All of which is sufficiently romantic to be musical comedy and quite satisfying at the last, when the dear old uncle announces his deception and agrees to pay the spendthrift's debts.

What gives "The Rose Maid" its attractiveness, however, is the garnishing of melodious and haunting tunes, the presence of a cast that sings this music very well, a chorus that is very comely and well clothed, and a general effect of dash and spirit and good humor.

Once or twice last night the encores were too numerously responded to, once or twice the action dropped a little by reason of the contrast between the lagging spoken word and the lively songs and dances. But, on the whole, "The Rose Maid" is an exceptionally attractive entertainment of its sort, and promises to attract the town.

The succession of catchy melodies is so numerous that almost every one might be mentioned with favor, and the qualifying adjective of dash here, daintiness there, would be apt enough. And occasionally there is distinct novelty, as in a "Telephone" song in the first act, with the Duke and his friends trying to get view of a possible heiress by means of the phone, the soloist putting the question, repeating the answers, and being joined in general rejoicing or regret by the male chorus at his back. Again distinctly pleasing in itself and helped immensely by the introduction of half a dozen lively kiddies, who, almost falling over themselves in their eagerness to take the encores, was a number, "The Happy Family." But there was more real charm perhaps to other numbers, in which the music itself and the voices of the singers were again of more importance.

Finally, by example, a very lively number, "King of Bohemia," which served by way of introduction for J. H. Duffey, the new tenor juvenile. He has a voice of much sweetness and freshness and sings with admirable effect. But his personality and acting leave much to be desired. However, a good voice does improve a musical comedy, and Mr. Duffey certainly has it.

Nor is his the only one. Miss Augarde may be relied upon to play and sing the ingenue roles sweetly and prettily, and here, as the Rose Maid, she is generally up to the sentimental duties that fall to her lot. Again, Miss Edith Decker, sufficiently dramatic to meet the requirements, pleases the eye and the ear alike.

Then, by way of contrast, and comparatively a newcomer, is Miss Dorothy Follis, a vehicle for nothing little person who sings and dances delightfully, and her personality and talents that suggest better opportunities to come.

Miss Augarde and Mr. Sheffield please in the very charming duet "Two Little Hearts," and Miss Augarde, with an excellent taking from the comedy, wins approval in "Tip Your Hat to the American Millionairess." Her later makeup, however, is not an improvement on her own natural attractiveness.

At Shean, late of the vaudevilles, is the chief humorist of the occasion, and manages to be funny without descending to unmitigated show of vulgarity. And Mr. R. E. Graham, with limited opportunities, makes his brief part and his laugh tell volumes.

Juliet Dika, Emilie Lea, Arthur Laceby, and a well trained and well gowned chorus add to the general attractiveness of the entertainment. Any one of the American heiresses on the beauty of her pannier alone could have turned a Duke's head—oldewise.

## L. C. BRADFORD DEAD.

### Well-Known Newspaper Man Had Undergone Several Operations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—Louis C. Bradford, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The New York Tribune, died Saturday night last at the home of Dr. E. G. Wilson, his surgeon. Mr. Bradford had been suffering from a peculiar throat disease for more than a year. At times his windpipe would close. In the first operation performed upon Mr. Bradford, a rubber tube was inserted in his throat and he was discharged as cured. He went to his home in Clark County, Virginia, but soon became ill again and was brought to the home of Dr. Wilson. Four times he was placed on the operating table at the Maryland University Hospital, and new tubes placed in his throat. Saturday night a hemorrhage of the throat caused his death. Mr. Bradford is survived by his wife and one son, Louis J. Bradford, an instructor in

## NEW ORLEANS OPERA HERE.

### It Opens a Season with "Le Trouvere" by Verdi, Sung in French.

It is a good many years since the French Opera Company of New Orleans has visited New York to give the metropolis a taste of opera. The personnel changes, but the opera company, its method, its style, its conceptions of singing and acting, go on forever unchanged. The company now on a visit to New York made its first appearance last evening at the Lyric Theatre. The opera was Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and as it was sung in French it appeared upon the bill, properly, as "Le Trouvère."

The performance in some respects was modest. Thus, it made no pretensions in scenic outfit; the scenery laid no claims to picturesqueness or brilliancy. The size and volume of the chorus and the orchestra were limited, with more or less appropriateness, by the size of the theatre and the accommodations at their disposal; and perhaps by other causes. But the voices of the principal singers were limited by no such considerations. They were stentorian, all of them; they would have filled the Hippodrome, the Madison Square Garden. There has been opportunity in the past to observe that New Orleans evidently likes its singing loud; and there was every confirmation of it last evening. In action, too, there was all the intensity of the most conventional operatic style, with as little as possible of natural, human suggestion or effete restraint. It is thus clear that "Le Trouvère" was presented with all the robustness, energy, and fiery vigor that the youthful Verdi's masterpiece properly exacts from its interpreters, and that make opera flourish in New Orleans.

It is perhaps needless to go into the details of the performance offered by M. Granier as Manrico, M. Closset as the Comte de Luna, of Mme. Beaumont as Leonore, or Mme. Flerens as Azucena. Much might be said as to their artistic methods, as to the quality, purity, steadiness, and musical value of their voices, the phrasing, the finish, the finesse of their singing. Much of this would be uncomplimentary. One thing could be emphasized, and that would be the clearness of their diction, the intelligibility of much of the text, as they got it by hook or by crook over the footlights.

There was present an audience of considerable size, which gave various manifestations of pleasure in the performance, some of the numbers had to be repeated. The conductor was M. Paul Kochs. In what the programme put down as "Act V."—it enumerated no less than eight in the whole opera—there was a grand ballet, entitled "A Holiday in Camp," Act V., according to this rechristening, being one of those showing the gypsy camp.

## DR. S. O. VAN DER POEL DEAD.

### Senior Medical Director of the New York Life for 14 Years.

Dr. Samuel Oakley Van der Poel, for fourteen years senior Medical Director of the New York Life Insurance Company, died suddenly at his home, 63 East Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. On Saturday he was at business as usual, and on Sunday he had taken a trip into the country. Dr. Van der Poel was born in Albany in 1853, and he came of an old Dutch family, of which both his grandfathers, father, and two uncles were physicians. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1873. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1874, and took his M. D. degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1876.

Dr. Van der Poel served eighteen months as house physician in Bellevue, and then took a post-graduate course in Vienna. Upon his return to the United States Dr. Vander Poel practiced in Albany. While in Albany he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice in the Albany Medical College, and received an honorary M. D. degree there. He came to New York in 1885. He was appointed visiting physician at Randall's Island and at the Charity Hospital. He also became assistant surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and the throat department of the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Dr. Van der Poel was a member of the University, Century, and Rockaway Hunt Clubs and the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies. He is survived by his widow, his sons, Halstead, who married a daughter of C. K. G. Billings, and Oakley, who married Miss Mildred Barclay. His brother, Dr. John Van der Poel of this city, also survives him.

### Benefit for Beth Israel Hospital.

The Ladies Auxiliary Society of Beth Israel Hospital will give a benefit performance at the Liberty Theatre next Sunday night of "The Hungry Heart." The play is a dramatization by Blanche G. Erdman of a novel by David Graham Phillips. No seats will be sold at the theatre, but tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Albert B. Erdman, 54 West Seventieth Street.

### Metropolitan Opera in Atlanta.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—"Aida," with Caruso, Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Homer, Hinshaw and Miss Sparkes, Sturani conducting, opened a week of opera festival to-night at the auditorium. The audience numbered more than 6,000, and there was great enthusiasm. This is the Metropolitan Opera Company's third visit to Atlanta.

### Thomas Turner Barr.

Thomas Turner Barr, who was prominent in financial circles in Manhattan and Brooklyn, died at his home, 40 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in New Castle, Del., seventy-nine years ago. In 1863 he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Howell, Barr & Co. In this city, which later became known as T. T. Barr & Co. Mr. Barr retired from this business in 1880. A year later he became President of the Nassau Bank in Brooklyn, continuing as such until January of last year. He was Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank and of the Commonwealth Insurance Company; President of the Nassau Trading Company and the Central American Trading Company; Director of the Continental Trust Company, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and Home Life Insurance Company; Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Mr. Barr leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

### Charles Harriman.

Charles Harriman, who developed the large tract of land known as Greystone, upon which the estate of Samuel Untermyer is located, died suddenly at the age of 86 at the home of his son, George Harriman, Mount Hope, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Harriman was a Director of the Broadway Savings Bank, this city. He was born in England, and came to this country with his parents when a child. He was in the sugar refining and ship chandlery business, and moved to Yonkers thirty years ago. Mr. Harriman built the Greystone station at his own expense, and deeded it to the Central Railroad upon the receipt of a nominal price. Greystone was known for many years as Harriman. Mr. Harriman is survived by two sons, two daughters, and one brother.

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## BRAM STOKER DEAD AT 65.

### Author, and Manager of Sir Henry Irving, Expired in London.

Bram Stoker, author, theatrical manager, close friend and adviser of the late Sir Henry Irving, died in London last Sunday. For twenty-seven years he was business manager for the famous English actor, in charge of the Lyceum Theatre during Irving's tenancy of that house.

Mr. Stoker, whose first name was Abraham and who was always known by the diminutive of Bram, was born in Dublin in 1848. His father held an official post in Dublin Castle, and the young man was educated at Dublin University. At the university he took high honors in mathematics and after his graduation he obtained a post in the civil service, finally becoming an Inspector of Petty Sessions.

His personal relationship with Sir Henry Irving began in early youth, and their business association was formed in 1878, when Irving began his career at the Lyceum. This association was not ended until the death of the actor, in 1905. After the passing of Irving Stoker served on the literary staff of The London Daily Telegraph, and also acted as manager of David Bispham's light opera, "The Vicar of Wakefield."

His best-known publication is "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving," issued in 1906. Among his other works, mostly fantastic fiction, are "Under the Sunset," "The Snake's Pass," "The Watter's Mou'," "The Shoulder of Shasta," "Dracula," "The Mystery of the Sea," "The Jewel of the Seven Stars," and "The Lady of the Shroud."

His wife was Florence Agnes Lemon Balcombe, and they had one son. He was a medalist of the Royal Humane Society and a member of the National Liberal, the Authors', and the Green Room Clubs.

### Stilson Hutchins.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Stilson Hutchins, retired newspaper proprietor, died to-day from paralysis at his residence in Massachusetts Avenue. Mr. Hutchins, who was born in Whitefield, N. H., in 1838, was forced by ill-health to give up the active control of his business several months ago. Mr. Hutchins was educated at Harvard and began life as a newspaper reporter in Boston and later in Iowa. He had charge of papers in Des Moines and Dubuque. After the civil war he established in St. Louis Times, which he sold for what was then regarded as a record price. He came to Washington in 1877 and established The Washington Post. He obtained control by purchase of The Washington Times in 1890. He also published a paper in New Hampshire, where he had a country estate.

Mr. Hutchins was actively interested in the promotion of linotype printing machines, out of which he made a great part of his large fortune. Mr. Hutchins was also interested in an invention called the telegraphone, and had large real estate interests. He was also interested in the International North and South American Transportation and Express Company.

After he relinquished control of his business affairs several months ago, a contest over the estate between his wife, Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, and his two sons by a former wife, Walter Stilson and Lee Hutchins, attracted much attention.

## Obituary Notes.

HORACE J. STEVENS, aged 49, an authority on copper mining, who had a National reputation, dropped dead in his office in Houghton, Mich., last night of heart disease. Mr. Stevens was formerly editor of a daily newspaper at Ishpeming, Mich. For the last ten years he had published a copper hand-book, recognized as an authority by mining men.

SARAH MIDDAUGH FRELINGHUYSEN, daughter of the late John Frelinghuysen and Elizabeth Van Vechten Frelinghuysen, died Monday at her residence, Somerville, N. J.

HILARY B. PARKER, for many years General Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at Colon, Panama, died in Mobile, Ala., on Sunday morning from heart disease. He was born in London fifty-five years ago, and spent most of his life in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. For many years Mr. Parker was connected with the West Coast service.

Major CLAUDIUS LEE GODWIN, a member of the staff of Gen. Wade Hampton of the Confederate Army and who was present at the siege of Fort Sumter, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was born near Smithfield, Va., eighty-one years ago.

ANDREW JACKSON SCOTT died on last Friday at West Palm Beach, Fla. With his wife he had been spending the Winter in the South because of his health. Mr. Scott was 70 years of age. He served as a member of the crew of the battleship Maine, was lost when the battleship was destroyed. Mr. Scott was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of New York, and was a member of the firm of John F. Smith & Co., packers.

GEORGE C. ECK, 36 years of age, a former resident of Brooklyn, died on April 20 at Sao Paulo, Brazil, after a brief illness. Mr. Eck has been identified with engineering work in Brazil for the last eleven years, and was, at the time of his death, assistant controller of the Sao Paulo Light and Power Company. He was unmarried. His father, William Eck, of 708 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, survives him.

Dr. AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE, who took part in ninety-two engagements during the civil war and was twice called upon to treat Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, in his 74th year of age. Dr. Clarke was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1861, and immediately joined the Sixth New York Cavalry. He

Swift & Co.'s sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 20, averaged 10.69 cents per pound.—Adv.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.*

## Married.

JOHNSON—FISK.—On Saturday, April 20, at Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. J. Sheridan Zelie, D. D., Anne Gray, daughter of Charles Joel Fisk, Esq., to James Ford Johnson, Jr., of Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## Died.

BARR.—Thomas T. Barr, in his 80th year, passed away Monday, April 22, 1912. Funeral services held at 4:30 P. M. Wednesday, April 24, at his late residence, 40 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Minneapolis papers please copy.

CHIDESTER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, April 22, 1912, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John S. Menagh, Jane Lawrence, wife of the late William Henry Chidester, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Arlington, N. J., Thursday, April 25.

CLARK.—Mrs. John C. Clark, Sunday, April 21, 1912, mother of Mrs. George W. Crawfordsville, Ind., and Dr. C. C. Clark, Quarantine, N. Y. Burial Wednesday, April 24, 1912, Columbia City, Ind.

COCKCROFT.—On Monday, April 22, in the 80th year of his age, Jonathan Varian Cockcroft, son of the late Dr. James Cockcroft and Elizabeth Varian. Funeral from his late residence, 1,073 Warburton Av., Yonkers, on Wednesday, 24th inst., on arrival at Gray Stone Station, Yonkers, of train leaving New York at 10:45 A. M.

COYNE.—At Campaw, N. J., on April 18, Catharine Coyne, for many years a most faithful servant and a most esteemed and valued friend in the families of George Waddington and Christopher B. Wyatt.

DEMMLER.—Mathilde Demmler, after a lingering illness, on Monday, April 22, in her 66th year. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at the German Governesses' Home, 235 East 80th St. Members and friends respectfully invited to attend.

ECK.—On April 20, 1912, George C. Eck, at Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, after a short illness.

FOLTZ.—On Monday, April 22, 1912, at New York City, William Stewart Foltz, in the 66th year of his age. Interment at New Castle, Penn. Pittsburgh and New Castle papers please copy.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—Entered into rest on the 22d inst. at her residence, Somerville, N. J., Sarah Middaugh Frelinghuysen, daughter of the late Gen. John and Elizabeth Van Vechten Frelinghuysen. Funeral at her late residence, Somerville, on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at 2:30 P. M. By request of the deceased, relatives only are invited without further notice, to attend the funeral services. Kindly omit flowers.

GRANT.—At a special meeting of the Officers and Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the United States, held at Governors Island, N. Y., on the 16th day of April, 1912, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This body has learned with most profound sorrow of the death of the honored and well-beloved President of this Institution, Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, United States Army, which occurred on the 11th day of April, 1912, at New York, N. Y.;

Resolved, That in the death of this gallant soldier and eminent citizen an irreparable loss has been sustained by this institution, the Army of the United States, and the Nation at large;

Resolved, That in his unswerving loyalty and patriotism, his steadfast and unfailing devotion to duty in the highest sense, both as a citizen and as a soldier, and in his upright, honorable manhood Gen. Grant has set an example to all those who follow him;

Resolved, That the earnest sympathies of the members of this institution are respectfully tendered to the family of Gen. Grant, and that they are assured that the great grief in this great loss is shared by all those who enjoyed the honor of a personal acquaintance with this most admirable character.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our late President, the office of President of the Military Service Institution stand vacant until the next general election in 1913.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each member of the immediate family of Gen. Grant and that they be published in the ensuing number of The Journal of the Military Service Institution, The Army and Navy Journal, The Army and Navy Register, and in not less than three of the principal daily papers of New York City.

TASKER H. BLISS, Vice President.
THEO. F. RODENBOUGH, Secretary.

HARRIS.—Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av., in Board of Directors, April 21, 1912.

Whereas, This board has learned with profound sorrow of the demise of Mr. Henry S. Harris, a Director in this institution, who, cut down in the flower of his manhood, perished in the wreck of the steamship Titanic after a heroic display of brotherly love, courage, and devotion;

Whereas

# NEARLY $20,000 IN OLYMPIC TEAM FUND

### Col. Thompson Says He Will Strongly Support Treasurer of Committee.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, stepped into the breach yesterday at the executive meeting of the committee, held at 43 Exchange Place, at which there was no official action in regard to the proposed testimonial to Harry E. Buermeyer, by which the veteran athlete was to be the guest of the committee on the Finland when it goes to Sweden in June, and caused it to be known that if it was not within the power of the committee to so invite Mr. Buermeyer he would do so himself as a tribute to the oldest amateur athlete in America.

It was reported by the Treasurer, Julian W. Curtiss, that $19,750 had been subscribed to the fund to date. This included $2,000 subscribed by the New York A. C., in connection with which it was stated that $2,500 additional would be forthcoming from the same source.

Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, announced that another payment amounting to $30,000, would be due in a few days for the use of the Finland on the trip.

The session was held in conjunction with a luncheon given by Col. Thompson, who announced himself as highly pleased at the manner in which the fund was being subscribed to. He said that he would strongly support Treasurer Curtiss, and hoped that large contributions would be received from all over the country during the next few days.

The President of the committee announced that he would take up the matter of sending rifle and riding teams to the games with the proper Government officials, and see if an appropriation could not be had to help defray the expenses of such teams.

Among those present at the session were Julian W. Curtiss, James E. Sullivan, Bartow S. Weeks, Gustavus T. Kirby, Prof. W. M. Sloane, Evert Jansen Wendell, Frederick R. Pratt, and Dr. Luther H. Gulick. At the request of President Thompson the following Chairmen of subcommittees were on hand to report on their particular branches of sport: Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, R. P. Kelsey, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, A. H. Curtiss, Otto Wahle, and Mathew P. Halpin, the manager of the team.

Dr. Sayre, Charles W. Billings, R. P. Kelsey, Dr. Hammond, and Lieut. Jones were added to the Executive Committee and will be consulted in regard to their respective sports for the coming games.

In view of the offer made by the New York Athletic Club to hold a 10,000-meters' walking race at their games on Travers Island on June 1, the committee decided to consider the performances of the contestants in that event in their selection of walkers for the team.

The members of the committee were opposed to sending women athletes to Sweden, and it was decided to instruct the Team Selection Committee that they must not select a team of women swimmers. In all probability the swimming tryouts will be held in open water in the vicinity of New York City in the early part of June. The wrestling tryouts, Graeco-Roman style, will be held in Chicago May 15.

The general tryout for the selection of the rifle team will be held at the United States Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., May 16, 17, and 18. From the results of the three days' trials twenty-five high men will be selected, with final trials to be held May 20 and from the result of this series the team will be chosen.

Richard F. Kelsey announced that arrangements had been consumated for tryouts for the cyclists in St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, and New York. The men who qualify in these tryouts will ride in a final tryout at Newark on May 25, the finish of which will be at the Vailsburg Velodrome.

The committee decided to appeal to the press of the country and ask that no newspaper employ any of the competing athletes as correspondents, it being the belief of most of the committeemen that such work would jeopardize their success as competitors. The committee disapproved of the employment of the men who might make the team in such work and will ake the appeal that the papers refrain on patriotic grounds from engaging any such men.

## I. A. A. C. MEN TO TRAIN.

### Athletes to Prepare for Olympic Games at Celtic Park.

It was announced yesterday that the athletes of the Irish-American A. C. would start training at Celtic Park on Thursday of this week. Lawson Robertson, the club trainer, is now on the ground, and has almost completed arrangements for the strenuous campaign which will be necessary to fit the members of the Winged Fist for the tryouts for the Olympic Games, scheduled for decision at the Harvard Stadium June 1.

Chief among those who will begin the early season work are Mel Sheppard, Abel Kiviat, Jim Rosenberger, John J. Daly, Alvah T. Meyer, and M. J. Ryan, the winner of the Boston Marathon, which warranted his being chosen as a member of the coming Olympic team, and, as a matter of fact, the first man to be selected, which is conceded to be something of an honor in itself.

Martin Sheridan, Mike McDonald, and the other weight tossers will not start any real work until the weather becomes a bit more settled and the midfield is in a condition to warrant their getting to form with little chance of hurting themselves on the uncertain footing. The cinder path has been carefully groomed and is now said to be in first-rate condition.

## N. Y. A. C. GIVES $1,000.

### Winged Foot Members Vote Amount to American Olympic Fund.

Five hundred members of the New York Athletic Club at a special meeting last night voted $1,000 of the club money to the American Olympic Fund, and this amount sends the sum subscribed by those affiliated with the Winged Foot to over $5,000, thereby leading by quite a margin the contribution of any other organization.

The matter in relation to the $100,000 engineering improvement by the club was fully discussed with Col. Robert M. Thompson, the President, in the chair. A representative of the Edison Company made a supplementary report, and the New York A. C. engineer also explained his ideas of the needs of the organization along the lines under discussion, with the result that it was decided to refer the proposition to a special committee of three to be named by the President, who will analyze the reports submitted and present their findings at an early date.

## YACHT RACE VIA THE CANAL.

### 5,400-Mile Cruise Will Take Boats from New York to San Diego.

Members of the San Diego Exposition Cruise Committee, consisting of Henry E. Gielow, New York Yacht Club; Horace E. Bousher, Larchmont Yacht Club; Morris M. Whitaker, Motorboat Club of America, and Charles Mercer, Corresponding Secretary, held their second meeting yesterday at the exposition's New York offices in the Marbridge Building, and decided upon other details of the 5,400-mile cruise from New York to San Diego, Cal., by way of the Panama Canal.

Col. D. C. Collier, President of the San Diego Exposition, who is in New York on a flying trip, also attended this meeting and ratified the plans of the committee, and offered other inducements to make the proposed cruise the most important affair of its kind ever undertaken in the sphere of yachting.

It was decided that the competing yachts shall leave New York, beginning some day early in September, and thereafter, according to the handicaps allowed to each, so that, under normal conditions, handicap considered, they will arrive at Colon within a few hours of each other. Inasmuch as the long cruise is divided into two sections, one from New York to the canal, and the other from the canal to San Diego, prizes are being offered for both legs. Pacific Coast yachtsmen have taken up the question of becoming participants in the latter leg, and it is probable that when the fleet leaves Panama on its northward journey along the Pacific Coast it will be made up of the best steam and other powered yachts of Atlantic and Pacific clubs.

The committee has not as yet decided upon the handicapping system which will be used, but expects to announce that in the near future.

## NO REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS.

### Contest Boards Await Milwaukee's Application for Road Races.

Although the Motor Cups Holding Company has designated Milwaukee as the scene for the annual struggles for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races, nothing official has been done in the formal awarding of the classic events to the Wisconsin promoters. The Contest Boards of the American Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of America are without official notification of the action of the Motor Cups Holding Company, and although the course has been selected no request has been made to either Contest Board for the sanctions.

Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Contest Board of the A. C. A., says he knows unofficially that Milwaukee has been selected, but his board has not been advised of the fact by the Motor Cups Holding Company, nor have the Milwaukee promoters applied for a sanction. Until this is done the Contest Board is powerless to act. The same conditions apply to the A. A. A. Contest Board, where speedy action will follow the application for a sanction.

In the matter of entries it is expected that at least as many, if not more than competed last year, will face Starter Fred Wagner. Manufacturers appreciate the fact that an almost new road racing territory will be opened with the two big road classics, and it is expected that there will be a big incentive for them to enter their racing cars. The fact that two other trophies will be competed for during the big events will be another inducement for the makers to show their cars in action.

## FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### Nassau and Queens Counties Play on Decoration Day.

The second annual tennis tournament for the championship of Nassau and Queens Counties in singles and doubles will be decided on the courts of the Great Neck Hills Country Club, beginning Decoration Day, May 30. There will be first and second awards for the singles and first and second prizes—twin cups—for the doubles. Play will begin at 10:30 A. M. Decoration Day, and continue on Friday, May 31, at 3:30 P. M., and on the succeeding day at 10:30 A. M.

No default will be taken either on Friday afternoon or on Saturday morning for non-appearance in the case of a player who has previously announced his inability to play at those times.

The three-time-winner trophy for singles, the first leg on which was won in 1911 by Merle Johnson of the Douglaston Country Club, will be played for, the holder playing through. If the tournament cannot be brought to an end on Saturday, June 1, because of inclement weather, or for other unavoidable cause, play will continue on Sunday, if agreeable to all contestants in any postponed match, and if not, on succeeding days at 3:30 P. M.

## MINTURN'S DOG CHALLENGE.

### Offers to Match Ch. Rockcliffe Hats Off Against Hewlett King Orry.

John W. Minturn of Great Neck, L. I., is out with a challenge in behalf of his recent winner at the Boston Dog Show, Ch. Rockcliffe Hats Off, which marks his second American championship in fifteen months. Mr. Minturn's "defi" is as follows: "In order to settle all controversy and disprove the slander now being circulated in a most unsportsmanlike way by certain parties, I hereby offer to match Ch. Rockcliffe Hats Off against Hewlett King Orry for $500 a side or any part thereof at the coming Bulldog Breeders' Show, May 4, or at the Ladies' Kennel Club Show, June 4 and 5. This challenge stands open until May 1."

### Winners at Billiards.

I. Rosenbaum easily defeated D. L. Schiff in the first game of the Harlem Class A amateur three-cushion championship tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night. The final score was Rosenbaum, 25; Schiff, 12. Sixty innings were played. Rosenbaum getting two high runs of 4. Schiff's best was a 2.

In last night's game of the Class B amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Paul's Riverside Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, Arthur Rosenfeld, with the aid of a five-point handicap, defeated E. V. Parker by the score of 120 to 122 in forty-eight innings. Rosenfeld was playing at 150 points, while his opponent was handicap at 125 points. The winner made high runs of 21 and 9 and averaged 2 24-48. Parker's best efforts netted him high runs of 15 and 14, with an average of 2 26-47.

### Lakewood Races On To-day.

The ninth annual Easter matinee races of the Lakewood Driving Club at Lakewood, N. J., will be held this afternoon. The two feature events are the Class A free for all and the trot or pace under saddle. New Yorkers are interested in both events by reason of the entry of H. C. Boober's Mutual C, in the trot and pace and J. H. Lawrence's Ernest in the free for all.

### Bourbon Beau Badly Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Bourbon Beau, the four-year-old stallion which equaled the mile record at Juarez last Winter, fell at Churchill Downs yesterday and cut and wrenched its right foreleg so badly that it is feared the horse is ruined both for the track and the stud. It is said his owner, Thomas Collins of New York, recently refused $25,000 for him.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M., N. Y. American vs. Philadelphia, Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c. and $1.

How many have you room for!

1200 knitted four-in-hands. All pure silk.

Mostly crochetted— the most popular stitch this season.

$1.50 values.

85c. to-day.

Time to turn on the lights!

Lighter suits are needed—lighter overcoats; lighter underwear; shirts, socks; low shoes; Derbies.

Everything new for Spring for men and boys.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

# COLUMBIA OARSMEN TO SLEEP ON CAMPUS

### Coach Rice's Plan to Keep Watchful Eye on 'Varsity Squad of Rowers.

The newest plan adopted by Jim Rice, coach of the Columbia oarsmen, for the training of his veterans is that of having them provided with sleeping quarters on the campus in order that he may have his eye on them most of the time. The top floor of West Hall on the Morningside Heights campus has been provided with sleeping quarters, and here the members of the first 'Varsity eight will take up their abode for the rest of the season prior to going to Poughkeepsie. Regardless of whether the homes of the oarsmen are in the city or not they must all leave them and move to the campus.

This is the first time since the days of football that Columbia athletes have been provided with a place on the campus to sleep and required to stay there rather than go home for the night. In the old days a house near the campus was furnished to the football squad, but this was years ago, and in the meantime no other sport has assumed such importance as to seem to require such exceptional training measures. But the proportions that rowing has assumed on Morningside Heights in the past few years are fast approaching the days of football, and this new step is welcomed by the undergraduates.

There are several reasons assigned by Coach Rice for this step, the most important of which is that the veteran coach is desirous of seeing personally that his picked oarsmen are getting the sleep and rest that they need. Another is that the men will save the time that was usually spent in going back and forth to their homes and can put the additional hours into study and thereby run no risks of becoming ineligible. Moreover, later in the season, it will be possible for Coach Rice to take his 'Varsity crew across the river early in the morning for a row in addition to that in the late afternoon.

It is also felt among those interested in rowing on the campus that a greater unity of purpose will be instilled into the first 'Varsity aggregation, which will tell when, as a matter of fact, they enter the gruelling four-mile race at Poughkeepsie. The eight men, kept together for half a year with that final race as their goal, are bound to fight harder than if they had not had this prior training.

Coach Rice expects that Fritz Miller, who was rowing at No. 4 in the 'Varsity prior to an injury to his back, will be able to return to the shell on Wednesday afternoon, when a reorganization of the boating order of the eight is expected. Miller strained a ligament in his back in a fall on the stairs at his home, and at first it was feared that this veteran oarsman, the son of James Miller and brother of Durando Miller, would be out of the shell throughout most of the season. It was with evident pleasure that Jim Rice learned from Miller's physician that he would be in fit condition to row this week.

## WISCONSIN'S HEAVY CREW.

### Capt. Pollock's Men Will Average 170 Pounds for Poughkeepsie Regatta.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—Wisconsin will be represented at Poughkeepsie regatta in June by one of the heaviest crews that has ever worn the cardinal. Capt. Pollock's men average 170 pounds against an average of 167 pounds last year and 166 in 1910. This average will, of course, be reduced considerably, but the men probably will weigh in at an average of more than 170 pounds on the day of the race. The heaviest crew at Poughkeepsie last year was Pennsylvania, averaging 168 pounds.

There are four veterans in the Wisconsin boat, Capt. Pollock at No. 6, Stobjom at No. 3, Mackmiller at No. 5, and Tasker, stroke.

### Oarsmen on the Alleys.

Unless the Atalanta Boat Club wins both its games against the Nonpareils and Harlem Yacht Club, the Lone Stars will win the Harlem Navy Bowling League championship. Last week's victories over the Unions and Palisades completed the Lone Star Club's schedule with twelve victories and one defeat, deposing the Atalantas, who have held the lead for so long. If the Atalantas should prove successful in both their coming matches they will be tied with the new first place man and a play-off will be necessary. With ten won and one lost the Atalantas hope to make good their chief concern being with the Nonpareils, who may be tied up for second place by winning. Besides putting his team in first place, Al Greenberg of the Lone Stars has made the best individual record, with 248, also securing high-team record with 907.

### N. Y. U. In Rowing Game Again.

The New York University is likely to be heard from on the river this year, judging from the activity displayed in raising subscriptions for the crews. Negotiations are already pending for the housing of the boats and crews at either the Nonpareil or Union Club, across the river from the university, and the rowing authorities are endeavoring to engage a good coach.

New York University practically quit rowing two years ago, but the number of good oarsmen now on hand has revived interest in the sport.

Among the men mentioned as coach is Dave Roach, the well-known professional, who has coached the New York Athletic Club, Bohemian, New Rochelle, and Wahnetah Clubs.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

### Jersey City Vanquishes Champion Rochester Team in Ten Innings.

Rain did not prevent the game between Rochester and Jersey City at West Side Park in Jersey City yesterday. The teams proved "mud larks," and, though rain fell quite heavily at intervals, play went on.

The game went ten innings, Jersey City getting the victory by the score of 2 to 1. At one time the downpour was so heavy that the grand stand was thrown open to the bleacherites, who were glad to get under cover. Rochester's run was due to Janvrin's error and Osborn's two-bagger. Jersey City tied the score in the third inning, Holmes walking Agler and Barrow, and Delninger making a single. In the tenth inning McCrone, who was sent in to bat for Rondeau, was hit by a pitched ball. Callahan took his place at first base and tallied on an error by Ward and Agler's single. The score:

| JERSEY CITY. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breen, 2b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Agler, lb. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Barrow, cf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| D'n'ger, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Wh'ler, rf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Janvrin, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Roach, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Rondeau, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Swift, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| †McCrone. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Callahan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 1 |

| ROCHESTER. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McM'lan, ss. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Conroy, lf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J'nson, 2b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Osborn, cf. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lelivelt, rf. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spencer, lb. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Hatch, lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blair, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Holmes, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 9 | 4 |

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Rondeau in tenth inning.
‡Ran for McCrone in tenth.
Errors—Lelivelt, Ward, Breen, Whealer, Janvrin, 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| Rochester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

First base on balls—Off Holmes, 3; off Swift, 6. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Rochester, 13; Jersey City, 6. Struck out—By Holmes, 4; by Swift, 3. Two-base hits—Osborn, Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Holmes. Stolen bases—Spencer, McMillan. Wild pitch—Holmes. Hit by pitcher—By Holmes, (McCrone.) Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Guthrie. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

### Stagg Pleased with His Relay Team.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, encouraged by the performance of his team in the mile relay race at Des Moines on Saturday, said to-day that he believes his runners have an excellent chance for victory at the Pennsylvania relay carnival next Saturday at Philadelphia. The final test will be to determine the candidates. It is freely predicted that Davenport, Menaul, Matthews, and Baird, who composed Saturday's team, will be finally settled upon for the Eastern race.

Swimming Scientifically Taught. 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. 10 Private Lessons Guarantee Proficiency. DALTON'S SWIMMING SCHOOL, 32 W. 64th.

# BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York—Rain.
Washington at Boston—Rain.
St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston at Brooklyn—Rain.
Pittsburgh at Chicago—Rain.
Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1. (Ten innings.)
Toronto at Newark—Rain.
Montreal at Providence—Rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore—Rain.

### Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Chicago | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Washington | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Detroit | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| New York | 0 | 6 | .000 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| New York | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Boston | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Chicago | 3 | 4 | .429 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 5 | .375 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 5 | .286 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Rochester | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Newark | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Toronto | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Providence | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Montreal | 1 | 2 | .333 |

### Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

### Cincinnati Wins Hard-Hitting Game from Cardinals in Rain.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22.—Cincinnati defeated St. Louis to-day in a hard hitting game, 9 to 6. A drizzling rain fell during most of the contest. Seven pitchers were used, Bagby, one of Cincinnati's recruits, showing up well. He was well supported. Sallee and Geyer were hit hard, while Humphries and Keefe were wild, the latter forcing in a run with a base on balls when bases were full. The score:

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beacher, lf. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bates, cf. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Dobbs, ss. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Mitchell, rf. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Egan, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Phelan, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Esm'd, as. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| McLean, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| H'phries, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keefe, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagby, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ‡Grant | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 9 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 0 |

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H'gins, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ellis, lf. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakes, cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| K'tchy, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowrey, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Smith, ss. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Bliss, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Sallee, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dell, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geyer, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Willis, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Wingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Magee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 3 | 8 |

*Batted for Dell in third inning.
†Batted for Geyer in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Keefe in third inning.
Errors—Smith, Geyer.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —9 | |

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Beacher, Smith, Hobitzell. Three-base hits—Beacher, Phelan, Esmond. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in one and two-third inning; off Dell, none in one-third of an inning; off Geyer, 4 in five innings; off Willis, none in one inning; off Humphries, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Keefe, 1 in two-thirds of an inning; off Bagby, 7 in six innings. Sacrifice hits—Hobitzell, Bates, Bliss. Stolen bases—Oakes, Mitchell, Beacher. Sacrifice flies—Konetchy, Evans, Phelan, McLean. Double plays—McLean and Phelan; Hobitzell and Esmond; Bates and Hobitzell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Dell, 1; off Geyer, 2; off Humphries, 2; off Keefe, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Huggins, Evans.) Struck out—By Geyer, 2; by Willis, 1; by Keefe, 1; by Bagby, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

### Tigers Overtake Browns in Seventh Inning, but Fail to Win.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Detroit to-day made its first appearance of the season here and lost to the home team, 7 to 4. Pratt's fielding featured. The visitors made all their runs in the seventh inning, when they drove Bailey out of the box. Score:

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotten, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Austin, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Stovall, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Lajoie, rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hogan, lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pratt, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Wallace, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| K'chell, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Bailey, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ham'ton, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 0 |

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitt, lf. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Louden, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Cobb, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawf'd, rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Deleh'ty, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Gainor, lb. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Bush, ss. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Stanage, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Willett, p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 15 | 0 |

Errors—Wallace, Delehanty, Willett, (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | —7 | |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | —4 | |

Two-base hits—Cobb, Wallace, Bush, Pratt, Krichell. Three-base hits—Shotten, Vitt. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double plays—Delehanty, Bush, and Gainor, (2.) Passed ball—Stanage. Stolen bases—Bush, Louden, Austin, Crawford, (3.) Hit by pitcher—By Willett, (Austin.) Wild pitches—Bailey, Willett. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 5; off Hamilton, 1; off Willett, 3. Struck out—By Bailey, 1; by Hamilton, 4; by Willett, 4. Hits—Off Bailey, 4 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Hamilton, 1 in three innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

### New England League.

At Fall River—Haverhill, 4; Fall River, 3. Other games postponed; rain.

### American Association.

At Toledo—St. Paul, 10; Toledo, 9.
At Columbus—Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 10. Other games postponed; rain.

### Southern League.

At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
At Mobile—Montgomery, 8; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—Birmingham, 3; New Orleans, 0.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Atlanta, 2.

# M'FARLAND HERE FOR FIGHT WITH WELLS

### Managers and Promoters Will Select a Referee of Garden Bout To-day.

Packey McFarland, accompanied by his manager, Emil Thiry, arrived in New York yesterday morning to finish training for his bout with Matt Wells at Madison Square Garden on next Friday night. McFarland went immediately to the Mott Haven A. C., in the Bronx, where he will do all his remaining work. He selected Eddie McMahon, Sailor Stevens, and "Special Delivery" Hirsch as his sparring partners, all of them having worked with him before. Before noon he was out on the road for a jaunt of several miles, and during the afternoon he engaged in three-round bouts with his sparring partners at the Mott Haven A. C. McFarland tipped the beam yesterday at 137½ pounds, and anticipates no trouble in getting down to 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He said yesterday that he was feeling fine and would positively box in as good condition as ever in his boxing career when he faces Wells. McFarland is also confident of outpointing the Englishman.

Emil Thiry, manager of McFarland, held a conference with Tim Hurst yesterday afternoon and posted McFarland's forfeit for the bout. Some minor details of the bout were also agreed upon, but the selection of a referee was postponed until this afternoon. The managers were unable to come to any agreement, and the choice was finally put over until 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the managers of the two boxers will again confer with Mr. Hurst.

Wells continued his training yesterday at Rye Beach, and at its conclusion he weighed 137¾ pounds. The English champion has taken off more than four pounds since beginning training, and he is not giving the weight question much thought. He said yesterday he would easily make the specified figure at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

At the Rye Beach training quarters last night it was said that the English champion had a very busy day. He was out for a stroll before breakfast yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock he went out for a six-mile run, in the afternoon he took on three sparring partners for four rounds each, and finished with a walk from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock. Wells is hoping for better weather for his road work. Manager McDonald is holding out for Charley White or Tim Hurst as referee, but since Hurst is out of the running he is making a strong fight for White. The McFarland contingent is inclined to favor Billy Joh of the Fairmont Athletic Club.

## ALLEN LASTS FOUR ROUNDS.

### Young Frank Stops Veteran Boxer Quickly in Fordon A. C. Bout.

Young Frank of the Fourth Ward added another victory to his list at the Fordon A. C. last night when he stopped the veteran Johnny Allen in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a ten-round bout. Allen had been down for the count of nine in the third round, and on two other occasions in this round for a smaller count. In the fourth round Frank continued to set the pace and outpoint his opponent, and finally floored him for the full count with a right to the jaw. In the second round Frank rushed Allen to the ropes, and the latter went through, head first. Referee Billy Moore and Frank saved the boxer from going to the floor.

In the other scheduled ten-round bout on the programme, Al Ginger was stopped by Young Sheppard in the eight round. Ginger made a strong fight and looked like a winner, but Sheppard gradually wore him down. In the seventh round Ginger was on the point of being knocked out but managed to go the limit.

## "DIGGER" STANLEY WINS.

### English Boxer Beats Ledoux for "Bantam Championship of World."

LONDON, April 22.—"Digger" Stanley of London to-night beat Charles Ledoux, champion of France, for the bantamweight championship of the world. Stanley won on points. The fight was at the National Sporting Club and went the full twenty rounds.

### Bantams to Open New Fight Club.

Boxing will be resumed at St. Nicholas Rink to-night. The game will be under the auspices of the St. Nicholas A. C., to which a license was granted many months ago. The club is being run by the McMahon boys, and for the first show they have signed eight of the best bantamweights in the country to compete in the first series of elimination bouts to see if a suitable opponent for Johnny Coulon can be found. The card is Johnny Daly vs. Joe Wagner, Tommy Dixon of Philadelphia vs. Eddie Sherman, Patsy Brannigan of Pittsburgh vs. Charley Goldman, and Kid Williams of Baltimore vs. Battling Reddy. The first bout will be put on at 8:30 o'clock.

### Mackey Hopes to Box Kilbane.

According to advices from Baltimore, Al McMurray has hopes of seeing his protege, Biz Mackey, the Cleveland featherweight, in a match for world's honors with Johnny Kilbane if he is a winner in his clash with Young Britt of Baltimore at the Eureka Athletic Club on Thursday evening.

"We will jump direct to Cleveland if Mackey beats Britt," writes McMurray, "and we will put a challenge at Champion Kilbane's door. Mackey, as the record books will show, is the only featherweight who has registered a knockout over the present titleholder, so he can't very well tell Biz to go out and make a record for himself. Being that Mackey was born in the same town as Kilbane, and is popular, I am sure that Clevelanders would demand that they come together in a battle for the world's championship."

### American League Bulletin.

CHICAGO, April 22.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League to-day announced the following contracts and releases:

Releases—By Chicago to Lincoln, Charles Mullen, outright; by Chicago to St. Joseph, Baker Borton; by Chicago to Los Angeles, Joseph Berger, optional; by Chicago to St. Joseph, Ray Powell; by Chicago to Birmingham, Berghammer, optional; by Chicago to Jersey City, Roland Barrows; by St. Louis to Sioux City, W. F. Moser; by St. Louis to Lowell, Edward Miller; by St. Louis to Lowell, Pitcher Wolfgang; by St. Louis, unconditionally, Bert Graham; by Detroit to Saginaw, Mitchell Maurer; by Detroit to San Francisco, W. McCorrey; by Detroit to Indianapolis, George Westerall; by Detroit to Austin, Texas, Wiley Taylor, optional; by Cleveland to New Orleans, T. G. Hendricks, optional; by Cleveland to New Orleans, J. E. Swindal, optional; by Cleveland to Toledo, E. H. Demott, outright; by Washington to Milwaukee, Norman Elberfeld, outright; by Washington to Lynchburg, Va., John Allen, optional; by Philadelphia to New Orleans, Albert Bonner, outright; by Philadelphia to New Orleans, A. E. Gipe, outright; by Philadelphia to Lawrence, E. A. Chase, outright; by New York to Bridgeport, E. Bergen; by New York, unconditionally, C. L. Erhart; by Jersey City to Boston, Jarvis and Maise, optional.

Contracts—With Chicago, Matty McIntyre; with Detroit, Owen Bush, William Burns; with Cleveland, J. E. Adams, William H. James, Neil Ball, G. F. Kaler, J. B. Baskette, E. Krapp, F. J. Blanding, N. Lajoie, H. Brookie, F. Livingston, H. Butcher, W. Mitchell, E. H. Demott, I. M. Olson, A. H. Easterly, G. O'Neill, F. C. George, Rose Pashongash, J. G. Graney, E. Ryan, E. A. Gregg, T. J. Steen, T. G. Hendryx, J. E. Swindell, E. H. Hohnhorst, T. D. Turner,

# NO WARSHIP GOING TO MEXICO, SAYS KNOX

### Denies the Necessity, in Americans' Interest, for an Armed Force There.

### NO NEED OF INTERVENTION

### State Department Believes Rumors Come from Interests Seeking Profit Out of War Conditions.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"There is no intention to send a warship to Mexico," said Secretary Knox this afternoon, in a most positive manner. The Secretary explained that there was at no point in Mexico any necessity, so far as Americans were concerned, for the presence of any sort of an armed force. There have been many demands that warships should be sent to various ports, but they have been uniformly refused because the Administration had decided on a policy of non-intervention, and it was believed that the presence of warships at any port either on the Atlantic or Pacific Coast would result in an outbreak against American residents in the interior.

Twice there have been demands for help that seemed to require action, he said, but in these cases it was decided to send help under Red Cross auspices and on a commercial steamer, not on a warship. The Ward Line and others have asked in a most insistent way that there should be warships stationed at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect the interests of steamship companies, who are now in the crippled condition of Mexican railroads, having an unusual amount of freight to carry. The steamship companies fear destruction of their docks and warehouses by mobs bent on loot. But the President has steadfastly set his face against the idea, and thus far no trouble has resulted.

Coupled with Mr. Knox's denial to-day came a formal statement from the State Department to show that there was no present necessity for intervention. It is the firm belief at the State Department that the intervention talk comes from commercial interests desirous to make money out of war conditions, and the appeal is being made daily by members of Congress who want to tempt President Taft to bring on a war for the purpose of re-electing himself. High officials of the department discuss the matter plainly with knowledge of names and occasions. The statement given out to-day says that "American Consul officers in Mexico, in view of the intervention talk, reiterate the opinion that, whereas there is not one reason for military intervention, there are countless strong reasons why there should be no intervention."

Manuel Calero, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Mexico City Friday night for Washington to assume his new post as Ambassador here.

Braulio Hernandez, former Secretary of State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has voluntarily surrendered to the Department of Justice to answer an indictment at El Paso, Texas, charging him with conspiracy to violate President Taft's proclamation prohibiting the exportations of munitions of war to Mexico. He is now en route from Washington to El Paso in the custody of a special agent of the department.

### GUARDING MORGAN MINES?

### Burnham's Force Also at Guggenheim Properties Is Report.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 22.—The Evening Express printed a story to-day, based on what it said was unimpeachable authority that Major Frederick W. Burnham, the former South African scout and the confidant of mining promoters of the United States, is encamped with 500 armed men on the banks of the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mex., ready for any emergency.

Major Burnham's purpose, the Express story said, is primarily that of guarding mining and other properties in Mexico, owned by John Hays Hammond, J. P. Morgan, the Guggenheims, and others in whose interests he had made many trips into Mexico.

Ammunition, guns, and machine guns, it is stated, had been smuggled across the boundary, near El Paso.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 22.—One thousand Yaqui Indians, armed with Mausers by the Madero Government to fight rebels in Sonora, are reported to be on the war-path in Sonora. Gov. Mayterena is said to have recalled Gen. Viljoen from Chihuahua to defend the State.

### ASKS $26,000 ESTATE.

### Sister of Testator Denies That He Is the Relative Who Disappeared.

Surrogate Fowler announced yesterday that he would send to a referee the question of whether Christian Frederick Schweitzer of Miami, Fla., is really the brother of Gottlob Albert Schweitzer, who died July 26, 1911, leaving a $26,000 estate. Mrs. Louise Christein applied for letters of administration of her brother Gottlob's estate, and was met with an application from Christian F. Schweitzer. In her affidavit Mrs. Christein said that she was sure her alleged brother was an impostor. She declared she had not heard from him for more than twenty-six years, and that his present whereabouts are unknown to her.

Mrs. Christein, who lives at 256 Shakespeare Avenue, said that her brother's only next of kin, whose whereabouts she knew, was Mrs. Marie Sommel, another sister of Boblingen, Wurtemburg, Germany. She said that on Feb. 5 last, she first heard, through John R. Abney, who appeared as counsel for her brother, the argument that he was still alive.

Christian Schweitzer's family consists of two sons and three daughters. His wife, Rose, died in January, 1912. Mrs. Christein said that during the twenty-seven years her brother was missing his relatives declared they did not know where he was. She added that her brother Gottlob looked for him, but failed to find him. She said her brother Christian had been a soldier during the civil war, and was entitled to a pension, but that there were no records in the Pension Department concerning him. Mrs. Christein declared that the identification of her brother by her nephew J. Frederick Schweitzer, his son, was faulty. Frederick, she said, was but 4 years old when his father disappeared, and so could not have identified him.

Mrs. Christein further objected to the issuance of letters of administration to her brother Christian, even if he were alive, on the ground that he was improvident. She asserted that he did not support his family prior to his disappearance, and that some time prior thereto his wife obtained a divorce on the ground of infidelity. She declared that her brother Gottlob considered him worthless, and did not desire to have anything to do with him.

Albert Christein, her son, said that when Christian Schweitzer disappeared he left his wife and seven children, the oldest 20 years of age, and the youngest between 5 and 6 years of age, in straitened circumstances. He described his uncle as a drinking man, and one accustomed to gamble. Shortly after leaving New York he said he learned his uncle had been arrested in New Jersey and sentenced to spend six months in prison.

Minnie Spandauer, a daughter of Christian Schweitzer, who lives at 349 West Forty-fifth Street, said she had not seen her father for twenty-seven years, and that, if he should be living, he must now be more than 70 years old. She said she had seen him last when she was 18 years old, and now believed him dead. She said she had never had a quarrel with her father, and that, when she sought information of him from her brother William, who joined in the application for letters of administration to him, she received no satisfactory reply. J. Frederick Schweitzer, in his affidavit, declares that he identified his father by a semi-circular mark on the left-hand side of his lower lip, which had been made by a spade. He said he had been also convinced of his father's identity by his discussion of family affairs. He said that since his father went away he had been Postmaster at Allapattah, Fla., an office since abolished by the rural free delivery service, and that his father now owns a 15-acre productive farm with a fine farm house, and has not taken a drink of alcoholic liquor in twenty-four years. He declares that his father draws a pension for service in the civil war, thus contradicting his aunt's statement about no trace of him being available in the Pension Department.

### EGG AIDS MENDING OF LEG.

### Used to Build Bone Tissue in Babylon, L. I., Hospital Operation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BABYLON, L. I., April 22.—The membrane of an egg has been used by the surgeons in the Babylon Hospital to fill up a hole left in the broken leg of a man. By the use of the egg it is believed that the injured limb will heal and after a short time be as serviceable as ever.

Some days ago Babylon residents were surprised by an advertisement appearing in a local paper stating that the Babylon Hospital was in need of an egg ready for hatching and a bottle of salt water from the Great South Bay. Inquiry as to the use to which the articles were put revealed a curious operation in reconstructive surgery performed upon Patrick Padian, a patient in the hospital.

A telephone pole fell on Padian's leg several weeks ago, fracturing it. In healing a small hole was left in the bone. The skin of the egg sent in response to the advertisement was placed in the hole, and the development of the cells formed new bone tissue, which has completely filled the opening. Padian, after hobbling about on crutches for a few weeks, will be able to use his injured leg as freely as before it was hurt. The bottle of salt water was used in washing out the wound in Padian's leg.


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Kais'n Aug.Vic.30th, 9 A.M.

MAY SAILINGS

‡†Pretoria ... 4th, 12 Noon
Victoria Luise. 7th, 10 A. M.
‡*Batavia ....11th, 1 P. M.
Amerika ....16th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant...18th, 10 A. M.
‡†Pennsylvania.23d, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati ...25th, 1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug.Vic.30th, 10 A.M.

JUNE SAILINGS

Victoria Luise. 6th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln. 8th, 11 A. M.
Amerika ....13th, 9 A. M.
‡†Pretoria ...15th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland ...20th, 10 A. M.
Hamburg .....22d, 12 Noon
Kais'n Aug.Vic.27th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant...29th, 10 A. M.

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Bermuda Tickets good for return by R. M. S. P. Co.

For illustrated pamphlets and tickets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 32 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,183 Broadway, 364 and 653 5th Av., N. Y., or 537 Ticket Agent.

E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1368 MAD. SQ.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Germany.

HAMBURG.

STREIT'S HOTEL

Facing 2 Alster Lakes. Winter 1911 entirely rebuilt. Rooms with bath and running water. Every possible comfort. Moderate charges.

BERLIN.

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PENSION MINERVA

Family Hotel First Order

Opened 1911. Lift. Every modern comfort.

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Austria.

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CARLSBAD,

Hotel NATIONAL

1st-class family house. Opposite Cstr Bath.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaiser Wilhelm II . . | April 30 | May 28 | June 25 | July 23 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | May 7 | June 4 | July 2 | July 30 |
| Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm . | May 11 | June 20 | July 27 | Aug. 24 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie | May 14 | June 11 | July 9 | Aug. 6 |
| George Washington . . | May 18 | June 15 | July 13 | Aug. 10 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm . . | May 21 | June 18 | July 16 | Aug. 20 |
| Berlin . . . . . | May 25 | July 6 | Aug. 17 | |

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | May 1 | June 1 | August 31 |
| Koenigin Luise | May 8 | June 8 | July 28 |
| Grosser Kurfuerst | July 2 | | |
| Koenig Albert | July 9 | | |

THE MEDITERRANEAN Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princess Irene | April 20* | June 15 | |
| Koenig Albert | May 11 | June 17 | |
| Friedrich der Grosse | May 25 | July 1 | |

SAILINGS AT 11 A. M. *Calls at Algiers.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

West Indies BERMUDA

Frequent sailings—Palatial Steamships. Bermuda tickets good for return by Quebec S. S. Co.

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TO CHERBOURG AND

SOUTHAMPTON

VIA WEST INDIES

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A FASCINATING ROUTE A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER

Twin screw, registered tonnage 8,938 wireless, submarine signals and every known device for safety and comfort. ALSO CRUISES BY "ARCADIAN" TO

NORWAY

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA

16 Days New York to CALLAO. 23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.

Services to Colombia and Ecuador

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N.Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

2 DAYS OCEAN—

*A Few Hours Rail*

Quickest Route—6 Ships a Week to ATLANTA—MACON—AUGUSTA BIRMINGHAM—MONTGOMERY

All points South and Southeast, via

Clyde Steamship Company

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with its world-famed LILIES now in blossom is best reached by the palatial

OCEANA

STEADIEST SHIP TO BERMUDA

14,000 Tons. 535 Feet Long. CARRIES NO FREIGHT, NO CATTLE. Avoid seasickness; complete the comfort of trip to the Ocean Paradise by traveling on the Oceana. Sailings Thursdays. Get booklet and MOST ATTRACTIVE RATES EVER OFFERED. Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N.Y. 'Phone 710 Worth.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

The hungry trout and salmon are waiting for you down in Maine—

Pack your kit and go. Ask the ticket man at 171 Broadway.

Lve. New York, Pier 19, N. R., ft. of Warren St., 5:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 7 A. M., or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston $3

City Ticket Office, 171 B'way—Ph. 5121 Cort

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 12, East River.

New Management. Improved Service. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Passenger service Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Pier 43, N. R., foot of Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Telephone 1097 Spring.

Central-Hudson Line

Steamers for Newburg, Poughkeepsie & Kingston from Pier 24, N. R., ft. Franklin St. Tel. 405 Franklin.

BOSTON via Providence, $2.50 Daily, inc. Sunday. Colonial Line, Pier 29, N. R., 5:30 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

The Captains of all steamers have been instructed to follow the new southerly courses, both eastbound and westbound, and will thus avoid the possibility of meeting ice in either direction.

The Fastest Steamers In the World

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mauretania | APRIL 24 | June 12 | Aug. 21 |
| | May 22 | July 3 | Sept. 11 |
| Lusitania | 1 A. M. | July 24 | Oct. 2 |
| | May 8 | June 19 | Aug. 28 |
| | May 29 | July 10 | Sept. 18 |
| | 1 A. M. | Aug. 7 | Oct. 9 |

CARONIA — May 4, 10 A.M. June 29 — June 1, 10 A.M. July 31

CAMPANIA — May 15, 1 A.M. June 26 — June 5, 1 A.M. July 17

CARMANIA — May 18, 10 A.M. July 13 — June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10

The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD

Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service

Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.

Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

| SAXONIA | PANNONIA | IVERNIA | CARPATHIA |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 25 | a b May 2 | May 16 | a May 30 |
| June 12 | a b June 20 | July 3 | a July 18 |

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours. Round the World Trips $600 and up. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, South Africa and South America. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

The Largest Steamer in the World

New 45,000 Ton OLYMPIC Sails from NEW YORK MAY 4

MAY 25—JUNE 15 JULY 6—JULY 27

NEARBY SAILINGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Celtic | April 25, 12:00 Noon | |
| Kroonland | April 27, 10:00 A. M. | |
| Adriatic | May 2, 12:00 Noon | |
| Minnetonka | May 4, 10:30 A. M. | |

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R.

9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

St. Louis.....May 11 | New York.....May 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York—London Direct. Pier 56, N.R.

Minnesota..May 4, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska..May 18

Minnehaha..May 11, 2 PM | Minneapolis..May 25

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp

Kroonland.....Apr. 27 | Vaderland.....May 11

Finland.....May 4 | Lapland.....May 18

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Olympic (new) May 4 | Oceanic.....May 18

Phila'phia, Ms, 11, 9:30AM | Olympic (new)..May 25

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Celtic.....Apr. 25, noon | Baltic.....May 9

Adriatic.....May 2, noon | Cedric.....May 16

FROM BOSTON To The MEDITERRANEAN

CANOPIC, Ap.27, 5 PM. GRETIC, May 18, 11 AM

CANADIAN SERVICE.

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

MONTREAL VIA QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

MEGANTIC May 11, June 8, July 6

*TEUTONIC May 18, June 15, July 13

LAURENTIC May 25, June 22, July 20

*CANADA June 1, June 29, July 27

*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).

Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie.....April 25 | La Lorraine.....May 16

Provence (new).....May 2 | La France (new).....May 23

La Provence.....May 9 | *Twin-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8 P. M.

One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

‡Rochambeau (new).....April 27

General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique takes this opportunity to advise the travelling public that all steamers of their fleet are already under instructions, from the Home Office in Paris, to follow, both eastbound and westbound, the most southerly course, in order to avoid any possibility of danger due to the presence of icefields already reported.

BERMUDA

SHORT OCEAN TOURS Next departure Wednesday, April 24th, by the Quebec S. S. Co.'s Spacious twin-screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 16,832 tons, with Cabins de Luxe, Orchestra, etc. $50 and up

8 DAYS, INCLUSIVE RATE.

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 624 and 653 Fifth Ave., 1189 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Twin-Screw Sailings Thos. Cook & Son, Agents

Rotterdam.....April 23

Potsdam.....April 30

New Amsterdam.....May 7

Noordam.....May 14

Plymouth—London—Rotterdam

*VIA BOULOGNE SUR. ‡PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.

Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE.

Pier old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth. Pier 7 Pekin and Newport News. Connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Finest and Palatial Steamers sail from Pier 36, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

AZORES LISBON, NAPLES MARSEILLES, etc. Fortnightly Sailings. Cruises. Write for Illustrated Booklet. Rates $45.00. Piers W. 42nd St. & E. 48th St., N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday, 12 noon, Pier 12, East River, (foot of Fulton St.)

JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA

Sailings every Wednesday at 12 noon.

JAMAICA—PANAMA—COSTA RICA

Sailings every Saturday at 12 noon.

Connecting at Port Limon, Costa Rica, for San Jose and intermediate points on the Northern Railway; also at Colon for Panama City and West Coast ports of Central America, Mexico, and South America. Booklet.

17 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. Tel 1025 Rector.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA LINE

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

To Rotterdam 8 days | To Libau 11 days

Rail Connections Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London, St. Petersburg, Moscow.

SUMMER SAILINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Korsk | May 4 |
| Birma | May 18 |
| Lituania | June 1 |
| Czar (maiden trip) | June 15 |
| Russia (new) | June 29 |

First Cabin $65 up. Second Cabin $40 up. A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Gen. Pass. Agt., 27 B'way, N. Y.

ARGENTINE

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

And All Brazilian Ports.

By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Every New York 5th and 20th of each month.

NINETEEN DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.

23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES

For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents or BOYD & McMILLAN, General Agents, 71 Broadway Exchange, New York.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY

Cameronia..Apr. 27, 1 PM | Columbia..May 11, 2 PM

Caledonia..May 4, 10 AM | California..May 18, 10 AM

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.

SECOND CABIN, $40 and upward.

THIRD CLASS, $32.50.

For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

"NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SIA VELOCE. "ITALIA" Service.

Navigazione a Vapore.

ITALIAN LINES

21-24 State St. 26 W.

To Naples & Genoa Direct.

Latonia..May 11, 11 AM

*America..May 18, 11 AM

*Ottavia..May 25, 11 AM

*America..June 1, 11 AM

New Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents

CLARK'S TOURS

TO EUROPE MAY 15. The Easiest Tours (sailing by German Lloyd for Naples, with an unexcelled tour through Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Bavaria, Germany, Holland, France, etc. Very small party. Best accommodations. Other tours. Tours Dept., N. Y.


## SHIPPING AND MAILS

### Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...5:10 | Sun sets...6:47 | Moon sets...Rises

TIDE TABLE.

| | High Water A.M. | High Water P.M. | Low Water A.M. | Low Water P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 12:23 | 12:50 | 6:17 | 6:34 |
| Governors Island | 12:20 | 12:50 | 6:47 | 6:42 |
| Hell Gate | 11:10 | 1:00 | 5:12 | 6:15 |

### Arrived—Monday, April 22.

SS Rochambeau, Havre, April 13.
SS Victoria Luise, San Juan, April 17.
SS San Juan, San Juan, April 17.
SS Oldenese, Jamaica, April 17.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 20.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, April 20.
SS Camaguey, Santa Cruz, April 16.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 17.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, April 17.
SS Cityegrove, Huelva, April 23.
SS Texas, Port Arthur.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gwladys | Lisbon | Apr. | 8 |
| Queen Amelie | St. Lucia | May | 30 |
| Kroonland | Antwerp | Apr. | 30 |
| Sant' Anna | Palermo | Apr. | 17 |
| Concettina di Giorgio | Aragusa | Apr. | 17 |
| Altai | Kingston | Apr. | 17 |
| Huron | Jacksonville | Apr. | 19 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | Bremen | Apr. | 16 |
| Bremen | Bremen | Apr. | 13 |
| Ancona | Naples | Apr. | 11 |
| Byron | Barbados | Apr. | 17 |
| Marowijne | Barbados | Apr. | 19 |
| Melbourne | Calais | Apr. | 8 |
| Valdivia | St. Lucia | Apr. | 12 |
| Tiviren | Kingston | Apr. | 17 |
| Brazos | Galveston | Apr. | 17 |
| Comal | Mobile | Apr. | 16 |

DUE TO-MORROW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principe di Piemonte | Palermo | Apr. | 15 |
| Friesland | Rotterdam | Apr. | 12 |
| Steinbek | Hamburg | Apr. | 6 |
| Molkenkerk | Antwerp | Apr. | 10 |
| Oruba | Kingston | Apr. | 20 |
| Arapahoe | Jacksonville | Apr. | 21 |
| City of Montgomery | Savannah | Apr. | 21 |
| El Dia | Galveston | Apr. | 19 |
| Indrados | Gibraltar | Apr. | 14 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pannonia | Gibraltar | Apr. | 16 |
| Prinzess Irene | Gibraltar | Apr. | 16 |
| Kaiserin Aug. Victoria | Hamburg | Apr. | 16 |
| Volturno | Rotterdam | Apr. | 17 |
| Gibraltar | Middlesbrough | Apr. | 17 |
| Arcadian | Bermuda | Apr. | 20 |
| Antilles | New Orleans | Apr. | 20 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | Apr. | 20 |
| Chinese Prince | Bahia | Apr. | 15 |
| Clement | Barbados | Apr. | 20 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

| | Mails Close | Vessels Sail |
|---|---|---|
| Barbarossa, Bremen | 7:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Crown of Navarre, Trinidad | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Furnis, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | ——— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Antilla, Santiago | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Atlanta, Savannah | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Rio, Galveston | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |

SAIL TO-MORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mauretania, Liverpool | *9:30 P.M. | 1:00 A.M. |
| Caracas, La Guayra | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Metapan, Colon | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Alenquin, San Domingo | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Cristobal, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| San Marcos, Galveston | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Huron, Jacksonville | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Momus, New Orleans | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Savoia, Havre | 7:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Celtic, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Saxonia, Naples | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| President Lincoln, Hamburg | 9:30 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Hellig Olav, Copenhagen | ——— | 2:00 P.M. |
| Oceana, Bermuda | 8:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Monterey, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Nassovia, Rio Janeiro | 11:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Orange Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Westerwald, Haiti | 1:00 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Norte, Galveston | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Alamo, Brunswick | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

### By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 22. (MARCONI.)

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Southampton to New York, 630 miles E. at 11:18 A. M.; due 24th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd Line.

SS Prinzess Irene, Naples to New York, 2,200 miles E. at 3 P. M. 21st; due 28th, 4:30 P. M. North German Lloyd Line.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, 720 miles E. at 10:50 A. M.; due 24th, 11:30 A. M. Holland America Line.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp to New York, 800 miles E. at 2:30 P. M.; due 23d, 11 A. M. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP. (UNITED)

SS Vigilancia, Tampico to New York, 220 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 A. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, 15 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Brazos, Galveston to New York, 102 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 51 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Alamo, Brunswick to New York, 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

### Foreign Ports.

#### Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Havre, April 20.
SS Columbia, at Moville, April 22.
SS United States, at Christiansand, April 19.
SS Francesco Ciampa, at Kanakiry, April 18.
SS Knutsford, at Havre, April 19.
SS St. Ronald, at Montevideo, April 20.
SS Arrino, at Fremantle, April 21.
SS Germania, at Augra, April 21.
SS Antonio Lopez, at Cadiz, April 22.
SS Bramley, at Singapore, April 20.
SS Westminster, at Singapore, April 20.
SS Dagama, at Madeira, April 21.
SS General Consul Pallison, at La Plata, April 22.
SS Indramayo, at Colombo, April 22.
SS Buffalo, at Dublin, April 22.
SS Pagorturm, at Dublin, April 22.
SS Gorovale, at Port Said, April 20.
SS Germania, at St. Michaels, April 22.
SS Kronprins Wilhelm, at Plymouth, April 23.

#### Sailed.

SS Ivernia, from Fiume, April 21.
SS Wells City, from Swansea, April 22.
SS Koenig, from St. Thomas, April 20.
SS Erroll, from Manila, April 20.
SS Star of Australia, from Liverpool, April 20.
SS Thyra, from Dundee, April 22.
SS Hilfern, from Rotterdam, April 20.
SS Craigendoray, from Antwerp, April 20.
SS Arcole, from Shields, April 20.
SS Peninne Ranjo, from Fowey, April 22.
SS Dunclutha, from Fayal, April 21.
SS Mendoza, from Naples, April 18.
SS Teresa, from Trieste, April 15.
SS Alice, from Palermo, April 17.
SS San Guglielmo, from Naples, April 18.
SS Rome, from Horta, April 21.
SS Kronprinz Luitpo, from Bremen, April 20.
SS Uranium, from Rotterdam, April 20.

#### Passed.

SS Kronpr

# MUST HELP TRADE TO EXPAND LEGALLY

## If Government Fails, Says Nagel, Progress Will Be Made in Defiance of Rules.

## URGES A NATIONAL BOARD

### Such Commerce Bodies a Part of Other Governments, He Says. Then, Why Not Here?

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Nagel, outlining the purpose of the Commercial Conference called here by President Taft to form a National chamber of commerce, made an urgent plea for a permanent representative trade body to assist the Federal Government in solving the economic problems pressing for decision. Unless the Government met these questions along the lines of progress and development, Secretary Nagel said he foresaw a conflict with business.

"So pressing are the problems," the Secretary declared, "that if the Governmental agencies do not find the solution, the commercial and industrial forces will compel that solution in one form or another. The conflict is irrepressible. If the Government does not find and establish rules by which the development may be intelligently and normally had, then, ultimately, the expansion and the progress will be had in defiance of rules that do not fit. That has been the story, and that will be the story of development everywhere.

"In my judgment, much of the confusion which now exists to discourage and to embarrass is to be attributed to the circumstance that impartial, comprehensive, thoughtful advice has not been afforded by those who are primarily interested, and whose experience is more essential to a correct understanding. Instead of depending upon advice or the demand of specialised interests we must have a common judgment of commerce and industry, and to get that common judgment we must have a common representation. This is the meaning of the organization which is here proposed.

"In other countries the relation between the Government and the industries and the commerce is so close that the Board of Trade forms an immediate part of the Government itself. This we may not be able to accomplish, and may not want to have. But to my mind it is true beyond the possibility of refutation that by some means we must establish a common commercial representation, which shall sustain a relation to the Government for purposes of general advice and intelligent direction with respect to proposed measures and the administration of existing laws."

Mr. Nagel said he hoped to see the proposed organization ultimately clothed with a National charter "so as to give the right and the means to have the Government and representative commerce and industry touch elbows."

Seven hundred and fifty delegates, representing 250 commercial bodies, responded to the President's call. They came from every State in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the American Chambers of Commerce of Paris, Brussels, and Constantinople.

The only set features of the programme for to-day were a welcoming address from President Taft and Secretary Nagel's address. Free discussion of the plan and scope of the proposed organization is expected to consume the greater part of to-morrow. Harry A. Wheeler, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, was chosen temporary Chairman.

## TO END DESIGN STEALING.

### Embroidery Manufacturers Declare War on Pirates.

It was learned on reliable authority yesterday that several leading domestic embroidery manufacturers are perfecting an agreement whereby it is hoped that the practice of stealing designs, which has flourished to a considerable extent in the lace and embroidery trades in the past year, will be ended. The firms guilty of design pirating for the most part have carried on the practice in the way that is not only hard to stop, but occasions financial loss to the manufacturer.

The leading producers of embroideries in this country maintain their own staff of designers, and spend a great deal of time and money in bringing out designs that are particularly attractive to the tastes of American consumers. Experience has shown that in many instances where these designs have been shown and sold in small quantities repeat orders are nominal, if not absolutely nil, and that shortly afterward the design comes out in greatly cheapened merchandise. Investigation shows that in the majority of cases the dealers had turned the designs over to some other manufacturer, who produced them with fewer stitches and at smaller cost.

To prevent a continuation of the practice, the firms involved in the agreement are binding themselves not to show or sell any of their lines to concerns found guilty of either copying the designs or turning them over to some other manufacturers to copy. The manufacturers agreeing to withhold their lines from acknowledged pirates have resolved to take any temporary loss of business in the belief that they can better general business conditions.

While united effort is directed against the evil of design stealing, as far as could be learned yesterday no concerted action is planned to combat the movement of a number of prominent importers for a reduction of the high duty now levied on European embroideries brought into this country. Individual interests, however, are said to have plenty of ammunition ready, and are waiting for the importers to take some definite steps in the matter.

## BIG SILK CO. TO REORGANIZE.

### Rogers Thompson, Givernaud House Gets Extension.

The rumor current in the New York silk market the last few days to the effect that a reorganization of the Rogers, Thompson, Givernaud Company, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, is under way was officially confirmed yesterday. Small liabilities incurred by the company have been paid in full, and the larger creditors have granted an extension of one year's time pending the reorganization. The recent strike of the silk weavers in the various mills of the company, which held up the production of seasonable goods under order and caused the company to lose heavily through cancellations, is given as one of the chief causes of the action.

The Rogers, Thompson, Givernaud Co., which grew out of the merger of Rogers & Thompson and Givernaud Brothers, was incorporated in January, 1911, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. Shortly after the consolidation was effected the company removed to its present location, where, in the latter part of January, 1912, a retail department, selling goods direct to the consumer from the mills, was established.

The establishment of this department was a revolutionary move, nothing of a similar nature having ever been attempted by a domestic silk manufacturing concern. According to the statement of an officer of the company made yesterday, the department has been a success from the start, and a plan to remove it to the Sixth Avenue retail district after the reorganization of the company is effected is now under consideration. Plans covering the future operation of the wholesale department were not given out.

The company is at present operating mills in Norwich, Conn.; Allentown, Penn., and West New York and Hoboken, N. J.

## ST. LOUIS TERMINAL LOSES.

### Supreme Court Finds It Violated Trust Law—Must Reorganize.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—By the application for the first time of the "rule of reason," defined last May in the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis was restraining and monopolizing traffic across the Mississippi River, in violation of the first and second sections of the Sherman anti-trust law. The association was organized by Jay Gould and others in 1889.

Instead of dissolving the corporation outright, the court provided for an alternative reorganization of the company under specific conditions. This decree was likewise based on the language in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, that in determining the remedy it should be remembered that the statute struck at "undue" restraint of trade.

Repeatedly the court said that its decision should not apply to terminal companies in all cities. It was said that these acted as facilities instead of restraints unless a company did not act as the impartial agent of all.

Topographical conditions at St. Louis, Justice Lurton said, made it impracticable for any railroad to reach St. Louis without using the Terminal Company across the Mississippi. The combination of the three crossings owned by the Terminal Company, he said, gave control over competition. In addition, he said, the Terminal Company had power to exclude all railroads from the city. The Justice said the court based its decision on these facts and that the combination must be struck down unless it acted as the "impartial agent" of all.

Justice Lurton pointed out that a new railroad could not be admitted to the company without the unanimous consent of the fourteen proprietary railroad companies. Arbitrary charges were also found to have been made by those controlling the company. He said dissolution would be a proper remedy unless a better one was to be found.

"Fine," whispered Attorney General Wickersham to Solicitor General Lehmann as Justice Lurton finished announcing the court's unanimous decision, which reversed the United States Circuit Court for Eastern Missouri.

The court gave the company ninety days to reorganize on the following basis:

First—By providing for the admission of any existing or future railroads to joint ownership.

Second—By providing for use by other railroads without becoming a joint owner.

Third—By removing the provision of the present combination which restricted a company to the use of the terminal facilities.

Fourth—By abolishing the practice of billing to East St. Louis and other junction points and then rebilling destined traffic to St. Louis.

Fifth—By abolishing arbitrary charges for the use of the terminal facilities in respect to so-called one-hundred-mile area.

Sixth—By providing that any disagreement between a company applying to become a joint owner or user and the fourteen proprietary companies may be submitted to the District Court.

Seventh—By still leaving the companies under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to rates.

The court also provided that if the parties failed to meet the conditions of reorganization, the lower court should, after hearing, make a decree of disjoinder of the Terminal Company, the Wiggins Ferry Company and Merchants' Bridge Company.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—Julius S. Walsh, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Terminal Railroad Association, said that as he had not received the text of the decision, and did not know its scope, he could not discuss the future plans of the Association.

"The problem is largely a legal one, and I prefer that any discussion at this time should come from our attorney, Judge Priest," said Walsh.

H. S. Priest, of counsel for the Terminal, said:

"I believe the order will cause only a nominal change in the Association. The decision will affect the Terminal on no vital point, and for that reason I consider it a great victory. With the adjustment of some minor matters there will be a complete compliance with the court's decree."

## NEW CO. TO RUN KALIL'S.

### Woolworth Building Hurt Restaurant, Old Corporation Announces.

Creditors of Kalil's Restaurant, (corporation,) which had a large restaurant at 16 and 18 Park Place, have received a circular stating that the business of the corporation became much embarrassed by the erection of the big Woolworth Building, at Broadway and Park Place, in obstructing traffic to and from the restaurant. The building, the circular says, will eventually increase the business of the restaurant, and the corporation has made every possible effort to tide over the time until completion. During the past few months the corporation made money and reduced the liabilities by several thousand dollars, but several creditors whose bills are now long overdue became so insistent that judgments and bankruptcy were likely to follow. The Merchants Exchange National Bank, which holds the lease of the premises and a chattel mortgage on the fixtures has foreclosed its lien and has transferred all the property to a new corporation called Kalil's Catering Company, which will continue the business. The new company gives back to the bank the same security as it had before, and the bank has agreed to deposit all the stock of the new company, which represents the equity of the old corporation, with three trustees, to be held for the benefit of such creditors as may file their claims with the trustees and agree to take no steps against Gabriel Abukalil and Kalil's Restaurant, (corporation.) These creditors will be entitled pro rata to distribution of the earnings above the actual expenses. After the debts are paid the stock is to be turned over to Gabriel Abukalil.

The trustees are C. K. Cherrill and E. Tilden Mattox, officers of the Merchants Exchange National Bank, and Thomas O. Smith of W. O. Smith's Sons. The committee of creditors consists of Irving L. Ernst, Isaac Heineman, Jacob Block, John Teffett, and James W. Osborne.

## BROOKLYN PIER DESTROYED.

### Grain Elevator at Dow's Stores Burns with Heavy Loss.

Shipping and waterfront property in the vicinity of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and the East River, were threatened by a fire which destroyed the Dow's Stores grain elevator on Pier 23, and burned the pier to the water's edge yesterday morning. Three fireboats and several tugs assisted the firemen, who responded to three alarms. They succeeded in preventing the blaze from spreading to adjoining property, although they were unable to save the grain elevator. The firemen on the street were driven back by the smoke and intense heat. When it was apparent that the grain elevator could not be saved they turned their attention to the piers and warehouses nearby.

Dow's Stores Building, on the pier, is a six-story structure, and covers 400 feet space on the wharf. The elevator is at the end of the pier. A canal boat unloading grain was pulled away from the burning pier, also the steamer Navarre. While the fireboats were pouring streams of water into the burning elevator, an explosion occurred in the building and tore out one side of it. The fireboats were compelled to back away and fight the fire at a distance for a time.

The loss was estimated at $500,000.

### $500,000 for Rutland Equipment.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Authorization has been given by the Public Service Commission to the Rutland Railroad Company to issue $500,000 equipment trust certificates, to be sold at not less than 97.50; the proceeds to be used for the purchase of additional locomotives, passenger coaches, and box cars.

### Greatest Textile Show in Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—The largest exposition of textiles and textile machinery ever held in the United States was opened in Mechanics' Building to-day in connection with the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and of the Master Mechanics' Association of America.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Grinding Disks Win Lower Duty—Drum Importers Win and Lose.

Several decisions affecting the metal industry have been made by the Board of United States General Appraisers. It has been decided that cast-iron grinding disks imported by Thomas Prosser & Co. are not to be regarded under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent., but may enter as "castings" at 8-10 of 1 cent a pound, plus 2-10 of a cent, under the terms of Paragraph 147. The Collector's high assessment is reversed, the protest being sustained.

Another ruling favorable to the contention of importers was that relating to sheet-metal drums containing bleaching powder, imported by A. Klipstein & Co. The drums were classified under Paragraph 151 of the present Tariff act as metal coverings, and as such dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 151. The customs authorities deemed the articles to be undusal coverings, whereas the importers alleged them free of duty as "usual." The claim is sustained and the Collector reversed.

It is decided that lacquered tin boxes containing paints imported by Wilfred Schade & Co. are not containers, subject to duty at the same ad valorem rates as the paints. Duty was taken under the tariff's provision for "containers" at the rate of 4 cents a pound and 35 per cent on the value. The board finds the protest to be without merit, the Collector being affirmed.

Gustave Hern was unsuccessful in securing a change in the classification of decorated glass vases and other articles having metal ornaments permanently attached to the articles. The goods were returned at 60 per cent. as decorated glassware. The importers sought to prove that metal is the component material of chief value, but Judge Sharretts reaches an opposite view, and denies the protest. It was decided that iron drums imported by Robert B. Ways of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, F. H. Shallus, and Arthur W. Robson are not usual coverings, and hence dutiable. Certain receptacles imported by Charles Timson and others are granted free entry.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MILLS & GOLD COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Mills & Gold Company, which has a chicken farm in Wayne Township, N. J., and an office at 38 Park Row, by Carell & Henkel, attorneys for these creditors: Hamilton Lumber Manufacturing Company, $1,263; George A. Meyers & Co., $1,595, and William T. Little, $50. Judge Mayer of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Albert Falck receiver, with authority to continue business 5 days, on the application of Henry Gold. The real estate is worth $6,000 and the plant and liens $1,500. There are also some accounts and cash in bank, aggregating $350, while the liabilities are about $9,000.

E. JACOBS & CO.—A petition has been filed against E. Jacobs & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of artificial flowers and ferns, of 1,114 Third Avenue, by these creditors: V. Koch & Co., $201; Louis Schneider, $318, and Ernest Fischer, $5. The liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

JOSEPH ETTLINGER, residing at 233 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $10,089 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of two deficiency judgments obtained against him by Rachel Newman for $5,878 and the Twelfth Ward Bank for $4,108.

EXCELSIOR RAINCOAT COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Leopold Sondheim receiver for Stern & Rosenberg, as the Excelsior Raincoat Company, 84 East Tenth Street, bond $800. The liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,900.

DUNSTAN.—Judge Mayer denied a motion yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for James W. and Alice M. Dunstan, doing business as Dunstan, dressmakers, of 20 West Forty-seventh Street, but it is stated that they will contest the petition filed against them on Saturday. Their liabilities are said to be from $75,000 to $100,000 and assets in excess of those figures.

H. G. REALTY COMPANY.—Judge Mayer granted a motion yesterday to dismiss the petition filed on Jan. 11 against the H. G. Realty Company of 127 West Twenty-fourth Street, on application of Walter T. Kahn.

PAUL GLIDENBERG.—Paul Glidenberg, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 125 Monroe Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Goldmarky.

### Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES H. BEHNKEN, clerk, 29 Broadway; liabilities, $4,795.

Hall-Silver Co., $580 Prospect Avenue, formerly furs; liabilities, $5,125.

SALO BORONOW, salesman, 116 East 116th Street; liabilities, $1,029.

FREEMAN W. BUTTS, salesman, 601 West 168th Street; liabilities, $13,726.

ENDLER & HEINTZ, hosiery manufacturing agents, 462 Broome Street; liabilities, $24,257.

S. FURMAN & Co., cloaks, 2,258 Third Avenue; liabilities, $6,499.

GARDNER & MYER, general store, Kingston; liabilities, $1,549.

ERNEST ROCH, clerk, 49 West 128th Street; liabilities, $1,978.

GEORGE H. SCHEITER, religious articles, 59 Park Place; liabilities, $6,111.

CHARLES WAHN & CO., saloon and hotel, Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street; liabilities, $38,117.

### JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Beach, Ralph H.—F. J. O'Donohue, $400.

Bresim, Lillie, by guardian—O'Neill-Adams Co., costs, $128.

Brown, David—Biddle Purchasing Co., costs, $166.

Brigante, Michael, and Saverio Ursetti—Kleinert & Rosenbluth, Inc., $683.

Bidney, Eleanor—City of New York, costs, $146.

Cooper, William H.—J. W. Koewing, $2,644.

Elsman, Amalie—W. Brunner, $117.

Foy, Frank—L. A. Ledwith, $129.

Fanto, James—A. Mullane, $6,513.

Ferrara, Joseph—W. W. Farley, $200.

Finkelstein, Jacob—M. Finkelstein et al., $106.

Flagg, William H.—W. L. Rockwell, $179.

Finney, Charles E.—Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, $11,706.

Field, Samuel J.—S. J. Rice, $336.

Felton, Sonnay J.—W. Butler, $519.

Gere, Harry G.—E. Bennett, $587.

Gold, Hyman—M. Farrar et al., $240.

Galbally, Joseph, admhistrator—City of New York, costs, $146.

Goorabian, Krikor & Mathew—W. A. Schutz et al., $319.

Goodman, Bernard—Simon Strauss, Inc., $147.

Joseph, Jacob—L. Buttella, costs, $115.

Kelly, Lawrence J.—Richardson & Boynton Co., $166.

Klatzkie, Isidore—Edward Thompson Co., $371.

Klein, Joseph S., and Herman P.—Same, $153.

Katz, Louis B.—J. Fruitcaiff, $581.

Kemp, Costa, $83.

Kaiser, Anna M.—City of New York, costs, $106.

Same—Jersey City Trust Co., costs, $106.

Markowitz, Louis—C. Strayer, $118.

Lippman, William J.—Sheppard & Co., $108.

Lewis, Samuel and Samuel, Jr.—National Surety Co., $318.

Leiter, George—Richardson-Boynton Co., $190.

Lumb, Charles E.—T. R. McMann Co., $136.

Lonigan, Thomas J.—J. O'Shea, $600.

Lengel, Joseph—M. Goldberg, $5,019.

Manick, Semel—F. T. Kotos, $38.

Malone, Olivette B.—Frank Department Store, $102.

Maher, Edw. A., Jr.—A. J. Elias et al., $2,505.

McCarthy, Patrick—Norcross Bros. Co., costs, $4,850.

Mann, George E., Jr.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $106.

Moran, Joseph S.—F. T. Chandler et al., $9,448.

Minzesheimer, Blanche S. and Charles S., executors—E. Sternberger, $6,121.

Moses, Abraham—W. T. Hance et al., $135.

McCormack, Edw. J.—M. M. Robertson, $147.

Maher, Edw. A., Jr.—Edward Thompson Co., $179.

Murphy, William J.—N. Smith, $248.

Oliver, Anthony J.—S. R. Fee, $351.

Perera, George W.—E. Link et al., $479.

Payne, Harry L.—J. E. O'Kennedy, $496.

Pedowitz, Elias—American Felt Co., $163.

Patterson, Harold D.—Bowman-Wilkin Electric Co., $645.

Robert, Henry J.—M. Harris, $128.

Rosenthal, Joseph—Wiener-Praeger Co., $106.

Rosenblatt, Herman F. and Joseph S. Klein—E. Thompson et al., $128.

Ryan, Daniel J.—Rutzler Co., $421.

Reynolds, Hiram—S. J. Reynolds, $181.

Scanlon, John, guardian—City of New York, costs, $106.

Shapiro, Mollie—City of New York, costs, $115.

Smith, Elisabeth, admx.—City of New York, costs, $146.

Stuchiner, Dora L.—City of New York, costs, $118.

Simon, Alfred M.—Edward Thompson Co., $414.

Smedecor, Anna G. and Luther—O. Horton, $2,202.

Sobel, Beckie and Samuel—B. Silverman, $149.

Skolnik, Gregor—A. J. Bessine, $1,308.

Stumpf, Isak—C. Frank, $371.

Springer, John H.—W. C. Gilday, $821.

Sheafeld, Max—M. Zinn et al., $226.

Tannenbaum, Max, Max Weingarten, Max Durst, and Harry Durst—S. Hudes, $121.

Taylor, Gove S.—Brookfield Construction Co., $528.

Von Clausen, Ida—F. Fahn, costs, $171.

Vogel, Annie—W. T. Phelan, costs, $106.

Wolderath, Albert—United Lead Co., $818.

Wedler, Joseph, and Pinkus Burger—Pasple, &c., $1,500.

Richard Deeves & Son, Inc.—J. Ford, $362.

West Side Laundry, Storage and Trucking Co.—City of New York, $158.

Woodbury & McGrath Co.—City of New York, $217.

Thompson Avenue Realty Co.—City of New York, $337.

Twombly Goggle Co.—City of New York, $217.

Spears Realty Co.—City of New York, $122.

United States Dental Association—City of New York, $214.

Universal Electric Welding Co.—City of New York, $316.

Tangiers Manors Corporation and Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, $271.

Tangiers Manors Corporation and Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, $518.

Tangiers Manors Corporation and Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, $461.

Tangiers Manors Corporation and Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, $456.

Tangiers Manors Corporation and Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, 491.

Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, $304.

Tangiers Development Co.—Reddington & Stillman, 827.

Coney Island & Brooklyn Railway Co.—G. Trafansky, $390.

Wearforever Stocking Co.—H. D. Levy, $159.

Fuller's Express Co.—H. Barnstein, $500.

### Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Cohen, Charles—R. Cohen, March 1, 1912, $2,005.

Coulter Dry Goods Co.—D. E. Oppenheimer, March 7, 1912, $127.

Karp, Michael—Empire State Pickling Co., Aug. 10, 1910, $643.

Madison-Richmond Dairy Co.—T. H. Bennett, April 3, 1912, $1,136.

Ryan, Mary A. T. J.—R. T. Irwin, Nov. 11, 1911, $426.

Trenton Whisk Broom Works—F. Netter, April 3, 1912, $11,707.

Wolf, Samuel—American Ice Co., July 12, 1906, $310.

Fenfield, William W.—O. J. Mayer, May 27, 1910, canceled, $2,171.

Loeb, Herman A.—J. D. Herklots et al., Feb. 24, 1910, canceled, $26,880.

City of N. Y.—B. Moynahan, March 8, 1910, reversed, $413.

## COMMODITY MARKETS.

### Wheat Higher; Corn and Oats Dull—Cotton Advance Checked.

Wheat advanced to new high levels again with continuation of unfavorable crop advices. Foreign markets were irregular. Corn was lower, with slow demand reported for cash. Oats were quiet, with some selling on the expectation of a full oats acreage. Provisions were quiet. Cotton was active and strong during the early part of yesterday's session on further rains over Sunday, but reacted with prospects of more settled weather. Western crop accounts were good. Spots continue firm. Coffee showed weakness at the start, with the cables and large receipts, but rallied on improved support. Cottonseed oil sells at new high levels, with cotton and lard conditions influential.

## WHEAT.

The wheat market was somewhat less excited but strong. The markets generally closed at some advance for the day, and in new high ground. A rush of buying orders came at the opening. After these were filled the fluctuations were somewhat irregular, and slightly below to slightly above the final of Saturday. The Ohio Valley news was again very serious, although some of the reports were not quite as bad as they appeared to be at the middle of the week. On the other hand, there were some quite unfavorable reports from Nebraska and Kansas. The reports from the Ohio Valley are certainly very unfavorable, and they come from so many different sources that the reports are receiving very thoughtful attention. The weather conditions were favorable in the Northwest for field work. Interior cash markets were strongly influenced by the advance in contracts. Considerable business in cash wheat was reported from the West for milling. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,800,000 bushels in domestic wheat, but an increase in Canadian wheat of 1,437,000 bushels in the United States and Canada. The Winnipeg market was quite weak, owing to the weakness on the other side. European markets were irregular. Liverpool showed decline. Paris was lower on May wheat, but higher on forward deliveries. Berlin and Antwerp were higher. Buenos Aires was lower. World's exports were the heaviest of the season, totaling 18,824,000 bushels, against 14,072,000 bushels the previous week, and 12,016,000 bushels last year. The total grain on passage increased 1,824,000 bushels, and is 55,848,000 bushels, against 56,656,000 bushels last year. Exporters reported nine loads of Manitoba wheat. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.23½, free on board; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.24½; No. 1 Northern, opening of navigation, $1.24½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.15¾.

## OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was heavy most of the day, closing at ¼c to ⅜c net decline. There seemed to be pressure nearly all day on the contract market, notwithstanding the firmness in wheat. Weather conditions were more favorable for field work. Western receipts were somewhat larger, and the demand for cash corn rather slow. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,857,000 bushels for the week. The total is 10,580,000 bushels, against 8,965,000 bushels last year. World's exports were 3,453,000 bushels, against 2,296,000 bushels the previous week, and 1,841,000 bushels last year. The Danubian exports were heavy. The amount afloat for Europe is 9,301,000 bushels, against 6,460,000 bushels last year. Cash corn here was nominal, with No. 2 quoted at 84½c. free on board.

OATS.—Prices were slightly lower, influenced by the report that a large amount of abandoned wheat area was going into oats. The lateness of the season to some extent offsets the influence of these reports. The visible supply of oats decreased 890,000 bushels, while the stocks of Canadian oats increased 458,000 bushels. Cash oats were quiet and easier. Standards are quoted at 64c elevator; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 whits, 63½c.

## PROVISIONS.

The market opened down, owing to heavy hog receipts at packing centres. Total receipts were 115,000 at all points, and prices were generally 5c to 25c lower. Prices later steadied and closed at an advance.

NEW YORK MARKET.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | .. | .. | $1.22¼ | $1.22½ |
| July | 1.15½ | 1.14¾ | 1.15¼ | 1.14¾ |
| September | 1.11¾ | 1.11¼ | 1.11¾ | 1.10¾ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Cash | .. | .. | 10.40@10.50 | 10.40 |
| May | .. | .. | 10.45@10.55 | 10.45 |
| July | .. | .. | 10.70@10.80 | 10.70 |
| September | .. | .. | 10.90@11.00 | 10.90 |

CHICAGO MARKET.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 1.15 | 1.14¼ | 1.14¾ | 1.15 |
| July | 1.10¼ | 1.09¾ | 1.10 | 1.09¾ |
| September | 1.06¾ | 1.05¾ | 1.06 | 1.05¾ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 78¼ | 77¾ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| July | 76¾ | 76¼ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| September | 74¾ | 74¼ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| July | 54½ | 54 | 54¼ | 54½ |
| September | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May | 10.22½ | 10.12½ | 10.22½ | 10.15 |
| July | 10.47½ | 10.30 | 10.47½ | 10.37½ |
| September | 10.65 | 10.52½ | 10.65 | 10.57½ |
| October | 10.72½ | 10.60 | 10.72½ | .. |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| May | 9.82½ | 9.75 | 9.82½ | 9.82½ |
| July | 10.12½ | 10.00 | 10.12½ | 10.07½ |
| September | 10.35 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.30 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| May | 18.05 | 17.80 | 18.05 | 18.00 |
| July | 18.40 | 18.17½ | 18.40 | 18.35 |
| September | 18.67½ | 18.50 | 18.67½ | 18.65 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

Substantial gains to the highest prices of the season were scored yesterday. The advancing tendency of the lard market had influence, while it was apparent that the unfavorable cotton situation attracted much attention among outsiders. Short covering was free and interests which have been energetically working for a reaction were among the best buyers. Leading refiners purchased liberally and offerings were not particularly heavy, representing for the most part profit-taking sales. Crude continues firm, quoted at 5.14 in the Valley and Texas and about ¼c per lb. under these prices in the Southeast, with little increase in offerings anticipated, at least not until weather conditions improve materially.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 6.55@6.60 | 6.40 |
| April | .. | .. | 6.55@6.60 | 6.40 |
| May | 6.61 | 6.52 | 6.60@6.64 | 6.45 |
| June | 6.64 | 6.63 | 6.63@6.66 | 6.51 |
| July | 6.72 | 6.66 | 6.72@6.73 | 6.56 |
| August | 6.76 | 6.69 | 6.73@6.80 | 6.64 |
| September | 6.80 | 6.71 | 6.80@6.83 | 6.65 |
| October | 6.73 | 6.62 | 6.71@6.73 | 6.57 |
| November | .. | .. | 6.45@6.50 | 6.34 |

## COTTON.

Great strength was displayed by the market at the outset, with the best prices of the season reached for several options, the gains amounting to 8 to 14 points. Distinctly unfavorable weather in many sections over Sunday, particularly in parts of Alabama and Georgia, was reflected in the large volume of bullish correspondence from the South, and in many instances the dispatches were accompanied with buying instructions. The press reports from the flood sections of the lower Mississippi Valley were not reassuring, and this also had its full quota of effect in the accumulation of purchasing orders at the start.

The subsequent course of the market, however, made it apparent that there were many previous buyers contented with their profits, and the forecast for clear weather throughout practically all States afforded inspiration for a great deal of the profit-taking. It was noted that in many quarters where holdings were reduced sentiment was not radically changed, as admission is generally made of the necessity for the weather continuing clear and otherwise seasonable for many days to remedy the unfavorable start with recognition given to the fact that an occasional day or so of suitable weather will not answer.

Texas and Oklahoma are subjected to comment decidedly more optimistic than the other States, with the Carolinas perhaps next at this time. The Cordill message from the first named State attracted considerable attention, it being claimed by this expert that conditions on the whole were excellent, while around San Antonio the acreage was being increased 7 per cent., and in the more southerly regions the increment would be about 25 per cent. The encouraging rainfall moisture noted was not astonishing and, incidentally, there are bulls on the cotton market who admit of highly satisfactory conditions as a rule in Texas. Reports from a prominent spot concern at Montgomery, Ala., confirmed recent information of farm work being much delayed, but the opinion was expressed that as a result of the higher prices the prospects were for little, if any, reduction in acreage and fertiliser in their State. On the other hand from parts of Georgia were claims that fertilizing interests were practically disposing of their output at the best prices obtainable. Strength in Southern markets served to emphasize the abnormally heavy and undestred moisture over the week-end, but the volume of profit taking in the local future market continued during the late trade, eliminating about all of the early advance. Reports of markets in the South were 50c higher; Savannah and Charleston 2-16c advance. Locally spot cotton was 05c advance, with middlings at 12c. At Augusta middling cotton is also quoted at 12c. The detailed weather map for Sunday and yesterday showed moderate to heavy rains in several of the important districts of Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, but otherwise the moisture was less abundant, especially in the more westerly sections. The Liverpool market continues affected by weather conditions, with the volume of spot business abroad continuing liberal, yesterday's sales amounting to 10,000 bales.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | .. | .. | 11.44@11.50 | 11.45 |
| May | 11.67 | 11.54 | 11.54@11.55 | 11.55 |
| June | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.57@11.59 | 11.63 |
| July | 11.83 | 11.67 | 11.68@11.69 | 11.67 |
| August | 11.83 | 11.70 | 11.70@11.72 | 11.69 |
| September | 11.81 | 11.79 | 11.70@11.72 | 11.68 |
| October | 11.90 | 11.76 | 11.77@11.78 | 11.75 |
| November | .. | .. | 11.80@11.82 | 11.78 |
| December | 11.94 | 11.84 | 11.84@11.85 | 11.84 |
| January | 11.90 | 11.83 | 11.81@11.82 | 11.80 |
| February | .. | .. | 11.81@11.88 | 11.90 |
| March | 11.96 | 11.90 | 11.90@11.92 | 11.90 |

## COFFEE.

Coffee met heavy selling at the opening and at first was 8 to 17 points lower, on weakness abroad, where Havre declined 1¼ to 2¼ francs, with the greatest loss in the May position, while Hamburg was ¾ to 1¼ pfennigs lower. Prices ruled steady later, closing at 3 to 6 points net lower, with sales of 86,750 bags. Rio was quiet, unchanged, and Santos was quiet at a decline of 50 reis.

Spot coffee, Rio 7's, 14¼c.

Total deliveries in the United States for the week were 102,880 bags, against 118,546 last week, and 75,703 last year; of the former amount New York had 58,254 bags.

Contract prices follow:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | .. | .. | 13.62@13.64 | 13.65 |
| May | 13.70 | 13.53 | 13.67@13.68 | 13.70 |
| June | .. | .. | 13.73@13.75 | 13.73 |
| July | 13.81 | 13.70 | 13.80@13.81 | 13.80 |
| August | .. | .. | 13.84@13.86 | 13.88 |
| September | 13.90 | 13.83 | 13.86@13.90 | 13.92 |
| October | .. | .. | 13.84@13.86 | 13.90 |
| November | .. | .. | 13.82@13.84 | 13.86 |
| December | 13.80 | 13.78 | 13.82@13.84 | 13.84 |
| January | .. | .. | 13.78@13.79 | 13.83 |
| February | .. | .. | 13.78@13.79 | 13.84 |
| March | 13.81 | 13.77 | 13.79@13.80 | 13.85 |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 31c; extras, 30½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½@29c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 24@27c; process, specials, 27@27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 23½@26c; seconds, 24@25c; factory, current make, firsts, 23½c; seconds, 24½c; thirds, 23@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23½@24c; No. 3, 21@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, current make, white, specials, pound, 16c; colored, 16c; white, average fancy, 15½c; colored, 15½c; unspecified, 15½c; State, skims, current make, white, specials, 12c; colored, 12@12½c; choice, 11@11½c; fair, 9@10c; undergrades, 7@8c; full skims, 4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22c; firsts, storage packed, 21@21½c; regular packed, 19½@20½c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18½@18¾c; dirties 18¼@19c; checks, 15@18c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 24@25c. Western, 19@20c; Kentucky and Tennessee, 18@22c; far Southern, 18@20c; goose eggs, 25@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, heavy whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, heavy browns, 21½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c.

## Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics; Broadway and 32d.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. T. Clair, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.

Horne, J., Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. S. Dundon, clothing; 320 Church.

Mendel, H., Hot Springs, Ark.; dry goods; Grand.

Jones & Audetta, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss M. McCormick, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.

Horn & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Horn, waists; Albert.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Hodgkins, waists; E. V. Day, hosiery; C. E. Masson, rugs; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes; 31 Union Square.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Pyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 454 Broome.

Thompson-Gibson Company, Williamsport, Penn.; R. F. Gibson, dry goods; Imperial.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Alexander, ribbons, laces, embroideries; 438 B'way.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Bemis, infants' wear; 6th Av. and 20th.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 454 Broome; Brostel.

Crowley, Milner Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. W. Howland, jewelry, gloves, leather goods; 20 W. 20th; Brostel.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. A. Harding, waists; J. L. Broger, cotton, linens, domestics; Martinique.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, 

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# PASS TOBACCO BILL GRANTING AN APPEAL

### Senate Measure Directs Attorney General to Carry Trust Decision to Supreme Court.

### EXPECTED TO PASS IN HOUSE

### If Not Vetoed, the Independent Tobacco Companies Also Will Have Right to Take the Case Up.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate without a roll call passed Senator Cummins's bill to-day granting an appeal to the independent tobacco companies from the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York dissolving the Tobacco Trust. The bill as passed contained also a provision inserted by Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat, directing the Attorney General to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the Government.

Attorney General Wickersham has publicly expressed his satisfaction at the court's decree and announced his intention not to appeal for final ruling by the Supreme Court. One of the arguments used in committee for the adverse report that was finally made on Mr. Cummins's measure was that to order an appeal would seem a reflection on the Department of Justice. When the bill was introduced it was freely predicted that it would not pass, but sentiment has since developed strongly against the dissolution decree, and it was known in advance to-day that the bill would go through. That explains the failure of any Senator to demand a roll call, as those opposing the appeal did not wish to record their opposition in a useless fight.

The bill has yet to go to the House, but little opposition is expected there. When passed, if the President does not veto it, not only will the Attorney General be positively instructed to appeal, but all or any one of the following persons or organizations will have an appeal:

The National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, the Independent Cigar Salesmen's Association of America, the Independent Tobacco Salesmen's Association of America, the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York, any Board of Trade mentioned in the written request already filed, the State of Wisconsin, and the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, and Kentucky.

## PATIFY NASSAU BANK PLAN.

### Stockholders Approve Proposed Increase in Capital and Surplus.

Stockholders of the National Nassau Bank have ratified the proposed increase in capital and surplus. The capital will be increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 by raising the par value of the shares from $50 to $100, thus cutting the existing number of shares in half, and issuing 5,000 new shares of $100 par value, to which stockholders will subscribe at $150 a share. The premium on the new stock, amounting to $250,000, will be added to surplus. The new stock will be open to subscription by stockholders of record of April 19.

The bank will shortly increase its facilities by adding to its present banking rooms at Beekman and Nassau Streets, the premises next door on the Nassau Street side. Additional room for its clerical force has also been taken upstairs.

## NEW MERCHANTS' QUARTERS.

### Association Takes a Lease on Room in Woolworth Building.

The Merchants' Association has taken a lease on the greater part of the ninth floor of the new Woolworth Building, Broadway and Barclay Street, now in the course of construction.

The new quarters will provide rooms for the various bureaus of the association, the library, and a large assembly room, which, when not otherwise in use, will be subdivided into committee rooms by movable partitions. Possession will be taken about Feb. 1, 1913.

The association has engaged J. C. Lincoln, at present Assistant Manager of the Transportation Department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to head the new Traffic Bureau, which will be put into operation about May 1.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

8,630. FIBRE FOR MAKING PAPER.—An American Consul reports that a business man from the United States investigated the making of paper from certain fibres in the region in question. He is also familiar with certain canes that grow in various sections of the United States and is of opinion that they could be used in the manufacture of pulp for paper making.

8,631. ESTABLISHMENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS.—A Consul has forwarded copy of a decree in regard to proposed establishment of four wireless stations in the country in which he is located. He adds that a further description of the class of station to be installed will be forwarded when the information becomes available.

8,632. CONTRACTS FOR PROJECTILES.—A special report relative to contracts for projectiles in a foreign country has been submitted by an American Minister located in the country in question. This report deals with specifications, methods of inviting proposals, awarding of contracts, &c., and will be loaned to manufacturers by the Bureau of Manufactures.

8,633. RAILWAY SUPPLIES OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A foreign Government has decided on the construction of a railway and has issued a call for tenders to supply rails, fish bolts, &c., for which forms and specifications can be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures. Copy of a letter from the official in charge of this matter was also forwarded by the Consul. This official believes that much of the required equipment can best be supplied by manufacturers in the United States and expresses a hope that in addition to the supplies mentioned American firms will tender for excavating machines suitable for cuttings, side cuttings, and ballasting work, concrete mixers, stone breakers, and other apparatus used in railway construction.

8,634. RAILROAD SUPPLIES AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT STORES.—The American Consul at New Castle, New South Wales, Australia, has forwarded a book of contract prices for Queensland Government stores for 1912-13, also Queensland Government Railway contract schedules. American firms can glean from these the nature and quantities of supplies needed, prices at which they are delivered, &c., which may enable them to compete for future orders.

8,635. AUTOMATIC STEAM TOWING EQUIPMENT.—A cablegram has been received from an American Consul requesting catalogues of automatic steam towing equipment from American manufacturers. These are desired at the earliest possible moment.

8,636. SHOE POLISH.—In response to inquiries from the United States as to the possibility of a market for shoe polish in his district an American Consul in a European country reports that the general public will not spend over 6 cents for a box of polish. If an American polish can be retailed there at that price a good market can be worked up, but it will be difficult to sell any quantity at a higher price.

8,637. JUTE BAGS.—It has been brought to the attention of a German agent for textile goods that a jute bag of excellent quality is manufactured by an American firm the name of which he does not know. The bag is seamless and woven by a special process. The inquirer says there is a good market for such an article and that he would be in a position to accept an agency for a large district if the bag on examination appears to have a decided advantage over the domestic product.

## OPPOSE RUTLAND SALE.

### Minority Stockholders' Committee Answers Circular Letter.

The minority stockholders' committee of the Rutland Railroad issued an answer last night to a circular letter sent to stockholders by interests who urged that the Public Service Commission be asked to approve of the sale of a half interest in the Rutland, now owned by the New York Central, to the New Haven. The stockholders' committee, of which Samuel Untermyer is counsel, charges that the men who are seeking the acquiescence of Rutland stockholders in the sale now pending are working for the New Haven and not in the interests of Rutland stockholders.

The Public Service Commission took up the application of the New York Central for permission to buy control of the New York, Ontario & Western from the New Haven, and to sell control of the Rutland to President Mellen's road, on March 20. Both applications were opposed by the Rutland committee, and the Ontario application was denied on April 2, on the ground that minority holders of Ontario & Western stock should have an opportunity to sell their stock to the New York Central at the same price to be paid by that company for the New Haven's half interest. No answer has yet been returned in the Rutland matter.

The minority committee now maintains that the Commission should not allow the transfer of a controlling interest in Rutland unless the New Haven is willing to take the minority shares at the same price. It is asserted by the committee that the Central's shares were to be paid for at $105 a share, whereas the Rutland stock was selling in the market at the time the deal was planned at $28 a share. Since then it has advanced in the open market to $67 and the committee says that it is worth par.

In the past few days holders of Rutland have received letters urging them to work for the sale to the New Haven on the ground that it will benefit them. The minority committee alleges that th's advice is not given in good faith, and that it is being sent to stockholders in the interest of the New Haven.

## OPEN EVERGLADES CANAL.

### Florida Drainage System Will Reclaim 4,000,000 Acres of Swamp.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22.—Official opening of the Everglades drainage canals, which are being constructed for the purpose of reclaiming the Everglades of Florida, began to-day. The programme for the celebration includes a trip through the newly completed gulf to the Atlantic Canal by a large party of visitors from various parts of the country led by Gov. Gilchrist.

The Gulf-to-Atlantic Canal is the first of a system of five great channels begun two years ago to reclaim 4,000,000 acres of Everglades land. This territory resembles a great saucer, irregular in shape, 160 miles long by sixty miles wide.

The cost of draining the Everglades will not exceed $1 per acre. Title to the land is held by the State.

## THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

### Trading in Limited Volume, with Narrow Price Movements.

Outside of the heavy slump in the Porcupine issues promoted by J. Thomas Reinhardt, whose failure was announced yesterday, the Curb market was without feature, and price movements were narrow on a moderate volume of trading. The bond list reported sales in only two issues.

***

Transactions reported yesterday, in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,100 | *Allied Sec. Co. | 87 | 87 | 86 | 86 |
| 225 | Am. Writ. Pap. | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 400 | Baldwin Loco. | 54½ | 54⅝ | 54 | 54⅝ |
| 2,000 | B.-Am. Tobacco | 23¼ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 100 | Intcs. R. T. cts. | 15 | 18 | 18 | 13 |
| 50 | Kayser | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 100 | Kayser pf. | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 25 | L. V. C. & E. | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 |
| 117 | R. J. Reynolds | 220 | 220 | 219 | 219 |
| 100 | Stan. Oil (Ind.) | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| 20 | S. O. of N. J. | 390 | 391 | 388 | 388 |
| 900 | Studebaker Co. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 250 | U. C. Stores | 186 | 187 | 186 | 186 |
| 50 | U. S. L. & H., new | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 50 | F. W. Woolworth pf., fiat. | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Am. Por. Gold. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1,100 | *Beaver Con. | 45 | 45 | 43 | 43 |
| 5,000 | Big Four | 61 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| 400 | Braden Copper. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 400 | Ilr. Col. Copper. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 3,000 | *C. O. D. Con. | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| 700 | Davis-Daly Cop. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,000 | Dia. Mlls. Bunch. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,000 | *El Paso Con. | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 43 | First National. | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 500 | Giroux Mining. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 350 | Greene-Can. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 10 | Guggen. Explor. | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| 2,500 | Insp. Con., w.i. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 100 | Kerr Lake | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1,500 | La Rose Con. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ 3 | 11-16 |
| 1,000 | Nip. Mines Co. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 500 | Ohio Copper. | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1⅝ |
| 1,000 | Pacific Smelters | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 17,000 | *Porcupine Nor. | 12½ | 23 | 5 | 12½ |
| 300 | Sil. King Con. | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |
| 100 | So. U. M. & S. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1,200 | Stewart | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1½ | 1 9-16 |
| 1,000 | Tonopah Mining | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 225 | Tonopah Exten. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1,500 | *Wettlaut. S.M. | 62 | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| 150 | Yukon G. M. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $42,000 | Chi. Elev. 5s. | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 50,000 | N. Y. City 4½s. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |

*Sells cents per share.

***

| | April 22. | | April 19. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| A., G. & W. I. | 7¼ | 8¼ | 7½ | 8¼ |
| A., G. & W. I. pf. | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Am. Light & Trac. | 302 | 305 | 302 | 303 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf | 107 | 109 | 107 | 109 |
| Borden's Cond. Milk | 124 | 125½ | 124 | 125½ |
| Bord. Cond. Milk pf. | 108½ | 109½ | 108½ | 109½ |
| Braden Copper | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| British Col. Copper | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| Con. Rubber Tire | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Con. Rubber Tire pf. | 40 | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| Davis-Daly | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| F. W. Woolworth | 76 | 77 | 76 | 78 |
| F. W. Woolworth pf. | 111 | 112 | 111 | 111½ |
| First National Copper | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Giroux Mining | 5⅜ | 6 | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| Greene-Cananea | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ |
| Guggenheim Explor. | 225 | 250 | 225 | 250 |
| Inter. Rubber Cts. | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| J. Kayser | 66 | 68 | 66 | 68 |
| J. Kayser pf. | 108 | 109 | 107 | 109 |
| Kerr Lake | 2⅜ | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| La Rose Con. | 3⅜ | 3 11-16 | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| Lehigh V. S. Co., w. i. | 248 | 250 | 248 | 250 |
| M. Rumely Co. | 99½ | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| Mason Valley | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| Nipissing | 7⅝ | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| Ray Central | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| Studebaker Co. | 37 | 39 | 37 | 39 |
| Studebaker Co. pf. | 97 | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Tonopah Mining | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| United Cigar Mfrs. | 57½ | 58½ | 57½ | 58½ |
| United Cigar Stores | 186 | 187 | 184 | 185 |
| U. S. L. & H., new | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| U. S. L. & H., new, pf. | 80 | 82 | 80 | 85 |
| West. Pacific 5s | 87½ | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| Yukon Gold Mines | 3½ | 3 9-16 | 3½ | 3 9-16 |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| Capital. | Company. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000,000 | Anglo-American Oil | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 5,000,000 | Atlantic Refining | 435 | 450 |
| 200,000 | Borne & Scrymser | 175 | 225 |
| 10,000,000 | Buckeye Pipe Line | 130 | 140 |
| 500,000 | Chesebrough Mfg. | 650 | 700 |
| 250,000 | Colonial Oil | 125 | 150 |
| 500,000 | Continental Oil | 850 | 950 |
| 8,000,000 | Crescent Pipe Line | 85 | 90 |
| 1,000,000 | Cumberland Pipe Line | 90 | 100 |
| 5,000,000 | Eureka Pipe Line | 285 | 310 |
| 8,000,000 | Galena Signal Oil pf. | 130 | 145 |
| 2,000,000 | Galena Signal Oil com. | 230 | 235 |
| 5,000,000 | Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 110 |
| 2,725,575 | National Transit | 33 | 38 |
| 6,000,000 | New York Transit | 285 | 310 |
| 4,000,000 | Northern Pipe Line | 100 | 110 |
| 5,000,000 | Ohio Oil | 103 | 106 |
| 8,000,000 | Prairie Oil and Gas | 260 | 270 |
| 500,000 | Solar Refining | 575 | 675 |
| 10,000,000 | Southern Pipe Line | 190 | 200 |
| 2,500,000 | South Penn. Oil | 900 | 975 |
| 3,500,000 | S. W. Penn. Pipe Line | 145 | 160 |
| 3,500,000 | Standard Oil, (Ohio) | 300 | 350 |
| 100,000 | Swan & Finch | 800 | 900 |
| 12,500,000 | Union Tank Lines | 80 | 85 |
| 10,500,000 | Vacuum Oil, ex rights | 142 | 150 |
| 25,000,000 | Standard Oil, (Cal.) | 183 | 187 |
| 30,000,000 | Stand. Oil, (Ind.) w. i. | 234 | 238 |
| 1,000,000 | Stand. Oil, (Kan.) | 200 | 225 |
| 1,000,000 | Standard Oil, (Ky.) | 350 | 400 |
| 600,000 | *Standard Oil, (Neb.) | 190 | 225 |
| 98,888,000 | Standard Oil, (N. J.) | 383 | 393 |
| | Standard Oil subsid. | 495 | 505 |
| 15,000,000 | Standard Oil, (N. Y.) | 390 | 400 |
| | Vacuum Oil warrants | 40 | 50 |
| | Vacuum Oil, w. i. | 142 | 150 |
| 110,000 | Washington Oil | 20 | 30 |
| 400,000 | Waters-Pierce | 2,300 | 2,600 |

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

| | April 22. | | April 20. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| British-American | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23⅝ |
| Conley Foil | 285 | 290 | 280 | 285 |
| Johnson Tinfoil & Met. | 168 | 175 | 168 | 173 |
| J. S. Young | 172 | 175 | 172 | 178 |
| MacAndrews & Forbes | 150 | 155 | 150 | 160 |
| Porto Rico-American | 229 | 235 | 230 | 240 |
| R. J. Reynolds | 217 | 222 | 215 | 220 |
| United Cigar Stores | 155 | 157 | 156 | 161 |

# AGE OF DEFAMATION, CHOATE TELLS COURT

### Defending Steel Trust, He Says No One Is Safe from the Mania of Crimination.

### GOVERNMENT BY INDICTMENT

### But This Is Breaking Down—Suit to Stop Destruction of Papers Taken Under Advisement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Judges Gray, Buffington, and McPherson, sitting in the United States Court here, heard argument to-day on the petition of the Government asking for a permanent injunction to prevent the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries from destroying papers, books, or documents in their possession which the Government might need in its suit for the dissolution of the corporation.

The court held the case under advisement.

Joseph H. Choate and R. V. Lindabury of New York and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, who appeared for the defendants, urged that the Steel Corporation did not object so much to the injunction as it did to the imputation going broadcast that it was a despoiler of documents.

The papers destroyed, counsel said, had been in the hands of the Government for a long period, and when agents of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries destroyed them, they did not act in bad faith, as they had no idea that the Government wanted them again.

"It seems we are living in an age of defamation," said Mr. Choate. "There appears to be a carnival of crimination. No man appears to be safe from attack. The mania for crimination has not only reached the public mind, but it has entered the Government itself. We appear to be living under a form of government never known before—a government by indictment. The deadly weapon used and being used in this case is the charge of conspiracy. But this government by indictment appears to be breaking down, as we have seen in Chicago, where a jury found the beef packers innocent after an exhaustive trial, and in New York in the Sugar case, where one man on the jury caused a disagreement to be recorded, while the other eleven jurors were in favor of an acquittal."

Mr. Choate said the Steel Corporation has been accused of something it has not done, and he asked that the extraordinary demand of the Government be not granted.

J. M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, counsel for the Government, in arguing for the permanent injunction, said the papers in the possession of the Steel Corporation were necessary to the Government.

### Soap Company in Receiver's Hands.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22.—Philip Hinkle was appointed receiver for the Remmers Soap Company of this city today at the request of Richard W. Neff, President of the concern. The company is capitalized at $200,000. Suits for unpaid loans now threatenings are given as the cause for the receivership.

### To Cut Cascade Mountain Tunnel.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 22.—Work will begin on May 1 by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad on the construction of a three-mile tunnel through the Cascade Mountains. The work will cost nearly $5,000,000. The tunnel will shorten the line seven miles and eliminate the heavy grade at the summit.

### New Bethlehem Steel Financing.

It was learned yesterday that the financing which will be done by the Bethlehem Steel Company to provide for the improvements called for in the annual report will probably consist of an authorized issue of $30,000,000 of 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds. Of this issue it is planned to sell $15,000,000 at an early date, to care for refunding and other purposes.

### Cotton Belt Changes.

The St. Louis & Southwestern has followed the plan which has been adopted by a number of other roads recently, and has created a new position of Chairman of the Board. Edwin Gould has resigned as President to accept the new position, and F. H. Britton, formerly Vice President and General Manager, has been elected President and General Manager.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Remsen Schenck, formerly with L. A. Norton & Co., is now with the brokerage firm of Slattery & Co., 27 William Street.

Hornblower & Weeks, members of the Stock Exchange, have issued a circular on fundamental conditions as effecting market movements.

Watson & Pressprich are offering at a price to yield 5¼ per cent. tax exempt stock of the Lawyers Mortgage Company. The company is paying 12 per cent. on its stock and had an accumulated surplus and undivided profits on Jan. 1 of $2,577,571.

Our Bonds are invariably secured by FIRST Mortgages on specified, improved, income-producing real estate. They are not equity or profit-sharing bonds on miscellaneous properties.
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## GENERAL ELECTRIC REPORT.

### Sales Decrease Due to Reduction in Selling Prices.

Although the tonnage output of the factories of the General Electric Company for the year that ended Dec. 31 was greater than in 1910, the sales billed were less, President Coffin explains in his report to stockholders, "due to reduction in selling prices." Sales billed totaled $70,383,854, compared with $71,478,557 in 1910, and the cost of sales was $62,460,557, compared with $63,134,601, leaving profit from sales at $7,923,296, against $8,343,956 in the previous year.

The addition of royalties and sundry profits and interest and discount brought profit up to $9,282,156, compared with $9,714,684 in 1910. Interest on debenture bonds totaled $371,015, compared with $717,305 in 1910, and left a balance of $8,911,141, against $8,997,489 in the previous year. The income from securities, profit on sale of securities, and net appreciation of stocks and bonds amounted to $1,651,004, compared with $1,538,302 in 1910, and brought net profit for the year up to $10,562,805, compared with $10,535,-342 in 1910. After the payment of $5,806,344 in dividends, compared with $5,214,368 disbursed in 1910, there remained a surplus for the year of $4,756,461, against $5,641,324 in 1910.

These figures, the report explains, do not include the business of the Fort Wayne Electric Works and the Sprague Electric Company, to which title was taken in July of last year. The absorption of these properties resulted in the addition of $1,617,335 to assets, $376,616 to liabilities, and $1,240,723 to surplus. This addition brought the surplus for the year up to $5,997,186, and made the surplus at the close of the year $30,019,862.

Contrasting with the decreases in the aggregate value of sales billed, two items in the report serve to indicate the increase in business, the number of orders showing an increase and the increase of the number of employes from 36,200 to 41,300.

Commenting on the company's business, President Coffin says:

"Substantial increases in the sales departments were made during the year to place these departments in a position to thoroughly exploit the steadily increasing variety of electrical appliances manufactured by your company, and to provide for the growth in number and complexity of orders received. This has resulted in increased selling expenses, which have been still further augmented as a result of the severe competition in nearly every branch of the business. The tonnage output of the factories was greater than in the previous year, but, due to reduction in selling prices, the sales billed were less."

## TO FINANCE MEXICO & ORIENT

### Receivers Plan Issue of Certificates Amounting to $2,225,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—A proposal to issue receivers' certificates amounting to $2,225,000 for the improvement of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad was submitted by the road's receivers to Federal Judge Pollock at a hearing in Kansas City, Kan., to-day. Judge Pollock took the matter under advisement until next Saturday. Two groups of receivers—M. L. Turner, Edward Dickinson, and J. O. Davidson for Kansas and M. L. Mertz and S. H. Hovey representing Texas—attended the hearing.

It was said $1,000,000 was needed to complete the road from Granada to Alpine, Texas, thus giving the road a much-desired connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The present plans do not contemplate construction work in Mexico or the completion of the road from Wichita, Kan., to this city while the receivership lasts. Some of the money is to be used in paying Kansas creditors, it was said, if the court approves.

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# RUTLAND RAILROAD

### To the Minority Stockholders:

The undersigned Committee has, as you know, been opposing before the Public Service Commission the application of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for leave to acquire from the New York Central a bare majority of the stock of the Rutland road (one-half of which it had acquired in violation of law without the consent of the Commission). The Committee, claiming that the application of the New York Central road to acquire the control of the N. Y. O. & W. from the New Haven road was part of the same general transaction to divide territory, and chiefly competition, also opposed that application. Both applications were finally submitted after argument on the same day, MARCH 20, 1912.

The application as to the N. Y. O. & W. was denied on April 2nd, 1912, but there has as yet been no decision of the Rutland application.

Certain minority stockholders who we claim are acting in the interest of the New Haven road are now taking advantage of the unavoidable delay of the Public Service Commission in deciding the Rutland case to circulate petitions and procure telegrams for submission to the Commission urging that the transfer of the Rutland road to the New Haven road is in the interest of the Rutland, and asking that such transfer be permitted.

In view of the fact, well known to the stockholders, that the most important of the questions before the Commission is as to whether the New Haven road shall be required by the Commission as a condition of being permitted to acquire the majority of the Rutland stock to acquire also the minority on the same terms as it is paying for the majority (about $105 per share) the circulation of these petitions by stockholders pretending to act in their own interest to influence the Commission to permit the majority stock to be sold to the New Haven road without requiring it to take the minority, is manifestly against the interests of every minority stockholder.

You are accordingly requested not to sign any document, or send any telegram and to revoke any paper you may have mistakenly signed or sent and to communicate to the Committee any further efforts to procure your co-operation.

When the undersigned entered upon its work and began suits based upon the treatment accorded the minority holders, your stock was selling on the market at $28 per share. $67 per share is now being bid. In our judgment it is worth intrinsically over par.

The case affords another instance of the iniquities that are being practiced under cover of the "holding" company, which were thought to be happily ended in this State with the decision of the Commission in the N. Y. O. & W. case.

Some stockholders have been beguiled into signing this consent. Others are directors of or otherwise interested in the New Haven road and are serving those interests. Many of those approached who understand the situation have already refused.

It ought not to be difficult for stockholders to understand in whose interest their consent is now asked to a transaction whereby part of the stock is to receive $105 per share whilst they are to be left to the tender mercies of the purchasing Company when under the N. Y. O. & W. decision they are entitled to the same treatment as the majority.

Dated New York, April 22, 1912.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

TOMPKINS C. DELAVAN,
JOHN F. CALDER,
RALPH L. BRAINWALD,
GEORGE M. TOWLE,
Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
**New York & Harlem Railroad Co.**
At a meeting of several large stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company who deem the offer of $175 per $50 share of Harlem stock by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company wholly inadequate, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to act in their behalf and to protect their interests. Other holders of stock desiring to act through and with the Committee may communicate their purpose to the Secretary, JOHN S. SHEPPARD, JR., ESQ., AT NO. 30 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY, giving names, addresses, and number of shares owned or controlled. The Secretary will furnish full particulars of the plan under which the Committee will act.
HENRY EVANS, Chairman.
E. F. BEDDALL,
GRAHAM F. BLANDY,
ALBERT W. SCHOLLE,
EDWIN THORNE, Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes
OF
**FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY**
DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1911.
DUE FEBRUARY 15, 1913.
New York, April 1, 1912.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage or Trust Agreement between Federal Light & Traction Company and Columbia Trust Company, Trustee, dated February 15th, 1911, that all of the $2,000,000 Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes of said Federal Light & Traction Company, issued under and secured by said Mortgage, were, on February 14th, 1912, called for redemption on April 25th, 1912, in accordance with the requirements of Article 1, Section 4, of said Mortgage.
Said Notes will be redeemed and paid at par and accrued interest to April 25th, 1912, by Federal Light & Traction Company, on presentation at the office of Columbia Trust Company, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, on and after April 25th, 1912. Interest will cease on said Notes on April 25th, 1912.
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.
By JAS. C. COLGATE, President.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By WILLARD V. KING, President.

SOMERSET INVESTING COMPANY.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of Somerset Investing Company to Lincoln Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 24th, 1903, the following bonds have been drawn for redemption at the office of the Trustee on May 1st, 1912, at 102½, and interest to May 1st, 1912, after which date interest will cease:
Numbers: 3, 4, 11, 14, 19, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 39, 40—$1,000 each.
Numbers: 401, 405, 407, 415, 417, 418, 428, 439, 442, 447, 448, 452—$500 each.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.
New York, April 16th, 1912.

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200 American Oriental Pfd.
50 American Oriental Com.
85 Grey Nat. Telautograph
25 Nat. Light, H. & Pr. Pfd.

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50 Am. La Fr. F. E. Pfd. & Com.
10 American Chicle Com.
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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Prices Heavy In Moderately Active Trading—Some Issues Advance Sharply.

## THINK STRIKE AVERTED

### Financial District Counting on Favorable Outcome of Negotiations Between Railroads and Engineers.

The gloom which rested over the financial district, in common with the rest of the world, last week cannot be said to have been entirely lifted yesterday, for recollection of so appalling a catastrophe is not so speedily to pass from men's minds, but with the major details of that disaster revealed, as they were toward the close of last week, and with a day of rest intervening, the Stock Exchange yesterday resumed something like normal consideration of the affairs of the day.

When the Stock Exchange adjourned the question of a strike of the locomotive engineers, which would tie up the railroads in the trunk line territory, was in the balance, with financial opinion inclining to the belief that a way out of an open breach between the railroads and their men would be found. All the tangible indication of such an outcome that Wall Street had when business ceased for the day was the knowledge that a conference of the railroad Presidents was under way to which had been submitted the proposed reply of the conference committee of railroad managers to the representatives of the engineers. Hope rested on the probability that this situation would lead to some compromise proposal which would point the way out of the deadlock arising from the persistence of the men in their wage demands, and the insistence of the railroads upon their inability to add to their operating costs. The stock market itself reflected the hope that the strike would be avoided, although this was tinged with some little apprehension, as the irregular and somewhat heavy character of the day's price movement indicated. During the afternoon there was a sharp upward movement in Reading and Lehigh Valley, in addition to advances of some proportions which had taken place early in the day in a few special issues. The rest of the market, however, showed indifference to these isolated advances, and in the final record a good many more stocks showed declines than advances.

Apart from the discussion of the railroad labor situation and the interest taken in every item of the day's news bearing on the negotiations looking to an avoidance of a strike, there was not much to command the attention of the financial district. The passage by the Senate of the bill permitting a review of the American Tobacco decision would have been given more thought had it not been for the belief that the enactment of this bill into law and any executive action under it are at most remote possibilities. If this case were really to be again made the subject of litigation and the affairs of the many companies formed out of the former American Tobacco Company thrown into uncertainty, the event would be by no means devoid of uneasiness from the point of view of the security markets, which have adjusted themselves to the new order of things established under the two anti-trust decisions which dissolved the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco trusts.

Yesterday's stock market was not calculated to confirm the views of those who had held that with the immediate influence of the great sea disaster lifted the stock market would resume its interrupted forward movement. Rather did it strengthen the view that restrictive influences, such as the uncertainty over the railroad labor situation, whose influence, as well as that of favorable factors, was minimized last week, would make themselves felt at the beginning of another week's trading. Enough uncertainty has been felt over the outcome of the wage demands of the railroad engineers to make it true that the avoidance of the strike will not lack the element of good news from the stock market point of view, while on the other hand the strike, if one were to unfortunately occur, would present itself to the financial district practically in the light of an unexpected event. Not much was heard in the day's discussion of the political situation. But count must not be lost by those who would weigh the possible influence of the political situation upon the financial markets of the further successes attending the campaign for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt at the Chicago convention.

### CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Fall River Gas Works for dividend.
Reading Co. for dividend on common.
Washington-Virginia Railway for dividend on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Snuff Co.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½@3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, four, five and six months, and 4@4½ per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months maturity.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3¼ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3¾ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,606,155; balances, $15,220,088; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $241,858.

The local banks lost $3,219,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign Exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8760; demand, $4.8730.
Paris—Cable, 5.17¾, minus 1-32; check, 5.18¾, minus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼, minus 1-32; check, 95¾, plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19¾, plus 1-32; check, 5.18¾, minus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.86; check, 40.92.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20¾; check, 5.20¾, minus 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8480; 90 days, $4.83.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84½; 90 days, $4.82½.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½, minus 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼, minus 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½, minus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94½, plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 5c premium; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 27 5-16 per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 59¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### Novel View of Monopoly.

When the United States Supreme Court held in a recent decision that the Dick Mimeograph Company had the right to insist upon users of their machine buying only ribbons made by the Dick people it was generally taken to mean a strengthening of monopoly, where the monopoly is based upon the control of patent rights. This view has been responsible for the introduction of new legislation designed to make competition possible in such cases. The National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., takes a very different and novel stand on this matter, holding that the Dick decision has helped the small manufacturer. "To-day the concerns which are combating the great combinations, the only concerns which can successfully combat the great combinations, are those which are protected by the patent law," says the National Board. "But for the patent law there would be but one printing press company; one typewriter company. But for the patent law the monopoly of wealth would be complete and the opportunity of inventive genius now protected would be hopelessly stifled."

***

### Wabash-Pittsburgh Situation.

Members of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Reorganization Committee said yesterday that while the terms of a settlement of the complications in so far as they concern the Wabash road have been agreed upon by the two committees, they have not yet been approved by the courts, two of which have to pass on the terms before they can be put into effect. This settlement does not mean the reorganization of the Terminal Company, but it clears the way for the reorganization. The Bondholders' Committee proposes to borrow $11,000,000 with which to take up the $8,000,000 of Wheeling & Lake Erie notes and pay the defaulted interest, and to pay the Wabash Company $2,000,000 in settlement of all claims against the Terminal Company. The Wabash has a claim of $5,000,000 and interest against the Terminal, while the latter has several suits against the Wabash which will be discontinued under this plan. After this arrangement has been made the Terminal Committee will be in a position to draw up a plan for getting that company on its feet again.

***

### Placid Market in Marconi.

After such a slump as Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America suffered in the short session of Saturday, the old shares dropping from their close at $200 on Friday to $150 and the new from $16 to $11.50, some calamities among the Curb men might have been expected. Brokers attribute the market's placid acceptance of the collapse to the fact that traders had been suspicious of the boom and more than usually cautious about carrying the stock. Apparently most of those who bought at the high prices were acting on orders from the other side. Yesterday the old shares opened at $150, rose to $200, and closed at $180, only 300 shares being reported sold. These are the narrowest fluctuations since the real excitement in the shares began, and the smallest total of transactions. The new shares, of $5 par value, opened at $11.88, sold to $12, and down to $11.13. The close, after transactions of 20,000 shares, was at $11.25.

***

### Popularizing Reports.

The International Harvester Company was one of the first of the big corporations to endeavor to give its annual report popular interest and to supply, in addition to the cold figures of operations, something which would enable stockholders untrained in accountancy to visualize to some extent the magnitude of the company's operations and would enlist interest in its products. The first Harvester report was liberally sprinkled with half tones, showing the company's products in use in various parts of the world and picturing some of its immense plants. The American Sugar Company this year went a little further, supplying besides pictures a text divided into topics, which was obviously written down to the understanding of the least financially sophisticated of the stockholders. Yesterday stockholders of the M. Rumely Company, a small rival of the Harvester Trust, received a pamphlet report which follows the trust's example in picturing its plants and showing the uses of its output in the field, besides giving an unusually full explanatory text supplementing the income account and balance sheet.

***

### Stock Market Averages.

The averages of twenty-five typical railroad and twenty-five industrial stocks yesterday again declined, the closing prices being at about the mean between the high and low of the day. The averages, with comparisons, were as follows:

**1912.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., April 20 | 94.60 | 94.18 | 94.44 | 94.29 |
| Mon., April 22 | 94.41 | 93.81 | 94.11 | 94.17 |
| | Open. | High. | | Low. |
| | Jan. 2. | Apr. 8. | | Feb. 1 |
| †Year's range | 91.43 | 96.20 | | 88.74 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., April 20 | 69.98 | 68.89 | 69.44 | 69.47 |
| Mon., April 22 | 69.43 | 68.93 | 69.13 | 69.16 |
| | Open. | High. | | Low. |
| | Jan. 2. | Apr. 8. | | Feb. 1 |
| †Year's range | 64.00 | 70.52 | | 61.47 |

*Also on Feb. 27.

**1911.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., April 22 | 92.13 | 91.70 | 91.91 | 91.90 |
| Mon., April 24 | 92.29 | 91.47 | 91.89 | 91.89 |
| | Open. | High. | | Low. |
| | Jan. 3. | Feb. 6. | | Apr. 24 |
| †Year's range | 92.79 | 97.49 | | 91.47 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., April 22 | 63.62 | 63.10 | 63.36 | 63.34 |
| Mon., April 24 | 63.61 | 62.94 | 63.23 | 63.23 |
| | Open. | High. | | Low. |
| | Jan. 3. | Feb. 6. | | Apr. 24 |
| †Year's range | 62.95 | 67.17 | | 62.94 |
| | | High. | | Low. |
| Full year's range, 1911. | | June 10. | | Sept. 25. |
| Railroads | | 99.29 | | 84.45 |
| Industrials | | 68.97 | | 54.74 |

†To date.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Treasury Statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

| | April 21. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts, cust. | $1,236,280 | $18,827,560 | $261,104,227 |
| Internal rev... | 1,422,582 | 15,783,796 | 256,882,078 |
| Corp. tax..... | | 1,480 | 5,417,795 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 184,187 | 2,643,611 | 42,277,795 |
| Tot. receipts. | $2,843,095 | $37,474,460 | $563,181,953 |
| Expenditures.. | 2,105,709 | 42,554,172 | $47,035,617 |
| Surplus ..... | 737,985 | $4,919,713 | $14,851,665 |
| Deficit. | | | |

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $48,173,646; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $22,492,781.

The total balance in the general fund was $125,444,694.

### NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | Yesterday, 2 p.m. Asked. | Saturday, 2 p.m. Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 4½s, May, 1957, old | 107 | 107¼ |
| 4½s, Nov., 1957, new | 107 | 107¼ |
| 4½s, May, 1917, old | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 4½s, Nov., 1917, new | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 4½s, Sept., 1960, new | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 4s, May, 1959, f'chr | 99¾ | 100 |
| 4s, Nov., 1958, f'chr | 99¾ | 100 |
| 4s, May, 1957, f'chr | 99¾ | 100 |
| 4s, Nov., 1955-6, reg | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 4s, May, 1915, f'chr | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| 3½s, Nov., 1954, f'chr | 95¾ | 97¼ |
| 3½s, May, 1954, coup | 95¾ | 97¼ |
| 3½s, Mar., 1954, reg | 95¾ | 97¼ |
| 3½s, Nov., 1941, reg | 95 | 96 |

# STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

## Trading in Limited Volume, with Prices Reactionary in Markets of Other Cities.

## MANY LOCAL ISSUES LOWER

### Heavy Tone Rules in Other Markets—Liquidation in Boston Persistent in Specialties Which Have Headed Rise.

Trading in the principal out of town markets yesterday was generally reactionary, according to the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

The market was dull and featureless in Baltimore, aside from good demand for United Railways income bonds, which were firm at the high price recorded last week.

Reports of the establishment of the metal market on a basis of 16½ helped sentiment in Boston and counteracted the effect of scattered liquidation of copper shares at concessions in prices. Offerings were moderate, but selling was persistent and was heaviest in specialties that have been advanced most rapidly of late. Calumet and Hecla, Calumet and Arizona, Copper Range, Lake, Centennial, Granby, Amalgamated, Chino, North Butte, Superior, Utah Copper, Wolverine, Hancock, and several other minor issues, including Adventure, were the leaders on the irregular down turn, Tamarack being practically the only one of the group to display strength. The latter touched 47½, but reacted to 44½, and then recovered part of the loss. Following checking of the Wall Street decline, the list began to recover slowly from the low point, but dealings lacked enthusiasm and fluctuations were featureless. Railroad and industrial stocks were quiet and fairly steady.

Price changes on the Chicago Exchange were fractional for the most part in the majority of issues, but showed gains for the day. Sears-Roebuck, after losing fractionally from Saturday's close more than regained its decline and ended ½ up. Chicago Railways, Series 2, gained fractionally. On small sales Chicago Elevated Railways advanced 3 points to 38. Chicago Railways, Series 3, were a fraction lower. American Can common sold at 35½, making new history. The preferred also sold higher. Brick was steadily maintained. Lead Union Carbide sold at from 141 to 141¾. In later trading Union Carbide fell to 140. McCrum-Howell preferred lost 1 point in expectation that auditors will present an unfavorable report. Public Service 5s sold at par. Chicago clearings were $51,843,253; balances, $2,954,804. Throughout the session the Philadelphia list presented was depressed, with Tonopah Mining under chief pressure as far as the purely local group was concerned. Lehigh Navigation was about the only stock to show strength. Whereas United States Steel as usual was the most conspicuous from the standpoint of volume of transactions, over 1,200 shares of Tonopah were sold during the session. A rally in Reading in the final hour was due to buying for the dividend, which comes off to-morrow.

General anticipation of a settlement of the anthracite difficulty within a few days helped to sustain Reading, although that stock was heavy at intervals. Local traders, however, had very little of it to offer. Pennsylvania Salt Warrants reacted, but the stock held steady at going quotations. Philadelphia Electric was depressed. The assessment call is expected to-morrow. The remainder of the list was quiet, with transactions chiefly in odd lots.

Pure Oil common continued the active feature of the Pittsburgh market, but interest in the trading was shared by Pittsburgh Coal. The latter merely reflected the movements in the East. Here the common went from 22¾ to 23¼, and the preferred from 89 to 91¾, as compared with 23¾ and 92, respectively, the high points in New York. Pure Oil common established a new high record by selling up fractionally to 12. Profit taking was in evidence, and the price settled back to 11¾. The remainder of the market was without special interest.

### BALTIMORE.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | Consol. Coal | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 105 | Fidelity & Deposit | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 85 | George's Creek C. & I. | 1¼ | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | G. R. S. Brewing | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 115 | Hoston Oil pf. t. c. | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 400 | United Railways | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 5 | U. S. Fidelity | 152 | 152 | 152 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | A. C. L. of C. 5-20s | 92½ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 5,000 | Anacostia & P. 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3,000 | Balt. City 4s, 1967 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 5,000 | Cotton Duck 5s | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1,000 | Con. Gas 4½s | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 1,000 | Chicago Ry. 5s | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2,000 | Con. Coal Ref. 4½s | 83¾ | 83½ | 83¾ |
| 1,000 | Con. Power 4½s | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1,000 | G. R. & E. Brew. 4s | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1,000 | N. O., M. & C. 1st 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1,000 | Penn. W. & P. 5s | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 76,000 | United Rys. Inc. | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2,000 | United Rys. 4s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |

### BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Boston & Albany | 218 | 217 | 218 |
| 52 | Boston Elevated | 131 | 130 | 130 |
| 75 | Boston & Maine | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 50 | Boston & Prov. | 238 | 238 | 238 |
| 10 | Mass. El. pf. stmpd. | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 | Mass. Elec. pf. war. | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| 962 | Mass. Elec. pf. frac. | | | |
| | ctfs. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 176 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 137¼ | 136½ | 136¾ |
| 2 | North. New Hamp. | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ |
| 50 | Union Pacific | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 20 | West End St. R. R. | 84½ | 84 | 84½ |
| 940 | American | 146¾ | 145¾ | 145¾ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 60½ | 60 | 60½ |
| 262 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf. | 100⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| 86 | Amoskeag Mfg. | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 4 | Amoskeag Mfg. pf. | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 | Am. Pneu. Ser. pf. | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 84 | Am. Sugar | 127¼ | 126¾ | 126¾ |
| 6 | Am. Sugar pf. | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| 87 | Am. Woolen pf. | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 100 | A. G. & W. I. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 200 | East Boston Land | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 86 | Edison | 235 | 234½ | 235 |
| 25 | Ga., Ry. & Elec. | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 72 | General Elec. | 170 | 169½ | 169½ |
| 100 | Mass. Gas | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 15 | Mass. Gas pf. | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 13 | NEStwain 1st pf. | 105½ | 103 | 103 |
| 9 | N. E. Cotton Yarn | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 | No. Texas Elec. pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 17 | Pullman | 161 | 161 | 161 |
| 15 | Reece Buttonhole | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 | Rotary Ring | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 5 | Swift & Co. | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 9 | Torring. Class A pf. | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 22 | United Fruit | 136¼ | 136 | 136 |
| 156 | United Shoe Mach. | 51¾ | 51 | 51 |
| 2,406 | U. S. Steel | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 28 | U. S. Steel pf. | 112¾ | 111¾ | 112¾ |

MINING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,315 | Adventure | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10⅜ |
| 20 | Ahmeek | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| 600 | Algomah | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 240 | Alloues | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| 2,554 | Amalgamated | 52¾ | 51¾ | 52¾ |
| 9,646 | Am. Zinc | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾ |
| 10,811 | Am. Zinc rights | 80c | 65c | 80c |
| 280 | Arizona Com. | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| 100 | Arnold | 95c | 95c | 95c |
| 170 | Boston & Corbin | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 55 | Butte & Bal. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 287 | Butte & Sup. | 82¾ | 81 | 82¾ |
| 488 | Calumet & Arizona | 74 | 73 | 73 |
| 43 | Calumet & Hecla | 405 | 400 | 400 |
| 200 | Centennial | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ |
| 105 | Chino | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ |
| 135 | Copper Range | 65¾ | 64¾ | 65 |
| 16 | Daly-West | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 40 | East Butte | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 700 | Franklin | 12¾ | 11 | 12 |
| 405 | Giroux | 5⅝ | 5 15-16 | 5⅝ |
| 1,167 | Granby | 58¾ | 56¼ | 57¾ |
| 75 | Greene Con. | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 830 | Hancock | 82¾ | 82 | 82¾ |
| 50 | Hoskyn | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 100 | Helvetia | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1,545 | Indiana | 21 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 2,020 | Inspiration | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19¾ |
| 25 | Island Creek | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 10 | Island Creek pf. | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 941 | Isle Royale | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 170 | Kerr Lake | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Keweenaw | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1,490 | Lake | 47¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 10 | La Salle | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 15 | Mason Valley | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 120 | Mayflower | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 2,040 | Miami | 31¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 138 | Michigan | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | Mohawk | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 264 | Nevada Con. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 195 | New Arcadian | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 30 | Nipissing | 7¾ | 7 15-16 | 7¾ |
| 1,572 | North Butte | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82 |
| 1,490 | North Lake | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 206 | Ojibway | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 505 | Old Colony | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 875 | Old Dominion | 59¾ | 59 | 59¾ |
| 180 | Osceola | 119 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 80 | Read Creek | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 64 | Quincy | 90 | 89 | 89 |
| 80 | Ray Con. | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 | Santa Fe | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 220 | Shannon | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 85 | Superior & Boston | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1,005 | Tamarack | 47¾ | 44¾ | 45 |
| 20 | Trinity | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 125 | Tuolumne | 4 | 3¾ | 4 |
| 135 | U. S. Smelting | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29½ |
| 280 | U. S. Smelting pf. | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 873 | Utah Con. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 428 | Utah Copper | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 805 | Victoria | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 850 | Winona | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 65 | Wolverine | 112¼ | 112 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Am. T. & T. 4s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 3,800 | Atchison 4s | 89¾ | 89 | 89 |
| 2,000 | At. & Gulf S. S. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1,000 | Current River 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2,000 | Ill. Steel 5s, 1913 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. Steel 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |

### CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | American Can | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34¾ |
| 115 | American Can pf. | 116 | 115¾ | 116 |
| 20 | American Shipbuild. | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 50 | Chicago Elev. Rys. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 100 | Chicago Rys., Ser. 2 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 10 | Chicago Rys., Ser. 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 200 | Chicago Rys., Ser. 4 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5½ |
| 50 | Hart, S. & Marx pf. | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 145 | Illinois Brick | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 100 | McCrum-Howell | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 70 | McCrum-Howell pf. | 12¾ | 12 | 12 |
| 100 | People's Gas | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 175 | U. S. Steel | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70¾ |
| 30 | United Boxboard | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 118 | Union Carbide | 141¾ | 140 | 140 |
| 225 | Pacific Coast | 67 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 1,435 | Sears-Roebuck | 164¼ | 163 | 164¼ |
| 10 | Sears-Roebuck pf. | 124¾ | 124¼ | 124¾ |
| 25 | Street's Stable Car. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 256 | Swift & Co. | 104¾ | 104 | 104¾ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Chicago Ry. 1st 5s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1,000 | Met. Elevated 4s | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 8,000 | Met. 4s | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 25,000 | Public Service 5s | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 3,000 | Chicago Rys. 5s, A | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 5,000 | Ind. Steel 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 4,000 | Pacific T. & T. 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |

### PHILADELPHIA.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Amalgamated Copper | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 58 | Am. Railways | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 100 | Am. Smelters | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 10 | Baltimore & Ohio | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 135 | Cambria Steel | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 10 | Erie | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 205 | Gen. Asphalt | 20 | 19¾ | 20 |
| 240 | Gen. Asphalt pf. | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64¾ |
| 305 | Ins. Co. of N. A. | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 100 | Keystone Tel. | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 30 | Keystone Tel. pf. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 60 | Lake Superior | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 22 | Leh. Nav. stock | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 434 | Leh. Nav. stock ctfs. | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 14 | Lehigh Valley | 82 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 285 | Leh. Val. Tran. com. | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 305 | Penn. Railroad | 62¼ | 62 1-16 | 62¼ |
| 95 | Penn. Salt | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 20 | Philadelphia Co. | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 855 | Philadelphia Elec. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 70 | Phila. Rapid Tran. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 17 | Phila. Rapid Tran. c. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 13 | Phila. Traction | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 920 | Reading | 83 5-16 | 82 | 83 5-16 |
| 100 | Southern Railway | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 1,286 | Tonopah Mining | 7 15-16 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 345 | Tonopah Belmont | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 16 | Union Pacific | 171¾ | 171¾ | 171¾ |
| 37 | Union Traction | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 206 | United Gas Imp. | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¾ |
| 7,575 | U. S. Steel | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 10 | U. S. Steel pf. | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 50 | Warwick Iron | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 25 | Western N. Y. & P. | 5 | 5 | 5 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,500 | Am. Gas & Elec. 5s | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5,000 | Baldwin Locos. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1,000 | Bethlehem Steel 8s | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 2,000 | Elec. & Peo. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1,000 | Elmira & William. 4s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 6,000 | Lehigh Valley gen. 6s | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 10,000 | " 2s, 1948 | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| | " 4s, 1948 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1,000 | Phila. Co. con. 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 6,000 | Phila. Elec. 4s | 82¾ | 82¼ | 82¾ |
| 500 | Phila. Elec. gold 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1,000 | Reading gen. 4s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 6,000 | Stan. Gas & Elec. 6s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 4,000 | United Ry. 4s | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 18,000 | United Ry. 5s | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |

### PITTSBURGH.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | Crucible Steel | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 135 | Crucible Steel pf. | 82¾ | 82 | 82¾ |
| 40 | Harbison & Walker | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¾ |
| 90 | Independent Brewing | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Independent Brew. pf. | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 90 | Mfrs. L. & Heat | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 85 | Nat. Fireproofing pf. | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 29 | Ohio Fuel Supply | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ |
| 175 | Ohio Fuel Oil | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 15 | Oklahoma Gas | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 6,910 | Pure Oil | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 50 | Pittsburgh Brew. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 480 | Pittsburgh Coal | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 985 | Pittsburgh Coal pf. | 91¼ | 89 | 90¾ |
| 25 | Westinghouse A. | 109 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 55 | Westinghouse Elec. | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 110 | West'house M. 1st pf. | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¼ |

BANK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bank of Pittsburgh | 115 | 115 | 115 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Pitts. Braw. 6s | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2,000 | Pitts. Coal deb. 5s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .21 | Julia | .15 |
| Alpha Con. | .09 | Justice | .13 |
| Andes | .10 | Kentucky

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## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, April 22, 1912.

Total sales April 22, 1912 ..... 475,816
From Jan. 1, 1912 ..... 44,145,360
Same period last year ..... 31,249,188

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low | Last. | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅛ | 1¼ | 2,100 | Allis-Chalmers | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | ... |
| 4 | 4½ | 1,400 | Allis-Chalmers pf | 3½ | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ | ... |
| 82¼ | 82⅝ | 19,300 | Amalgamated Copper | 82⅜ | 82⅞ | 81⅝ | 82⅝ | –1 |
| 60½ | 60⅝ | 100 | Am. Agricul. Chem | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | + ½ |
| 66 | 66¼ | 2,800 | Am. Beet Sugar | 66 | 66¾ | 65½ | 66 | + ⅛ |
| 94⅝ | 96⅞ | 100 | Am. Brake Shoe & Fy | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ... |
| 34½ | 34⅝ | 10,200 | Am. Can | 34¼ | 35⅜ | 33½ | 34½ | + ⅜ |
| 115½ | 115⅞ | 3,800 | Am. Can pf | 116 | 116½ | 115½ | 115½ | – ½ |
| 50 | 50⅞ | 800 | Am. Car & Fundry | 50 | 50⅞ | 50 | 50½ | – ⅜ |
| 116 | 116⅞ | 100 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf | 116½ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 52½ | 53 | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil | 52¼ | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 5 | 100 | Am. Hide & Leather | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 25⅛ | 100 | Am. Hide & Leath. pf | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | ... |
| 23 | 23⅞ | 750 | Am. Ice Securities | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | + ½ |
| 17¾ | 17⅞ | 6,100 | Am. Linseed | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | ... |
| 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 5,800 | Am. Linseed pf | 41¼ | 42⅜ | 41¼ | 42⅛ | – ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 42⅜ | 300 | Am. Locomotive | 42 | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | – ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 300 | Am. Malt | 11⅞ | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 53¾ | 54⅛ | 700 | Am. Malt pf | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 53½ | 53⅝ | – 1 |
| 84½ | 84⅝ | 2,900 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 84⅜ | 84⅞ | 84 | 84⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 107⅝ | 107⅞ | 200 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | ... |
| 87 | 88 | 200 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B | 86⅝ | 87 | 86⅝ | 87 | ... |
| 131 | 132 | 200 | Am. Snuff | 132 | 132 | 132 | 123 | +3 |
| 126 | 127½ | 400 | Am. Sugar Ref | 126 | 127½ | 126 | 126¾ | – 2¾ |
| 145¾ | 146 | 700 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 146¼ | 146¾ | 145¾ | 145¾ | – ⅜ |
| 104 | 104½ | 500 | Am. Tobacco pf | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | – ⅜ |
| 101½ | 102 | 1,300 | Am. Tobacco pf. new | 102 | 102 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | – ½ |
| 106½ | 107 | 100 | Am. Tobacco pf.tr. r | 106⅝ | 106⅞ | 106⅝ | 106⅞ | – 1⅛ |
| 34½ | 34½ | 445 | Am. Writing Paper pf | 34½ | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 42 | 1,450 | Anaconda Copper Co | 42¼ | 42¼ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | – ⅞ |
| 107⅞ | 108⅛ | 1,800 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 108 | 108⅛ | 107⅞ | 108 | – ⅛ |
| 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 200 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf | 103⅛ | 103⅝ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | ... |
| 106 | 106⅜ | 300 | Baldwin Loco. pf | 106⅜ | 106⅝ | 106¼ | 106¼ | – ⅛ |
| 107⅞ | 108 | 1,800 | Baltimore & Ohio | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 107⅝ | 108 | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 2⅝ | 200 | Batopilas Mining | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | ... |
| 39¼ | 39⅝ | 6,300 | Bethlehem Steel | 38⅝ | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 39½ | – ½ |
| 72⅝ | 73 | 4,900 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 72¼ | 73½ | 72 | 72⅝ | +1 |
| 82¾ | 83¼ | 600 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 82⅜ | 83 | 82⅜ | 83 | – ⅛ |
| 142 | 143¼ | 300 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 143 | 143⅞ | 142½ | 143½ | – ⅛ |
| 250⅞ | 251⅛ | 2,300 | Canadian Pacific | 251⅜ | 251⅞ | 250⅝ | 251 | – 1 |
| 27½ | 27⅝ | 8,700 | Central Leather Co | 27½ | 28¼ | 27⅛ | 28 | + ¼ |
| 95 | 95⅛ | 1,910 | Cent. Leather Co. pf | 94⅝ | 95⅝ | 94½ | 95⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 78⅝ | 78⅞ | 2,100 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 78½ | 78⅞ | 78½ | 78½ | – ⅛ |
| 36½ | 37 | 200 | Chi. Gt. Western pf | 36½ | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 110⅜ | 110¼ | 700 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 110⅛ | 110⅝ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | – ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 6,342 | Chi., M. & St. P. Rgts | 17-32 | 17-32 | 15-32 | 15-32 | –1-32 |
| 29½ | 29⅝ | 4,832 | Chino Copper | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | – ⅛ |
| 29 | 29⅜ | 1,800 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29½ | – ⅛ |
| 75⅞ | 76 | 100 | Col. & South. 1st pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | + ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 300 | Comstock Tunnel | *13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | – 3 |
| 143 | 143½ | 1,200 | Consolidated Gas | 143½ | 143½ | 142⅝ | 143 | – ⅜ |
| 15½ | 15½ | 2,500 | Corn Products Ref | 16 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | ... |
| 82½ | 82¾ | 100 | Corn Products Ref. pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | ... |
| 41⅜ | 42 | 400 | Den. & Rio Grande pf | 42 | 42 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 9,200 | Erie | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | ... |
| 55⅛ | 55⅞ | 1,100 | Erie 1st pf | 55½ | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | – ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 25 | Fourth Nat. Bank | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205 | ... |
| 107 | 108 | 25 | General Chemical pf | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | ... |
| 169 | 170 | 800 | General Electric | 169½ | 170 | 169¼ | 169½ | – ⅝ |
| 35 | 36¼ | 200 | General Motors | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | – ½ |
| 4¼ | 4⅝ | 400 | Goldfield Consol | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 130½ | 131 | 1,400 | Great Northern pf | 130⅜ | 131 | 130⅜ | 130⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 39½ | 40¼ | 1,200 | Gt. N. certs. ore prop | 39⅜ | 40 | 39⅜ | 40 | – ⅛ |
| 125½ | 125¾ | 200 | Illinois Central | 125⅜ | 125⅝ | 125⅜ | 125⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 20 | 1,000 | Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 58½ | 59 | 3,200 | Inter.-Met. pf | 58⅝ | 59⅜ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 116½ | 117 | 1,200 | Int. Harvester | 117 | 117 | 116½ | 116¾ | – ⅛ |
| 15 | 15⅛ | 8,160 | Int. Paper | 14 | 15¼ | 14 | 15 | + ⅞ |
| 58 | 58⅝ | 2,800 | Int. Paper pf | 56½ | 58⅛ | 56½ | 58 | + 1½ |
| 163 | 163¾ | 9,400 | Lehigh Valley | 164⅜ | 165½ | 163½ | 165 | – ⅛ |
| 185 | 187 | 400 | Liggett & Myers | 187 | 187 | 186 | 186 | – 3½ |
| 130 | 130 | 350 | Liggett & Myers pf | 130⅝ | 130⅝ | 130½ | 130½ | – ½ |
| 159 | 159⅜ | 1,500 | Louisville & Nash | 159 | 159⅝ | 158½ | 159¼ | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 73 | 200 | May Dept. Stores | 69 | 72 | 69 | 72 | +2 |
| 4½ | 4⅞ | 1,400 | Mercantile Marine | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4½ | ... |
| 19¼ | 19½ | 1,575 | Mercantile Marine pf | 19 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19½ | – ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 21,190 | Mexican Petroleum | 64 | 65½ | 64 | 65 | +1½ |
| 25¼ | 25⅝ | 800 | Miami Copper | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 140⅜ | 141½ | 100 | Minn., St. P. & S. S.M. | 140⅜ | 140⅞ | 140⅜ | 140⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 86½ | 88¼ | 900 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. l | 88 | 88 | 87 | 87 | – 1 |
| 62 | 63 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 42½ | 42⅜ | 2,700 | Missouri Pacific | 43 | 43 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | – ⅝ |
| 160 | 170 | 100 | Nash., Chat. & St. L. | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160¼ | – 3½ |
| 149 | 150 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | ... |
| 56½ | 57½ | 200 | Nat. Lead Co | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | ... |
| 100 | 100½ | 200 | Nat. Lead Co. pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 29½ | 200 | Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | – ⅛ |
| 104 | 104⅞ | 900 | New Consol. Copper | 104 | 104⅝ | 104 | 104⅝ | ... |
| 118½ | 118⅞ | 8,000 | New York Central | 118 | 119 | 118¼ | 118⅝ | ... |
| 136½ | 138 | 150 | N. Y., N. H. & Hart | 136⅜ | 136⅝ | 136⅜ | 136⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 92¼ | 93 | 160 | N. Y. State Railways | 92⅜ | 92⅝ | 92⅜ | 92⅝ | ... |
| 112⅜ | 112⅝ | 2,300 | Norfolk & Western | 112⅜ | 112⅝ | 112¼ | 112⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 83½ | 84 | 1,500 | North American | 83¼ | 84 | 83 | 83⅝ | ... |
| 120¾ | 120⅝ | 2,020 | Northern Pacific | 120⅞ | 120⅝ | 120¼ | 120⅜ | – ⅝ |
| 32 | 32¼ | 100 | Pacific Mail | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 49¼ | 1,100 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 48¾ | 49¼ | 48 | 49¼ | + ⅞ |
| 96½ | ... | 100 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 124⅜ | 125 | 1,400 | Pennsylvania R. R | 124⅝ | 124⅞ | 124⅝ | 124⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 108⅜ | 108⅝ | 500 | People's Gas, Chi | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 17 | 100 | Peoria & Eastern | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | –2½ |
| 180½ | 184 | 382 | P. Lorillard | 186 | 186 | 182½ | 182½ | ... |
| 100⅜ | 110¼ | 58 | P. Lorillard pf | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | ... |
| 22 | 23¼ | 9,000 | Pittsburgh Coal | 22⅜ | 23⅜ | 22⅜ | 23⅛ | +1 |
| 90¼ | 90⅝ | 10,300 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 88⅝ | 92 | 88⅝ | 90⅝ | – ½ |
| 34½ | 35 | 400 | Pressed Steel Car | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 35 | – ⅛ |
| 102⅜ | 103½ | 100 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 102¼ | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | ... |
| 109½ | 110¼ | 100 | Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 160½ | 161 | 142 | Pullman Company | 160½ | 160⅝ | 160½ | 160½ | – ½ |
| 19½ | 19⅝ | 2,810 | Ray Consol. Copper | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19½ | – ⅛ |
| 99½ | 101¾ | ... | R'way Steel Sp. pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 165⅞ | 166 | 108,000 | Reading | 165 | 166⅞ | 163⅝ | 165⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 90¼ | 91½ | 100 | Reading 1st pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | – ⅛ |
| 96½ | 96⅞ | 100 | Reading 2d pf | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 23½ | 23⅞ | 800 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | ... |
| 77⅜ | 78⅛ | 800 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf | 78¼ | 78½ | 77⅞ | 78 | – ⅛ |
| 28½ | 28⅝ | 4,000 | Rock Island Co | 29 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 56½ | 57 | 900 | Rock Island Co. pf | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56 | 56⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 25 | 25¼ | 700 | St. Louis & San Fran | 25¼ | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¼ | – ⅛ |
| 65 | 66 | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | – ⅝ |
| 39½ | 39⅝ | 1,010 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 40½ | 40½ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 51½ | 51½ | 500 | Seaboard Air Line pf | 51¼ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ | ... |
| 164½ | 164¾ | 1,100 | Sears, Roebuck & Co | 164 | 164¾ | 163⅜ | 164¾ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 48 | 200 | Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | –1 |
| 112⅜ | 113⅜ | 1,900 | Southern Pacific | 111⅞ | 112½ | 112 | 112 | – ⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 110 | 700 | South. Pr. R. Sugar pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 29½ | 29⅞ | 1,000 | Southern R'way ext | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | – ⅛ |
| 73⅜ | 74½ | 300 | South. R'way pf., ext | 73⅜ | 73⅝ | 73⅜ | 73⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 21 | 21⅝ | 164 | Standard Milling | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | ... |
| 40⅝ | 41⅞ | 800 | Tennessee Copper | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 41 | 41 | ... |
| 94 | 96 | 100 | Texas Co | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | –1 |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 800 | Tol. R'way & Light | 9⅝ | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | ... |
| 15¼ | 15⅝ | 200 | Tol., St. L. & West | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 1,800 | Union Bag & Paper | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 57½ | 60 | 100 | Union B. & Paper pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | –2 |
| 170⅜ | 170⅞ | 29,900 | Union Pacific | 171½ | 171½ | 170⅛ | 170⅝ | –1 |
| 91 | 91½ | 200 | Union Pacific pf | 91⅜ | 91⅝ | 91⅜ | 91⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 18 | 365 | U. S. Cast Iron Pipe | 18½ | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | –1½ |
| 55½ | 57 | 500 | U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf | 57¼ | 57½ | 55½ | 55½ | –1½ |
| 75¾ | 75¾ | 100 | U. S. Realty & Imp | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | – ½ |
| 55⅜ | 56½ | 1,300 | U. S. Rubber | 55⅞ | 56⅜ | 55⅞ | 56⅛ | – ½ |
| 112½ | 113¾ | 300 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 112⅜ | 112⅝ | 112⅜ | 112⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 78½ | 79 | 100 | U. S. Rubber 2d pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | + ⅛ |
| 70⅜ | 70¼ | 60,000 | U. S. Steel | 70¼ | 70⅝ | 69⅞ | 70⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 112⅜ | 112½ | 850 | U. S. Steel pf | 112¼ | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112½ | ... |
| 63 | 63½ | 5,000 | Utah Copper | 63½ | 63½ | 62⅞ | 63 | – ⅛ |
| 49⅜ | 50 | 500 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 23 | 20 | Vulcan Detinning | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | ... |
| 82½ | 85 | 13 | Vulcan Detinning pf | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | ... |
| 8⅜ | 9 | 200 | Wabash | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 85⅞ | 84¼ | 900 | Western Union Tel | 84¼ | 84¼ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | –1⅛ |
| 75½ | 77 | 600 | Westinghouse E. & M | 75⅞ | 76 | 75⅞ | 76 | + ⅜ |
| 190 | 200 | 50 | Weyman-Bruton | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | ... |
| 12⅝ | 13¼ | 300 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | – ⅛ |
| 56½ | 58 | 100 | Wisconsin Central | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | ... |

*Cents per share.

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 22, 1912 ..... $2,331,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 ..... 281,992,500
Same period last year ..... 200,307,500

Panama 3s, coupon 25,000 ..... 101⅝
City of Tokio 5s, interim ctfs 30,000 ..... 84⅝
U S of Mex 5s 7,000 ..... 95⅜
N Y City 4s, 1937 3,000 ..... 100¼ 2,000 ..... 90⅞
4s, 1959 5,000 ..... 100
N Y City 4½s 5,000 ..... 101⅜ 15,000 ..... 101⅝ 1,000 ..... 101⅜
4½s, 1957 9,000 ..... 107
new 2,000 ..... 107¼ C
4½s, 1917 4,000 ..... 102½
Allis-Chalmers 5s 2,000 ..... 64½
Am Smelt Secur 6s 3,000 ..... 104⅝ 7,000 ..... 104⅝
Am T & T conv 4s 1,000 ..... 115 col 4s 8,000 ..... 90⅞ 1,000 ..... 90⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 2,000 ..... 120½
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000 ..... 95½
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000 ..... 91⅜
A, T & S F gen 4s 6,000 ..... 90½ 2,000 ..... 90⅜ 1,000 ..... 90½
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s 2,000 ..... 94⅜
Balt & O pr in 3½s 2,000 ..... 92 25,000 ..... 92 gold 4s 2,000 ..... 98½ 2,000 ..... 98⅜ 5,000 ..... 98½ 10,000 ..... 98⅝
P L E & W V 4s 2,000 ..... 91 8 W Div 3½s 9,000 ..... 91
Beth Steel 5s 1,000 ..... 93½ 17,000 ..... 92⅝ 17,000 ..... 90½ 5,000 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 2,000 ..... 99½ 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 88,000 ..... 99½
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 104
Bklyn City 1st 2,000 ..... 102 4,000 ..... 102¼
B R T gold 5s 9,000 ..... 104 ref conv 4s 5,000 ..... 87 2,000 ..... 86½ 5,000 ..... 86⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 101⅜ 4,000 ..... 102
Bush Terminal 5s 1,000 ..... 97 Cal Gas & Elec 5s 5,000 ..... 96 4,000 ..... 96¼
Canada So 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 101⅛ 5,000 ..... 101⅛
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 85⅞ 42,000 ..... 90
Cent of N J gen 5s 3,000 ..... 121⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 7,000 ..... 90⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 100⅝ deb Ctfs B 5,000 ..... 100⅝ con 5s 1,000 ..... 110½ conv 4½s 1,000 ..... 93½ 10,000 ..... 93⅝ 12,000 ..... 93⅝ C, B & Q gen 4s 2,000 ..... 96½ 5,000 ..... 96 deb 5s 6,000 ..... 101 1,000 ..... 100⅞ joint 4s 4,000 ..... 96⅜ 13,000 ..... 96⅝ 2,000 ..... 96⅜ Ill Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 87¼ Nebr ext 4s 1,000 ..... 89 Chi Gt Westn 4s 2,000 ..... 80 C, I & L ref 6s 6,000 ..... 127½ 2,000 ..... 128 Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000 ..... 98⅜ 3,000 ..... 98 1,000 ..... 98½ conv 4½s, w i 27,000 ..... 102¼ 15,000 ..... 103⅜ 15,000 ..... 103¼ C & P Wn 5s 1,000 ..... 100 Chi & N W gen 4s 27,000 ..... 97⅜ gen 3½s 25,000 ..... 80½ C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 90 Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 7,000 ..... 82⅜ 4,000 ..... 82⅜ 8,000 ..... 83⅛ Chino Copper 6s 1,000 ..... 120 Cin, Day & Ir 4s 1,000 ..... 103¼ 2,000 ..... 105⅝ C, L & Wh 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 109 Col Industrial 5s 1,000 ..... 78½ Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 6,000 ..... 89⅞ Del & H conv 4s 4,000 ..... 93¼ 8,000 ..... 93¼ Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 11,000 ..... 88 Det Riv Tun 4½s 4,000 ..... 100 Dist Secur Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 74 Du P de N Pow 4½s 13,000 ..... 89½ 4,000 ..... 89½ Erie, Pa col tr 5s 10,000 ..... 89¼
conv 4s, Ser B 5,000 ..... 80¼ 8,000 ..... 80⅜ 15,000 ..... 79⅜ 5,000 ..... 79⅜
Ev & T H gen 5s 1,000 ..... 102
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s 16,000 ..... 97⅛
Genl Motors 6s 2,000 ..... 99⅜
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 14,000 ..... 12⅛
Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 102
Ill Cent ref 4s 2,000 ..... 93½ 1,000 ..... 93⅛
Ill Steel 4½s, J. P. Morgan & Co. truet rcts 5,000 ..... 92½ 5,000 ..... 92⅜
Ind Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. truet rcts 73,000 ..... 101½ 27,000 ..... 101⅜ 15,000 ..... 101½ 10,000 ..... 101⅜ 31,000 ..... 101½ 63,000 ..... 101½ 75,000 ..... 101½ 37,000 ..... 101¼ 142,000 ..... 101½
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 ..... 82⅜ 2,000 ..... 82⅜ 51,000 ..... 82½
Interbor R T 5s 5,000 ..... 104⅝ 5,000 ..... 104⅜
Internatnl Nav 5s 1,000 ..... 79½ 15,000 ..... 79
Int Paper conv 5s 5,000 ..... 90
Iowa Cent ref 4s 1,000 ..... 65¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000 ..... 79⅝
Knox & O 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 114
Lacl Gas L of St L, 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
L S & M So 2½s 2,000 ..... 88⅝
4s, 1925 11,000 ..... 93¼
4s, 1931 8,000 ..... 93¼ 1,000 ..... 93⅝ 7,000 ..... 105⅝
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000 ..... 120⅝ registered 6,000 ..... 130⅝
5s, temp bonds 6,000 ..... 94⅜ 10,000 ..... 94⅝
Lou & N unifd 4s 7,000 ..... 90¼ 1,000 ..... 90
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt 7,000 ..... 97⅜
Mar Mar col tr 4½s 42,000 ..... 63⅜ 5,000 ..... 63½ 21,000 ..... 63⅜ 4,000 ..... 63½ 8,000 ..... 63⅜ 12,000 ..... 63⅜ 15,000 ..... 63⅜
Nassau El R R 4s 2,000 ..... 79⅜
Natnl Tube 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. tr rcts 1,000 ..... 101⅝
Newark Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 106¼
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934 5,000 ..... 94½
Lake S col 3½s 2,000 ..... 82¼
N Y C & S L 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 100
N Y G, El L, H & P col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅝
pur money 4s 1,000 ..... 88½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 4,000 ..... 130½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000 ..... 94½
N Y Rys temp ref 4s 12,000 ..... 80 1,000 ..... 80½
temp adj 5s 22,000 ..... 54 2,000 ..... 53⅝ 20,000 ..... 53⅜ 28,000 ..... 53½ 5,000 ..... 53⅝ 5,000 ..... 53½ 2,000 ..... 53¼ 13,000 ..... 53⅜ 5,000 ..... 53¼ 85,000 ..... 53⅜
N Y Telephone 4½s 24,000 ..... 100½
N Y, West & B 4½s 10,000 ..... 99⅝ 10,000 ..... 99⅝ 10,000 ..... 99⅜
Nor Pacific 4s 5,000 ..... 90⅞ 7,000 ..... 90⅝ 2,000 ..... 90⅞ 2,000 ..... 90⅝
Ore S L 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 112⅝ 1st con 5s 8,000 ..... 110½
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s 5,000 ..... 91½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼ 1,000 ..... 100½
Penn gtd gold 4s 5,000 ..... 97⅛
Penn R R 1st real estate 4s 5,000 ..... 101
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 40,000 ..... 97⅛ 54,000 ..... 97⅝
Peo & E income 4s 1,000 ..... 46
P Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds 5,000 ..... 121⅝ 5,000 ..... 121⅜ 10,000 ..... 121⅝
5s, temp bonds 8,000 ..... 95⅞ 3,000 ..... 95⅝ 13,000 ..... 95⅜ 5,000 ..... 95½
Posah Con Collier sink fund 5s 10,000 ..... 89½ 5,000 ..... 89
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s 5,000 ..... 94

Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 98⅛
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 87
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
Riv & Gulf 4s 5,000 ..... 93⅛
St L S-W con 4s 86,000 ..... 83 2,000 ..... 83½ 5,000 ..... 84 2,000 ..... 83⅜ 2,000 ..... 83⅝ 21,000 ..... 83½ 3,000 ..... 83⅜ 2,000 ..... 84
San An & A P 4s 2,000 ..... 86⅝ 2,000 ..... 86⅜
Seab Air L adj 5s 1,000 ..... 80
So Pac conv 4s 6,000 ..... 96 6,000 ..... 96⅝ 5,000 ..... 96⅝ 4,000 ..... 95⅞ 1,000 ..... 95 1,000 ..... 94⅞
Southn Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅞ reg 4s 10,000 ..... 88 5,000 ..... 73⅝ 6,000 ..... 73⅞ 10,000 ..... 78⅝
Term Assn of St L ref 4s 15,000 ..... 94⅜
Texas Co conv 5s 4,000 ..... 93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
Third Av adj 5s 2,000 ..... 78⅜ 30,000 ..... 73½ 1,000 ..... 73⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 102 1,000 ..... 102¼
Un Pac conv 4s 21,000 ..... 102⅞
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 96⅛
U S R. & Imp 5s 5,000 ..... 80
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 12,000 ..... 102¼ 1,000 ..... 102⅛ 7,000 ..... 102⅛ 3,000 ..... 102⅜ registered 500 ..... 102
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 107
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 98⅜
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 12,000 ..... 63⅜ 16,000 ..... 63½ 5,000 ..... 63⅜ 1,000 ..... 63¼
Wabash Equip s f 5s 1,000 ..... 99
Wab. Pitts T 1st Cent Tr ctfs 10,000 ..... 38 22,000 ..... 37½
West Md 4s 6,000 ..... 87½
West Un fund & real est 4½s 9,000 ..... 96¼
Westinghouse E & M 1st cv s f 5s 1,000 ..... 93½ 2,000 ..... 93¼
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000 ..... 92⅞

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r, 1930 | 100⅜ | 101 | Pan 2s, r, 1938 | 100¼ | ... |
| 2s, c, 1930 | 100⅜ | 101⅛ | Pan 3s, r, 1961 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| 3s, r, 1918 | 102½ | 103 | Pan 3s, c, 1961 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| 3s, c, 1918 | 102⅜ | ... | | | |
| 4s, r, 1925 | 114 | 114⅜ | | | |
| 4s, c, 1925 | 114⅛ | 115 | | | |

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp | 205 | ... |
| Alb & Susq | 263½ | ... |
| Ale S W | 128 | ... |
| A A C pf | 100

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Park Avenue Corner at Sixty-sixth Street in $300,000 Deal—Loft Zone Transactions—West Side Apartment Trade — Bronx Market Continues Active — Many Commercial Leases.

An important apartment house deal in the heart of the Park Avenue apartment house district north of Fifty-ninth Street, where a number of twelve-story houses have lately been erected, was made yesterday by the Douglas L. Elliman Company, which sold the seven-story structure known as the Adelaide on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. It has a frontage of 75.5 feet at 685 Park Avenue and 80 feet on the street. The seller, Mrs. F. R. Bain of Los Angeles, Cal., bought the property five years ago from the Wetherill estate.

The buyer of this corner is the Fullerton Weaver Realty Company, which is erecting a large apartment house on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and recently acquired a large plot on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street for a new apartment. The Adelaide was erected about twenty-five years ago. It contains three apartments on a floor and is fully rented. The property has been held at $300,000, and the sale represented a price close to that figure, showing a substantial profit for Mrs. Bain.

This is the fifth corner to be sold in the locality within a month, the other corners being the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, the southeast corner of Sixty-second Street, and the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street.

### Loft Zone Deals.

A deal in the lower Seventh Avenue section which will result in the erection of a new commercial building was made yesterday by the John Peel Company, which sold for George W. Eccles the old three-story buildings at 245 and 247 West Eighteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The plot has a frontage of 45.6 feet by 68.6 deep and irregular. The buyer, Leon Dryer, intends to improve the property with a loft structure. Mr. Eccles acquired the property last September.

In the Fifth Avenue business district the old dwellings at 59 and 61 West Thirty-eighth Street, were reported to have been purchased by Martin Cooke, Mayor of Hoboken. The combined plot is 36.8 by 98.9 feet. The property is owned by Henry Davenport and Harriet D. C. Glover of Boston. Negotiations, it is understood, are pending, but a representative of the owners said that no contract had yet been signed.

### West Side Apartment in Trade.

The Lange estate has purchased for investment from H. H. Hazelton the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story apartment house with stores, fronting 77 feet on the avenue and 25 feet on the street, adjoining the New Amsterdam.

In part payment the buyer gave 794 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17.11 by 80, located between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets. The building will be remodeled by the buyer, Slawson & Hobbs, in conjunction with H. H. Hazelton and C. R. Levy, negotiated the deal.

### The Private Dwelling Market.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Joseph H. Trant the three-story corner dwelling, 121 Manhattan Avenue, the southwest corner of 105th Street, on a lot 20.11 by 50, to Robert H. Burnside, who will occupy.

John J. Kavanagh has sold to a client for investment 181 East Eightieth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100, for about $14,700. No. 177 East Eightieth Street was sold recently for Elizabeth K. Dooling. Mrs. Mary Dinkworth held title to 181.

Bryan L. Kennelly has resold 49 West 126th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, to a client of D. H. Scully & Co. This is the second sale of the property by Mr. Kennelly in the last two weeks, he having recently sold it to Helen M. Reynolds.

### Bronx Sales.

James J. Connor and James J. Crowe have sold for Thomas J. Ford, the three-story flat, 3,209 Perry Avenue, on plot 25 by 90, to Patrick J. Kenny, who gave in part payment his hotel located at 618 Third Avenue, on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street.

Ernst & Cahn, in conjunction with George J. McCaffrey, Jr., have sold for Linn Anderson 1,873 and 1,883 Barnes Avenue, two two-family dwellings, each on lot 25 by 100. The seller takes in exchange 490 East 141st Street, a five-story new-law house, on plot 37.6 by 100.

The same firm of brokers has also sold for John Wagner 894 East 164th Street, a three-story brick two-family house, on lot 19 by 76, to Albert Adler, who will occupy.

George J. McCaffrey, Jr., has sold for the Brocoval Realty Company a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Oak Street, 100 feet east of Beech Street, Westchester village; also for Wendelin Bernhard, a five-story flat on the north side of Pelham Avenue, 51 feet west of Hughes Avenue, on lot 38 by 100, and for the Teasdale Realty Company, a plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Wallace Avenue, 1,245 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, to a builder for improvement.

### Long Island Sales.

Louis Brass has sold to John O. Kalb of Brooklyn a parcel 80 feet on the west side of Pelham Avenue, Belle Harbor.

James Caffrey has sold to the Far Rockaway Club a parcel 105 by 204, on the northwest side of Greenwood Avenue, Far Rockaway, subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

The Somerville estate has sold to Rose Schafer of Rockaway a parcel 100 feet on the east side of Summerfield Avenue, Arverne.

The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York have sold to the Borough Building Realty Company of Utica, which they to Katherine A. Fitzpatrick, twenty-two lots on Caroline Street, Long Island City, subject to a mortgage of $15,000.

The New York City Water Front Company has sold to Nellie A. Prendergast of Rockaway a parcel 226 by 178 on the west side of Fairview Avenue, Rockaway.

Johanna Witte has sold to Henry Schlachter a parcel 100 feet on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, 486 feet on the west side of Alpha Place, and 100 feet on the north side of Cooper Avenue, Glendale.

### Staten Island.

Samuel Ginsberg has sold for the Warner Manufacturing Company to John Blan, the plot 183 by 210, on Union Avenue, near Washington Avenue, Mariners' Harbor.

### Buys Theatre Site in Long Branch.

Henry Rosenberg of this city has purchased, through Van Huel & Holston, the


MORTGAGE LOANS.

**Important Saving**

to borrowers by refunding through us at

**4½%**

**Past Due Mortgages Or Mortgages Approaching Maturity**

where security justifies. Assignments accepted. Charges low.

**A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,**

Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages. 128 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

Strongest and Best Equipped

4½%—PRIVATE FUNDS—5% AMOUNTS UP TO $40,000 FOR MANHATTAN FIRST MORTGAGES; PROMPT ANSWERS. ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AVE.

Bronx.—Money to loan on vacant and improved; $1,000 to $10,000; also buy good seconds. Immediate action guaranteed. Joseph Cassidy, 42 Cedar.

**Mortgage Money** Low rates and charges. First or 2d M. Hazelton & C. R. Levy, 55 Liberty St.

5,000 Dollars, Special Fund, 5 per cent., 3 years. Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. Investment loans low charges. Beaver, 261 B'way.


St. James's Church property, at Broadway, Long Branch, N. J. The plot measures 144 by 198 feet, on which will be erected a modern fireproof theatre, with a seating capacity of 2,000. The front of the plot will be improved with modern stores and offices, and the theatre will be used for high-class Broadway productions, booked by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger.

### Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement in 100 William Street to the J. Reid Company, the store and basement in 119 Fulton Street to Wolf Brothers, and 10,000 square feet in the Inverness Building, at the southeast corner of Howard and Lafayette Streets, to the Thomas Publishing Company.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Henry Helde to the C. E. Sheppard Company, for a long term of years, the ground floor, basement, and first loft of the new Helde Building, recently completed, at the northwest corner of Hudson and Spring Streets. The building is one of the largest in Greenwich Village, covering a lot area of 17,500 square feet.

Louis Schrag has leased for Frederick W. Marks the store and basement of the building 255 West Twenty-fourth Street to Stark & Berman, for a term of years, and for the estate of Hermann Richtberg the store, basement, and rear building at 203 West Forty-first Street to Charles Winkelmann, for a term of years.

The Charter Construction Company has leased to Belding Brothers and B. Shackman & Co. the store, basements, and first loft in the building being erected at 902 to 910 Broadway, through to 18 and 20 East Twenty-first Street. Belding Brothers will occupy the corner half of the store, one-third of the basement, and the entire first loft, comprising about 28,000 square feet, and B. Shackman & Co. will occupy the balance of the space, comprising about 20,000 square feet. The leases, which aggregate $650,000, were negotiated by Denser Brothers.

### Notes.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a high-class apartment house, to be erected on a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Ocean Avenue, 240 feet south of Beverly Road, Flatbush, for the G. & M. Improvement Company of Brooklyn.

The United Real Estate Owners' Associations of the City of New York will hold a meeting this evening at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street. Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will address the meeting.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for George A. Snell his country place at Port Washington, L. I., to a client for the Summer.

The Taglibue estate property in Mount Vernon, situated along the line of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, was sold at auction Saturday, April 20, by George W. Bard, auctioneer. The sale was most satisfactory, and brought in $36,000 for the 37.5-foot lot.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned on first mortgage $55,000 to Mary A. Thompson on the four-story private dwelling at 44 West Fifty-sixth Street. The mortgage is for five years at 5 per cent.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Marx.

178th St, 686 to 690 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x94.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Augustus Schuck, $83,954.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, 66 West, s s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x100, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, August Ruff, $37,700.

AT 8,158 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Highbridge St, s e corner of Wilson Av, 70.8x 138x102.6x122, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, B. C. Burnham, $1,200.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

JEROME AV, w s, 162.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x 102 each; Manetta Operating Co., John E. Scharemith, 1,910 Morris Av, President and architect; cost ..... $100,000

SIMPSON ST, e s, 411.10 ft n of Westchester Av, for a three and four story brick police station, 98x80; City of New York, owner; Hassard, Erskine & Blagden, 437 5th Av, architects; cost ..... $100,000

VAN CORLEAR AV, s s, 85 ft w of 227th St, for a two-story two-family dwelling, 33x39.4; P. P. Rummel, 54 Marble Hill Av, owner; C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost..$6,500

87TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, for a twelve-story loft and store, 73x87; Marmac Construction Co., 316 West 80th St, owner; Browne & Almirol, 220 5th Av, architects; cost ..... $300,000

75TH ST, s s, whole front, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av, for a one-story store, 21x250; F. Bradley, 1 Madison Av, owner; F. P. Kelley, 8 West 29th St, architect; cost ..... $25,000

### Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

BROADWAY, w s, 61st to 62d St, to a four-story store and tenement; estate of John J. Emery, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; L. Fort, 26 West 40th St, architect; cost ..... $4,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 88th St, to a four-story clubhouse; Progress Club, premises, owner; H. B. Herts, 35 West 31st St, architect; cost ..... $25,000

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,145, e s, 37.0x100; Thomas Mulligan to Pincus Lowenfeld, 166 East 64th St, and another, April 19. (mtg $47,750;) attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & P., 128 Broadway. $1

ATTORNEY ST, 138 and 167, w s, 100.11x irregular; Max S. Lavins, referee, to Williamsburg Trust Company, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn, (mtg. $42,000.) April 22; attorney, William W. Taylor, 63 Wall St. ..... $14,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 124th St, 100.11x 100; Edgar A. Landauer to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, April 22; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..... $100

CANNON ST, 111, w s, 22.9x irregular; Leopold L. Langrock to Rebecca Hymanson, 50 East 98th St, (mtg $43,250.) April 20; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 31 Park Row. $1

FRONT ST, 209, 209x2.6; Arthur P. Browning to Josephine A. Coale, 838 West End Av, (mtg. $13,000.) April 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway. $100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 63.8 ft e of Washington Av at n e corner, 609 Washington St, runs e 28.6 to point 92 ft s of West St and 86.6 ft s of Morton St x s 18.6x w 28.6x n 18.7 to beginning; Charles Lane to Leonore S. Stafford, 1 West 72d St, April 22; attorneys Fuller & P., 145 Nassau St. ..... $1

JUMEL TERRACE, 14, w s, 17x100; Henrietta Born to Gertrude O'Leary, 7 West 104th St, (mtg $10,000 and all liens,) Jan. 16; attorney, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 38 Park Row. ..... $100

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 105th St, 19.11 x30; Nathan J. Packard and others to Joseph A. Trant, 121 Manhattan Av, quit claim, April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..... $1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 20.11 ft n of 119th St, 20x75; Sarah A. McMahon to Michael J. Frisall, 506 East 120th St, (mtg $6,000.) April 22; attorney, Wm. Haupt, 68 William St. $1

RIVINGTON ST, 315, s s, 25x100; Gisella Dreyfus to Lilliant Stimelsky, 90 East Broadway, April 11; attorney, B. Bitterman, 300 Broadway ..... $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x125; Isaac Boehm et al. to Bogam Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, all liens, Dec. 29, 1911. $100

3D ST, 333 and 335 East, n s, 50x97; Annie Seigel to Etta Fine, 100 West 117th St, (mtg $55,000,) April 19; attorneys, Kantrowitz & F., 320 Broadway ..... $100

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 25d St, 19.8x80; Annie Bland to Charles Harris, Hartford, Conn., all title, quitclaim, Aug. 15, 1911; attorney, Herman Roth, 256 Broadway. $100

18TH ST, 245 and 247 West, n s, 45.6x99.8 irregular; George W. Eccles to Leon Dryer, 240 West 19th St, (mtg $22,000,) April 20; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..... $150

86TH ST, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9; Margaret T. Albus to Louise B. Albus, 600 West 156th St, quit claim, April 20; attorney, D. Tobias, 31 Nassau St. ..... $1

44th St, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Sophia M. Phillips to Mathilde Boutin, Clifton, N. J., all title, quit claim, April 10; attorney, H. A. Wise, 220 Broadway ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Phillips to same, all title, quit claim, April 10; attorney, same ..... $1

53D ST, 12 East, s s, 80x100.5; M. Emma Weir to Clara J. Keast, 14 East 65th St., April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway ..... $125,000

53D ST, 212 East, s s, 16.8x100.5; Katy Limmer to Benjamin Haltenbach, 12 West 118th St, (mtg $6,000 and all liens,) April 22; attorney, Myer Laren, 141 Broadway ..... $100

54TH ST, 59 West, n s, 22.9x100.5; Solomon H. Bloom, executor, &c., by Harriman, to Robert C. Oliver, 142 West 138th St, April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

54TH ST, 44 West, s s, 25.6x100.5; Robert B. Kerr and another, executors, Seneca B. Kerr, to Mary A. Thompson, 34 East 123d St, April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..... $77,500

SAME PROPERTY; Robert B. Kerr and others to same, B. & S., April 19; attorney, same. $1

57TH ST, 343 and 345 East, n s, 79.8x100.4; Samuel Fleck, Sr., to Minna Brandt, 67 Hamilton Place, (mtg $45,000,) April 10; attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel, 27 William St. ..... $100

57TH ST, 347 and 349 East, n s, 79.8x109.4; same to Rosaie Fleischmer, 568 West 149th St, (mtg $45,000,) April 10; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 271 Broadway ..... $100

57TH ST, 339 and 341 East, n s, 79.6x100.4; same to Sadie Sandler, 140 West 112th St, (mtg $45,000,) April 10; attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel, 27 William St. ..... $100

63D ST, 111 East, n s, 16x68.1, (partition, March 21,) Thomas H. Baskerville, referee, to 563 Park Avenue, a corporation, 563 Park Av; Alvarez & Alvarez, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $100

64TH ST, 212 to 216 West, s s, 75x100.5; Henry S. Glover, trustee of Martha A. Fitch, deceased, for Annie G. Montgomery, to Henry E. Montgomery, Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Henry E. Montgomery, 2d, 222 Lincoln St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, trustees for Martha A. Fitch, deceased, for Annie G. Montgomery, quitclaim, April 19; attorneys, Smith, Clark & Ely, 34 Nassau St. Court order

80TH ST, 103 West, s s, 20x102.2, John M. O'Connell to James J. Reilly, 516 West 135th St, all liens, April 19; attorney, W. F. McClelland, 2,211 Broadway ..... $100

109TH ST, 125 to 135 East, s s, 50x100.11; Gustave Hirsch to Zachariah and Samuel Hirsch, 108 East 112th St, one-sixth part, quitclaim, April 22; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St. ..... $3,063

117TH ST, 145 ft n of 5th Av, 100x71.10; Curtis P. Pierce, executor of Mary G. Pinkney, to Samuel Roseff, 11 Park Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $22,000

118TH ST, 63 West, s s, 25x100.11, (foreclosure, March 21;) James A. Foley, referee, to Isaac Goodstein, 36 West 119th St, (mtg $18,000,) April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $7,250

136TH ST, 125 West, n s, 25.6x99.11; Bernardine Moral to Anna Lieb, Horse Hill, Clinton, Conn., (mtg $9,000 and all liens,) April 19; attorney, R. M. Newman, 37 Liberty St. ..... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Lieb to J. Anthony Minott, 150 West 138d St, (mtg $9,000 and all liens,) April 19; attorney, same. ..... $100

### Bronx.

BECK ST, n e corner of Prospect Av, 126.6x 18.11; Augusta Levy to Benjamin Levy, 1,225 Madison Av, April 22, (mtg $49,000;) attorney Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway. ..... Omitted

BENEDICT AV, lots 101 to 104, map of New York Catholic Protectory, also 5th St, corner of 14th Av; lots 130 to 137, map of Wakefield, 114 and 205; Margaret Smyth to Margaret A. Smyth et al., Elmhurst, L. I., April 20; address, Elmhurst, L. I. ..... $1

BRYANT AV, e s, 185 ft s of 174th St, 25x 100; H. B. Bevins, trustee, to Daisy E. Boots, Long Branch, N. J., April 20; attorneys, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway ..... $9,000

DECATUR AV, 3,217, w s, 25x100; Louis Davis and others to Katy Limmer, 1,045 Pulis St, Brooklyn, April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $100

DECATUR AV, e s, 325 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x120; M. Spencer Bevins, referee, to Nicholas Eckerd, 1,027 Park Av; attorney, Emil Hermann, 391 East 149th St. ..... $10,325

FOREST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.6x 100; Isidor Cohn, referee, to Hannah Cohen, 174 West 138th St, April 19; attorneys, Harrison & S., 320 Broadway ..... $250

HONEYWELL AV, n w s at s w s of 181st St, 18.11x140; Frank Chiaffarelli to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Honeywell Av, April 13; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St. ..... $100

JEROME AV, e s, 200.6 ft s of 181st St, 25x 100; Sol C. Bernstein and another to Bertram L. Kraus, 1,869 Monroe Av, April 20; attorney, Wm. Wechsler, 149 Liberty St. $100

LOT begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 720 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Lina Anderson to Sigmund Ernst, 281 Edgecombe Av, (mtg $3,500,) April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 620 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; same to Rose Gennis, 564 East 164th St, (mtg $3,500,) April 18; same attorney ..... $100

LOTS 27 and 28, Map Arcadia Heights, Angelo Chiaffarelli et al. to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Honeywell Av, April 13, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St. ..... $100

LOTS 124, 125, 213 to 216, map of Trask Est., Clasons Point; Angelo Chiaffarelli to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Honeywell Av, April 13; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St ..... $100

LOT 70, map of 112 lots estate of Moses Devoe; Samuel Greenfeld to Joseph Spivack, 826 East 79th St, Oct. 6, 1911; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A. ..... $1

LOT 46, map of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Ellen McLaughlin to Briggs & McLaughlin Contracting Co, 337 East 134th St, March 30 (mtg $4,000;) attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av ..... $100

LOT 47, map of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Alfred A. Briggs to Briggs & McLaughlin Contracting Co, 337 East 134th St, March 30, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av ..... $100

LOTS 105 and 106, map of Joel Wolfe estate; Domestic Realty Co. to Maxwell C. Lewis, 452 Fort Washington Av, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. $100

PARK AV, e s, 138.6 ft n of Morris St, 23.6x 100; William H. Collins to Creston Co, 440 Tremont Av, April 12; attorney, Ernest Hall, 62 William St. ..... $100

PELOT begins 400 ft e of White Plains Road, 1,050 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x100; Fulson Realty Co. to William Peters, 2,007 Sedgwick Av, March 12, (mtg $3,350;) address, 2,015 Boston Road ..... $100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 40.1 ft s of 179th St, 20x 76.3; Frank A. Wahlig Co. to Thomas Booth, 506 East 121st St, (mtg $19,000,) April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Freeman St, 245.7 x--; Marmay Realty Co. to Noah James, 1,165 Fox St., April 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway ..... $1,350

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner 184th St, 27.6x 88.5; Albert Henrich to Francesca R. Fopeico, 436 West 45th St, (prior mtg. $17,500,) April 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av. ..... $2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner Washington Av, 100.1x170.11; Main St. e s, Lot 5, Block D, Map Matson S. Arnow estate, 32.6x100; Zerega Realty Co. to Theo. J. Chabot, 1,208 Washington Av., (prior mtg. $10,000,) due as per bond.) April 20; Attorney, M. J. Sullivan to Willis Av and 148th St. ..... $2,0 0

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x 100.5; Lefferts Strebelgh and others to Benjamin Benenson, 407 East 153d St, April 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $100

164TH ST, 864 East, 19x73.6; Rose Gennis to Albert Adler, Asbury Park, N. J., (mtg $7,700,) April 19; attorneys, Shapiro & Levy, 119 Nassau St. ..... $1

180TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Honeywell Av, 75x 115; C. D. S. Realty Co. to Alfonso Di Blasi, 2,118 Honeywell Av, April 20; address, 2,118 Honeywell Av ..... $1

### RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

### Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 107.8 ft s of 7fd St, 26.1x 100; Joseph Cuchal to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, April 22, 5 years, 4½ per cent. attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau. ..... $16,000

CHERRY ST, 428 and 428½, n s, 22x107; Mary A. Gorman to Cayuga Corporation, 111 Broadway, April 20, 3 years, 6% p. a.; attorneys, Smith, 111 Broadway ..... $1,500

COENTIES SLIP, n s, 20.4x51x20.9x51, also Front St, s e corner of Coenties Slip, 25.5x50, (a part); George Stacey to Geneva, Waterloo Bank at Geneva, N. Y., April 15, 3 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Hammond, Geneva, N. Y. ..... $3,306

LEXINGTON AV, 321, e s, 20x80; Irene L. Boesch to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 4½ p. c., April 22; attorneys, Stoss & Co., 40 Wall St. ..... $4,500

MARION ST, e s, 21x23 ft s of Spring St, 21x 26.5; Michael Brigante to Crescent Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, April 20, prior mtg $25,000, due June 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. D. Page, 96 Liberty St. ..... $4,000

PLEASANT AV, w s, 20.11 ft n of 119th St, 20x75; Michael J. Frizzell to Sarah A. McMahon, 345 Pleasant Av, April 22, due as per bond; attorney, Charles F. Kelley, 206 Broadway ..... $6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to John H. Andrews, 448 East 120th St, April 22, prior mtg $6,000, due Oct. 2, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Haupt, 68 William St. ..... $1,000

PRINCE ST, 24 and 26, s e s 47.6x ---; Antonino Fresanna to Carlo Talbot, 25 Monroe St, March 11, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. G. Giambaleo, 782 Flushing Av, Brooklyn. $6,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 125th St, 50.9; 17th St, s s, 309.4 ft e of Avenue A, 71.1x92; Mount Morris Park West, w s, 40.11 ft n of 120th St, 20x80; 123d St, n s, 49.5 ft w of 8th Av, 17.3x50.2; George J. O'Reilly to Alice M. Snedeker, East Orange, N. J., April 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 54 Nassau St ..... $2,500

11TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x--; Annie Murphy to North River Savings Bank, 81 West 94th St, April 23, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... $12,000

18TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Jenkie L. Schmidt to Mary M. Bergener, Munich, Germany, April 20, prior mtg $38,000, due April 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney L. B. Goebel, 41 Park Row. ..... $1,500

64TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Meriere to German Savings Bank, 167 4th Av, April 22, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 42 Broadway ..... $10,000

56TH ST, 44 West, 26.6x100.5; Mary A. Thompson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 23, due as per bond; address 176 Broadway ..... $53,000

56TH ST, 44 West, 25.6x100.5; same to Robert B. Kerr and another, executors, Yonkers, N. Y., April 22, prior mtg $55,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... $12,500

56TH ST, 58 West, 22.6x100.5; Robert T. Oliver to Solomon H. Kohn, executor, 324 West 72d St, April 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $52,500

6TH ST, 121 East, 16x68.1; 606 Park Avenue, 118.5; Saul Bassinow to Lafferts Strebelgh, trustee, 43 East 61st St, April 15, 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway ..... $10,000

### RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, 198 and 200, store, &c.; Brevoort Construction Co. to Louis L. Firuski, 187 Riverside Drive, 10 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 6 East 125th St. ..... $9,500

COLUMBUS AV, 645, store; Adam J. Kohlhepp to Charles B. Oettinger, 100 West 89th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 645 Columbus Av. ..... $2,220

LEXINGTON AV, 439, all; Mary Ahern to Lina Schultz, 101 West 113th St, 15½ years, from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, Charles G. Hupfel, 55 Wall St. ..... $8,000

WILLIS AV, 1715, store floor; Adolph Steiner to Morris Levin, 218 Willis Av; attorney, George J. Stricker, 3,030 3d Av, 3 years, from June 1, 1912. ..... $600

3D ST, 60 East, east stores; Rachel Nemirowsky to Isaac Rosenthal, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Joseph Krimsky, 220 Broadway ..... $1,200

10TH AV, 624, north store, &c.; Albert L. Schwartz to Christian Bauman, premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Leo Benjamin, 1,743 Avenue A. ..... $780

125TH ST, 417 East, all; Adelbert R. Nichols to Annie Colman, 417 East 125th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 417 East 125th St. $600

169TH ST, 305 East, store, part; Joseph Wild to Daniel Stein, 911 East 169th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 905 East 169th St ..... $540

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

BELMONT AV, e s, 160 ft w of 181st St, 25x 140; Antonio Spadaccino against Crotona Park Realty Co., owner; John J. Bentz, contractor. ..... $963

CLARK ST, 16 and 18; Ludowici Celadon Co. against James C. Kuhn, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor ..... $119

FOX ST, w s, whole front between Washington Av and 165th St, 82x58x84x63; Waldhauer Stevens Co. against James Butler, owner; George J. and William Martin, contractors. ..... $545

LUDLOW AV, e s, 280.8 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 108x108; Christian Verndran's Sons against William Becker, owner and contractor ..... $75

12TH ST, 24 and 26 East; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Borough Investing Co., owner; Middlebore Realty Co., contractor ..... $900

29TH ST, 327 to 333 East; Bligh & Engel against Bush Terminal Co., owner; Frederick C. Farnsworth & Co., and Lippe & Co., contractors ..... $290

45TH ST, 17 to 21 West; Bayne-Gardner-Himes Co. against Midville Realty Co., owner; White, Van Glahn & Co., sub-contractors, (renewal.) ..... $283

220TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Carpenter Av, 100x 114; Paul Schrul against Koellstead Construction Co., owner; Edward Koellstead, contractor ..... $262

### SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,870; Henry von Diedrich against Juliette Construction Co. et al., April 1, 1912. (by deposit) ..... $369

SAME PROPERTY; James Simpson & Sons against same, April 3, 1912, (by deposit). $140

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas E. Edmunds against same, April 4, 1912, (by deposit). $270

SAME PROPERTY; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against same, April 9, 1912, (by deposit). $267

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Aqueduct Av; Regan Bros. against Juliette Construction Co. et al., April 19, 1912. ..... $500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 36.7 ft n of 162d St; Nathan Hopin against Hadden Realty Co. et al., March 30, 1912. ..... $1,550

57TH AV, 331; McGowan & Connolly Co. against Harrison G. Dyer et al., Nov. 10, 1911, (by bond) ..... $536

SAME PROPERTY; J. H. Drew & Bro., Inc., against same, Nov. 28, 1911, (by bond) $450

37TH ST, 224; Federal Terra Cotta Co. against Sternfeld Building Co. et al., March 28, 1912. (by deposit) ..... $4,220

SAME PROPERTY; Walter Contracting Co. against same, April 18, 1912, (by deposit) ..... $322

SAME PROPERTY; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Co. against same, April 19, 1912, (by deposit) ..... $177

SAME PROPERTY; American Radiator Co. against same, April 20, 1912, (by deposit.) ..... $189

### LIS PENDENS.

FOREST AV, 756; Alwold Realty Co against Adolph Lowy, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Robinson.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 88.1 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; James T. Barry against Paul C. Uhlig et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Gilroy, Jr.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Barchester Way, e s irregular; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Isador Phillips et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.

VERMILYEA AV, n w s, intersection n e s of Isham St, 91.6x0; Max Marx against Corn Exchange Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

8TH AV, 2,545; Sarah Kitt against Edward Vacey et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Cooper.

19TH ST, 22 to 28 West; 18th St, 19 to 25 West; Rockwood Sprinkler Co. against New York-Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Glass et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour.

54TH ST, 2 West; Annie Davis against Jennie M. Beattie et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferriss, Rosser & Stern.

110TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Edward Roesler et al. against Middle Town Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Berland.

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x 99.11; Jacob Strauss against West 139th Street Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Levy.

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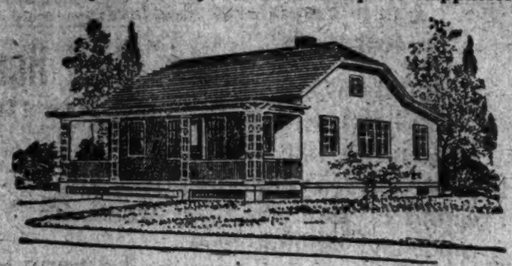

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Each perfect little home contains large living room, with big, old-fashioned brick fireplace; sunny dining room; three sleeping rooms, with ample closets; modern bathroom, with open nickel plumbing; sanitary kitchen, with range, hot and cold water, white enamel sink, laundry tubs. House is harmoniously decorated; has shades, screens and electric fixtures throughout. Broad veranda; concrete foundation; cellar; lawn graded and seeded; walk to and around house; in fact, perfect and spick and span in every respect.

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BABYLON.—Cottages, furnished, unfurnished for season; $300 up; near shore. B. H. Wood, Jr.

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144 apple, 491 peach, all selected trees; four out, Lackawanna R. R., near station; superb views; or 3 acres at $600 an acre. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

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Schooley's Mountain, N. J.; completely furnished; all improvements; $1,600 cash, balance mortgage. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1,431, New York City.

HOUSE, 2 lots, 6 rooms, bath, heat, electric light; 1 block station and trolley; 25 minutes city; price $3,500, $300 cash; balance 10 years. Owner, Room 459, 5th Av. Building, corner 23d St.

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Store, 25x90x12.3; high basement, same dimensions; fine light, steam heat; suitable any manufacturing or business purpose; low rent. Apply on premises, 1,316 Van Alst Av., Astoria, L. I.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
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SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

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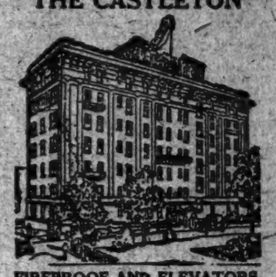


FIREPROOF AND ELEVATORS.
ST. GEORGE, S. I., NEW YORK CITY.

A choice apartment to lease in this grand suburban home, with its unique roof garden, pergolas, etc.

Located on a 300-foot eminence of the Bay at the gateway of the Ocean, in a splendid private park, with tennis, croquet, and children's grounds.

A charming home of the highest class, combining with the refinement and exclusiveness of a first-class fireproof elevator apartment the freedom of a beautiful suburban residence; average rent $960.

Twenty minutes' delightful sail across New York Bay from foot of Broadway, Manhattan, by municipal ferry, day or night, 5c. fare; seven minutes' walk from house to ferry.

Superintendent on premises.

**Big Concessions.**
**94TH ST.**
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

High Class Elevator Apartments with All Improvements.

315 FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS & BATH, $46-$52.50. REAR APT., 5 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50. 8 ROOM APT., 2 LAVATORIES; $70.

321 4 ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LARGE FOYER, $25 TO $30.

**IVY COURTS**

230 West 107th St., off Broadway.
To sublet to October 1st, 1913,
One six-room apartment.
One seven-room apartment.
Southern exposure; large, bright rooms; unusual closets; first-class elevator apartment house; modern improvements. Will rent at a sacrifice.

**Washington and Jefferson,**
318-328 West 51st Street.

Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

**308 WEST 15TH ST.**

ATTRACTIVE BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 rooms and bath, $32
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

**301 WEST 48TH ST.**
7 rooms and bath; moderate rent.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

**THE COURTWOOD,**
169TH STREET & BROADWAY.

Modern elevator apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and 1 and 2 baths; very large, light rooms; $50 to $75. Inducements.
RENTING **REMCO** SYSTEM
Broadway & 98th Street

**SEMIRAMIS** 137 W. 110th St. **ZENOBIA** 217 W. 110th St.

High-class elevator apartments, facing Central Park; 5, 7, and 8 rooms; every convenience. Rents $780-$1,100; concessions. Apply Supts. on premises, or Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

**THE MIDLOTHIAN**
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water; tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

**515 and 523 W. 122d St.**
High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; night service; mail chutes; $25-$60.

East Side.

NEARING COMPLETION
**960 PARK AVE.**
N. W. cor. 82nd St.
12 & 14 Rooms—3—4 Baths
$4,000—$6,000
Over 40% Rented.
Manager on premises.
**Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,**
421 MADISON AV.
At 48th St. Tel. 660—Murray Hill.

**Manhanset**
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

**142-146 East 27th St.**
Choice Housekeeping Apartments.
elevator & all improvem'ts; continuous service;

**2-4-5-6 Rooms & Bath.**
RENTS $30 TO $75 MONTHLY.
WILL RENT FURNISHED IF DESIRED.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

**5, 6 and 7 Rooms**
**2nd Ave., 86th and 87th Streets**
Large rooms. "L" Station; 86th St., 2d Av.
Rents, $20 to $29. Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

**THE CARLTON**
167 EAST 81ST ST.

New fireproof elevator apartment, 4 extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath with shower; separate maid's convenience. Rents $1,000 up. Bost.

**27-29 EAST 27TH ST.**

A very desirable apartment of three rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat and electric light; rent low; possession May 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

**120 EAST 31ST ST.**

High-class, eight-room, fireproof, elevator apartment; all light rooms; rent $1,500. Hilson Co., Lexington Av., cor. 34th St.

**ELEVATOR APTS. $35.**

Four beautiful, light, cheerful rooms, baths; telephone; all improvements; Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 125th St.

**THE CLEVELAND**
126-130 East 34th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms, ample closets, &c.

**Kingston—129 East 76th St.**
Handsome apartment, 7 large, light rooms, $35.

BROOKLYN.

**Eastern Parkway Heights.**

Elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms, all improvements, including shower baths, electric lights, parquet floors throughout; handsomely decorated; all large, light rooms; double windows overlooking splendid Parkway View; highest and healthiest part of Brooklyn; rents $25 to $40. 900 Eastern Parkway, near Albany Av. M. F. GLEASON, Builder.

APARTMENT TO LET.

*Charming lower Duplex apartment to sublet; No. 1023 Sterling Place, near Brooklyn Ave., 6 large, light rooms and bath; heat and janitor service; rental $45. Inquire of owners*

**Kings & Westchester Land Co.**
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**DUPLEX CORNER APARTMENT**

Brooklyn's finest thoroughfare; Brooklyn Av., corner St. John's Place; seven rooms and bath; all light; rent $70. Janitor or 'phone Crescup, 5760 Prospect.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The City of New York, by an ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 26, 1904, and approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, granted to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company the right to construct, maintain and operate a four-track railroad upon certain routes, particularly set forth in Section 1 of said ordinance, and which ordinance, including all the terms and conditions thereof, was accepted by said Company by an instrument in writing duly filed with the Comptroller of The City of New York on August 13, 1904; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by resolution adopted July 14, 1905, and approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, consented to certain modifications or alterations in the aforesaid routes; and

WHEREAS, Said ordinance was further amended by contracts between the City and the Company dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by resolution adopted January 18, 1912, and approved by the Mayor January 19, 1912, granted the Company an extension of time of three (3) months from February 2, 1912, in which to complete the construction of its railroad from the northerly line of the City as far south as East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; and

WHEREAS, The said Company has petitioned the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a petition dated December 20, 1911, for a modification or amendment of the terms and conditions of the aforesaid ordinance, as amended by the resolution approved July 21, 1905, and by contracts dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, as is fully set forth in said petition; and

WHEREAS, Sections 72, 73, and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1906, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on January 18, 1912, fixing the date for a public hearing thereon as February 29, 1912, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "New York Times" and "The Globe," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the "City Record" for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

WHEREAS, The said Board has made inquiry as to the proposed modification and amendment of said ordinance as heretofore amended; now, therefore, it is

RESOLVED, That the following form of resolution for the consent or right applied for by the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby consents to certain modifications in the terms and conditions of the said ordinance as heretofore amended; such modified terms and conditions being fully set forth and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying such terms and conditions as modify or alter said ordinance of the Board of Aldermen as heretofore amended, which said ordinance as heretofore amended otherwise remains unchanged as to all the other terms and conditions expressed therein, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

THIS CONTRACT, made this day of 1912, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

WHEREAS, The City did by ordinance approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, grant to the Company the right to cross certain streets and highways and the privilege to construct and operate a four-track railroad upon certain routes particularly set forth in Section 1 of said ordinance, and as shown on certain maps and profiles therein referred to and filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1904; and

WHEREAS, The Board did on July 14, 1905, adopt a resolution which was approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, consenting to a change in the route of the Company; and

WHEREAS, The Board did on November 20, 1906, adopt a resolution which was approved by the Mayor November 23, 1906, authorizing the execution and delivery of a contract modifying and altering certain of the terms and conditions of the said ordinance of the Board of Aldermen approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by the said resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905 and said contract so authorized was executed by the President and Secretary of the Company on January 29, 1909, and by the Mayor and City Clerk February 8, 1909, and bears the former date; and

WHEREAS, The Board did on July 6, 1911, adopt a resolution which was approved by the Mayor July 10, 1911, authorizing the execution and delivery of a contract changing the route of the Company and modifying and altering certain of the terms and conditions of the said ordinance of the Board of Aldermen approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by the said resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, and as further amended by the said contract dated January 29, 1909, and said contract so authorized was executed by the President and Secretary of the Company on July 21, 1911, and by the Mayor and City Clerk on August 2 and August 15, 1911, respectively, and bears date of August 2, 1911; and

WHEREAS, The Board did on January 18, 1912, adopt a resolution which was approved by the Mayor January 19, 1912, granting the Company an extension of time of three (3) months from February 2, 1912, in which to complete the construction of its railroad from the northerly line of the City as far south as East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; and

WHEREAS, In and by said ordinance as amended by said resolutions and said contracts, the consent of the City was granted to the Company for the construction, maintenance and operation of the said railroad across certain enumerated streets, avenues or highways, either above or below the grade thereof within said City upon certain conditions therein fully set forth; and

WHEREAS, The Company has applied to the Board as the local authority of the City by a petition dated December 20, 1911, for the consent of such local authority to a certain modification and amendment in the ordinance approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by resolution approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, and by contracts dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, to wit:

By extending the time for the completion of a four-track railroad from the northerly line of the City south to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, six (6) months from February 2, 1912, by amending Section 5, Paragraph 1, of said ordinance of August 2, 1904, as amended by said contracts dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, by changing the words "the second day of February, 1912," to read "the second day of August, 1912;" and

WHEREAS, After due publication, a public hearing at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, was held by the Board upon the modification and amendment contained in the petition on the 20th day of February, 1912; and

WHEREAS, The Board has made inquiry as to the proposed modification and amendment of said ordinance of 1904, resolution of 1905, and contracts of 1909 and 1911; and

WHEREAS, On the day of 1912, the Board, as the local authority of the City, adopted a resolution, giving its consent to the modification in the ordinance approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by resolution approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, and by contracts dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, and authorized the Mayor to execute and deliver a contract granting such rights in the name and on behalf of the City, which resolution was approved by the Mayor on the day of 1912.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree, as follows:

SECTION 1. The City hereby consents, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, to the change or amendment to the said right or franchise, as expressed in said ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 26, 1904, and approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by said resolution approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, and by said contracts bearing date of January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, said change or amendment to be as follows:

1. Section 5, Paragraph 1, of said ordinance of August 2, 1904, as amended by said contracts dated January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Said Railroad Company shall commence actual construction within one year from the date of the signing of this ordinance by the Mayor and shall complete a four-track railroad upon the main line from the northerly line of the City as far south as East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street by the second day of August, 1912, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine."

2. Section 5 of said ordinance of August 2, 1904, as amended by said contract dated August 2, 1911, is hereby further amended so the last paragraph of said section shall read as follows:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have power to extend the time provided for in this section for the completion of the railway and for the work to be performed and expenditure to be made, as above for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate three (3) months, but such extension shall not be made unless the reasons given by the grantee for non-fulfillment are, in the opinion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for causes over which the grantee had no control and was in nowise responsible."

SECTION 2. This grant is subject to the condition that all the terms and conditions contained in the said ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 26, 1904, and approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as amended by said resolution approved by the Mayor July 21, 1905, and by said contracts bearing date of January 29, 1909, and August 2, 1911, respectively, except as herein modified and amended, shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to, and abide by and perform all of the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed; and the party of the second part, by its officers thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
By.....
Mayor.

[Corporate Seal.]
Attest:
.....
City Clerk.

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER AND BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY,
By.....
President.

[Seal.]
Attest:
.....
Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

RESOLVED, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the proposed franchise, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, are as specified and fully set forth in the said ordinance approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as heretofore amended, as further amended by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the consent to such modifications and alterations.

RESOLVED, That these preambles and resolutions, including said resolution for the consent of The City of New York to the modifications and alterations as applied for by the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, and said form of proposed contract for the grant of said franchise or right containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, April 25, 1912, in the "City Record," and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, April 25, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor thereof and published in The City of New York, at the expense of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before authorizing any contract for the consent of the City to a certain modification and amendment of the terms and conditions of the said ordinance approved by the Mayor August 2, 1904, as heretofore amended, such modification and amendment being fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, April 25, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

The New York Times and The New York Press designated.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.
Dated New York, March 14, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held March 29, 1912, the following resolution was received:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, a street surface railroad corporation, duly incorporated and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, hereby makes application for a franchise to construct, operate, and maintain a street surface railroad for the transportation of persons and property, together with the necessary connections, switches and turnouts, appurtenances and appliances, to be operated by electricity conducted and supplied through the overhead single trolley system, along the routes in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, described as follows:

Commencing at a point at or near the intersection of Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence in a northeasterly direction along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue and continuing across Flatbush Avenue into and along Ashland Place to Fulton Street with double tracks, and continuing from thence with a single track northerly along Ashland Place to De Kalb Avenue, and also with a single track from a point at or near the intersection of Ashland Place and Fulton Street; running in a westerly direction along Fulton Street to a point at or near the intersection of Fulton Street and Rockwell Place, and from thence northerly into and along Rockwell Place to De Kalb Avenue.

Dated March 11th, 1912.

THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By S. W. HUFF, President.

[Seal]
Attest: JOHN A. THAER, Asst. Sec'y.

State of New York, City of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On the 11th day of March, 1912, before me personally came S. W. Huff, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say: That he resides in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; that he is the President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

[Seal] GEORGE P. PORT,
Notary Public, Kings County.

and the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, dated March 11, 1912, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held March 28, 1912; and

Resolved, That for the purpose of law this Board will meet on Tuesday, the 23th day of April, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

The Times and the New York Press designated.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

New York, March 28, 1912.

PUBLIC SUMMONS.

The party named AUGUST NICOLAUS MEHRENS, born at Hamburg on the 17th of September, 1847, has been registered here as having died on the 31st of December, 1909. He was married to DAME EMMA MEHRENS, NEE PUJO, a native of Mazerolles, (Hautes Pyrenees, France,) and from this union there existed some children. Wife and children cannot be found; it could not be established whether they are still living or not. A motion has been made according to which a sister and a grand-niece would be designated as heirs. In case any other persons should have some claims to put forward on this inheritence, they are hereby requested to have them made known until July 6th, 1912, at the Estates Court mentioned below.

Hamburg, March 25, 1912.

Amtsgericht Abt. II für Testaments- u. Nachlasssachen.

## Fifth Avenue

Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

**FLOORS & OFFICES**

Moderate Rents.

Apply

**MARTIN & MARTIN,**
or your own broker.
333 FI

# COURT CALENDARS.

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court Proceedings.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday to-day:

638. The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.—Decree reversed and cause remanded with costs.

174. Samuel D. Conner, Treasurer of Porto Rico, appellant, vs. Standard Dredging Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer and dismiss the bill.

6 Original. State of Arkansas, complainant, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Ordered that the demurrer of the defendant filed be overruled and leave granted to answer by first day of next term.

416. Baltimore Ry. Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Grant Brothers Construction Co.—Motion to dismiss writ of error denied, and motion to amend writ of error granted.

1075. Arthur Johnson, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari granted and case advanced for argument April 29.

1051. Mississippi and Missouri Transportation Co., petitioner, vs. Robinson Baxter-Dinsmoor Towing and Transportation Co. et al.; 1052. Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co. et al., petitioners, vs. General Chemical Co., and 1053. Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., petitioner, vs. Louis Oldendorf et al.—Certiorari denied.

1066. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., petitioner, vs. Pentlander and Occidental Steamship Co., owners, &c.—Certiorari denied.

1078. The Darien Cold Transportation Co., petitioner, vs. The White Star Line.—Certiorari denied.

1062. St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., petitioner, vs. W. A. Hery, administrator, &c.—Certiorari denied.

1064. Southern Brick and Lumber Co., Ltd., petitioner, vs. Donald & Taylor.—Certiorari denied.

1045. Charles A. Chase, appellant, vs. Emil Wehlau, surviving executor, &c.—Advanced. Submitted.

1067. William B. Hopkins et al., petitioners, vs. Charles Hebard et al.—Petition for certiorari submitted.

1068. Sylvan Pereyra et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

402. Justo Armstrendaris et al., appellants, vs. Felix Pujants et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

623. Citizens' Savings and Trust Co., appellant, vs. C. C. Foestner, Trustee, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

947. The Texas & Pacific Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, vs. W. A. Howell.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

344. Missouri Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Osro Castle.—Motion to affirm submitted.

340. John Olaf Johannessen, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

830. The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Co. et al.—Argument continued.

The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket for the present term will be suspended May 3.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Day call for April 23: 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 306, and 221.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Jury calendar. 176—Reilly v. Snare & Triest.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Noyes, J. Jury calendar. 226—Zabriskie, r. Robinson v. Blake. 106—Schupp v. Thompson-Starrett Company. 123—Connolly-Fanning Co. v. G. H. Thurston & Company. 176—Tillinghast v. Morgan. 170—Tillinghast v. Henderson. 196—Clapp v. Whitridge. 203—Fletcher v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 221—Long v. B. & M. R. R. 223—McKeon v. same. 225—Lass v. same. 227—Sovereign Bank v. Stanley. 150—U. S. to J. Mandelberg & Co. 170—Montgomery v. Spencer Optical Co. 184—Franz v. Straus. 209—Silverman v. B. & M. R. R. 204—McGrath v. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co. 183—U. S. Finishing Co. v. Standard Oil & Gas Co. 214—Veale v. B. & M. R. R. 140—Gilbert v. Republic Rubber Co. 205—Lewis v. Klaw.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Jury calendar. 223—Burt v. Federal Cloak Co. 224—Whitlatt v. Strimsnes. 123—Montolaro v. Dempsey. 235—United States v. Ackert. 234—Same v. 148 Packages Panama Hats. 236—United States v. 36 Packages Panama Hats. 236—United States v. 254 Packages Panama Hats. 237—United States v. 14 Packages Panama Hats. 238—United States v. 3 Cases Panama Hats. 258—Smith v. Loeb & Schoenfeld. 276—Waldron v. Boston & Maine R. R. 276—Kilroy v. Boston & Maine R. R. 277—Forde v. Boston & Maine R. R. 241—Pyrene Mfg. Co v. Schoeffel. 247—Schmidt v. Standard Steel Car Co. 248—Cristen v. Leonard. 259—White v. Ludlow Typograph Co. 260—Jones v. Harrigan v. Bouvier. 266—Strauss v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 268—Petition v. A. S. Lesser Sons Co. 290—Same v. St Gallon Mfg Co. 302—Macklin v. Penn R. R. 304—Parodi v. same. 304—Nelson v. same. 305—McGrath v. Atlantic Transp Co. 306—Dill v. same. 307—Fox v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 308—Nelson v. Southern Pac. Co. 309—O'Reilly v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 310—Dorma v. N. E. Nav Co. 311—Monahan v. same. 312—Barry v. Avery Foundry & Iron Wks. 313—Tucker v. Parry v. same. 315—Fitzell v. Larkin. 316—Lafkowits v. Tarulsky. 317—Walcott v. Panama R. R. 318—Curran v. Lehigh Val R. R. 320—Leonard v. Buchsbaum. 321—H. H. Andrews v. Pyrene Mfg. Co. 322—Rakas v. Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co. 323—Chemical Paper Co v. Willert Paper Co. 325—Magrus v. Madden. 326—Same v. same. 327—U. S. v. Carlin Const. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J. Admiralty calendar. 62—Comp Transt Co v. Tug Transt No 19; 97—N Y & N H Co v. Comp Transt. 100—R & H Transt Co v. Tug No 23. 101—Same v. Tug Transt No 15. 93—N Y, N H & H R R v. Tug Wrestler.

## STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Erlanger, J. Litigated motions: 1—Matter of Ruddick. 3—Smith v. Horn. 4—Ehrich v. Mason Seaman Transp Co. 4—Same v. same. 5—Same v. same. 6—Haines v. Haines. 7—People ex rel Fuller v. Lederle. 8—Matter of Mayer. 9—Hasenstaub v. Hasenstaub. 10—Grasse v. Goldfogle. 11—Lewis v. Lewis. 12—Verplanck estate v. C N & S A Const Co. 13—Levy v. Manne. 14—Sidway Sav Inst v. Price. 15—Ruff v. Cohen. 16—Huntington v. Lehman. 17—Moeser Safe Co v. Guardian Trust Co. 18—Duke v. American Museum of Nat. History. 19—Ehrlich v. Bartenheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brew Co. 20—Cain v. Michaels. 21—Miller v. Johnson. 22—Ward v. Barthat Hazward Co. 23—Futterman v. Stern & Sons. 24—Bittermann v. Shorn. 25—Rachenchen v. Gaynowski v. Gillespie Co. 27—Rosenthal v. Newmark. 28—Rosenthal v. Newmark. 29—Shinkle v. Barret. 30—Pinney v. City of N. Y. 31—People ex rel. Butterick Pub. Co. v. Purdy. 32—Hawes v. Hawes. 33—Mead v. La Montagne. 34—Fordan v. Fordan. 35—Matter of Ceramic Imp Co. 36—Dunn v. Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co. 37—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 38—Kent v. Kilpatrick. 39—Matter of Gutterman. 40—Maldonado & Co. v. Yglesias. 41—Baleko v. Farmers' Feed Co. 42—Arrowsmith v. Leahy. 43—Squire v. La Manna. 44—Weiss v. Fifth Ave Coach Co. 45—Hart-Jaeger Amusement Co. v. Kaufman. 46—Thomas v. Belmont Auto Storage & Supply Co. 48—Nethersole v. Liebler. 49—Porter v. Porter. 50—Rogers v. Rogers. 51—Butts v. Carey. 52—McDermott v. Fletcher. 53—First Comm Bank of Portland v. Cannell. 54—People ex rel. Mitchell v. Rogers. 56—Caughey v. Hallman. 57—Matter of Mahoney. 58—Travis v. Sachs. 59—Matter of Andrews, &c. 60—Matter of Andrews, &c. 61—Calliber, Jr., v. Calliber. 62—Mellen v. Bowles & Co. 63—Farmer v. Keller Farmer Co. 64—Bermani v. Gillies. 65—City N. Y. v. Manchester Const Co. 66—Frank v. Rowland & Sharto. 67—Horstman v. Hoffman. 68—Richardson v. Silverblatt. 69—Butler v. Hulse. 70—Masi v. Masi. 71—Stein v. Minsker. 72—Same v. same. 73—Same v. same. 74—Wagner v. same. 75—Same v. same. 76—Prince v. Espe. 77—Blum v. Bligh. 78—Wilson v. Wilson Mercantile Assn. 79—Kotzen v. Moss. 80—Gerstl v. Weiss. 82—Abe Brill Co v. Gt. Eastern Cas Co. 83—Stewart Iron Works Co v. Ocean View Company. 85—Majestic Motion Picture Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 86—Chase v. Chase. 87—Mitchell v. Northern Hotel Co. 88—Am Woolen Co v. Cohen. 89—Crane v. Wash Park Imp Co. 97—N Y Life Ins Co v. Silverman. 98—Solomon v. Rickert. 99—Boone v. Builders. 100—People v. Prosselevitski. 101—Gothelp v. Kruiswitch. 102—City of N Y v. O'Leary. 93—Same v. Hedden. 94—Am Mtge Co. v. Moller. 95—Chase v. Chase. 96—Lipman v. Lipman. 97—Mulligan v. Miller. 98—Matter of Richard St. 99—Lawson v. Tinker. 100—Simis v. Simis. 101—Sparks v. Martin. 102—Mac an O'Conor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blaschoff, J. Mx parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 8211—Prince v. Sobel. 8228—Jones v. Golden Star Realty Co. 8218—Schreyer v. Chaltin. 8262—Farmers' L. & T. Co. v. Paul. General calendar. 4218—Lieke v. Lieke. 4783—Harding v. Havemeyer. 4690—U. S. Leasing & Holding Co. v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 4715—Schryke v. Machin. 607—Hussels v. Clenegintа Securities Co. 3582—Blanchard v. Blanchard, Jr. 3105—McPhillips v. McPhillips. 4405—Cleary v. Cleary. 3285—Goldreyer v. Polstein Realty Co. 880—Fidelity v. Twelfth Ward Bank. 2114—Torielle v. Jaeger. 3434—Bailey v. Fingerhut. 4525—Ringleben v. Ringleben. 410—Thompson v. Franklin Trust Co. 4016—Martyan v. O'Neill. 2015—Title Guar & Trust Co. v. Barber. 843—Goodman v. Goodman. 3547—Hicks v. Hicks. 4787—Wheatly v. Kemple. 4120—Rogers v. Rogers. 4974—Keeler v. Ungaro. 2861—Westchester Concrete Aggregate Co v. Marcuse. 3787—Gainsburg v. Miller. 4539—Shaw v. Shaw. 4400—Brodie v. Brodie. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV. case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Davis, J. 1—Le Roy Poindexter. 2—Frederick A Betts. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delaney, J. 8455—Zinn v. Stamm. 6100—Macdonald v. MacDonald. 6328—Shaw v. Ill Sec Co. 6834—Butler Bros v. Besemer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Pendleton, J. 874—Cohn v. Johns. 926—Martha v. Central Park, &c. R. R. Co. 964—Flocker v. Hudson & Man R. R. 986—Toner v. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co. 989—Mailberg v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 993—Meeker v. Whitridge. 993—Feldstein v. City of N. Y. 1005—Lee v. Johns. 1006—Rabb v. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.

1008—Bernstein v. Whitridge. 1009—Larkin v. Johns. 1060—Shahanan v. same. 1061—Collins v. same. 1062—Lacy v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 1067—Hadden v. Whitridge. 1830—Mitchell v. N. Y. N. H. & Hartford Railroad. 1531—Vinlog v. Int. R. T. 694—Cromwell v. Long Island R. R. 820—Dimm v. Johns. 962—Thorlan v. Rapid Transit & Sub. Co. 883—Lawson v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 868—McLaren v. Johns. 910, 911—Grady v. same. 967—Stuetzer v. Bklyn Heights R. R. 921—Pinky v. Int. R. T. 1008—Pinchkoff v. Bklyn Heights R. R. 1010, 1011—Fein v. Bklyn Heights R. R. 1016—Greenberg v. Bklyn Union El. R. R. 1026—O'Connor v. Johns. 1046—Middleton v. Whitridge. 984—McDermott v. Johns. 944—Spulo v. Linch. 877-878—Nolan v. Johns. 787—Schwars v. Linch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J. 4205—Degion v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 4207—Barton v. Springs. 4208—Same v. same. 4186—Kaffka v. Hayler's. 4319—Macy v. John Pierce Co. 4542—McGrath v. Sherman. 4246—Freil v. Jockey Club. 4198—O'Neill v. Schreiber. 4479—Connelly v. Penn Well Const Co. 4501—Snow v. Seaton. 4480—O'Neill v. Krattmeyer & Neuberger. 4380—Lord v. Lion Brew Co. 4198—Anderson v. Cobat. 4216—McDermott v. Sloane. 4598—White v. German Art Weaving Co. 4268—English v. Rabe. 3264—Wasserman v. Eiterman Realty Co. 4362—Tashjin v. Hinkle Iron Co. 4120—Melhard v. Snare & Triest Co. 4006—Griffin v. Goltz. 4376—Cravalio v. Barnes & Cone Comp Yeast Co. 4606—Rothenberg v. Schmidt. 4280, 4281, 4222—Noen v. Cons Gas Co. 4469—Alusio v. City of New York. 4486—Finsberg v. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. 8439—Collins v. Ahearn. 4460—Gledner v. Trainor. 4465—Schaarbach v. Finn. 7258—Skahill v. Mutual Taximeter Co. 3008—Baker v. F. J. Hedden & Sons Co. 8936—Shea v. Wanamaker. 4525—Schwamenfeld v. Bartelstone. 4262—Wiener v. Well. 2447—Wohl v. Jordan. 4466—O'Dowd v. Weidner. 4466—Same v. same. 4462—Turk v. H. Koehler & Co. 3245—Murphy v. City of New York. 3576—Bergman v. Moore. 4306—Barone v. Zimmerman. 4275—Domian v. Cardozo. 4375—Miller v. Klatzos. 4427—Goldberg v. Rapid Transit Transp & M Co. 4446—Wortzman v. Pelli. 4507—Lane v. City of New York. 3976—King v. Foley. 3087—Singalle v. Ortalano. 4417—McDonough v. American Ice Co. 4284—Spector v. Fahrenholtz. 4284—Hohlert v. N Y Cont Co. 4265—Jackson v. N Y Cen Co. 4565—Reilly v. Fischer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 3240—Mayer v. Cipolla. 3251—Lamura v. Horwitz. 4456—Tomlinson v. Tomlinson. 1917—Alexander v. Old Bridge Enameled, &c., Co. 1921—Same v. U. S. Encaustic Tile Works. 3581—Same v. Mosaic Tile Co. 3705—Same v. Columbus Tile Co. 2751—Same v. Natl Tile Co. 1023—Same v. Cambridge Tile Manuf Co. 8450—Farley v. Allen. 912—Kelly v. Carnes. 2994—Konheim v. Harris. 4291—Snyder v. Snyder. 3650—Schoof v. Schoof of N Y. 4252—Dempsey v. Greenwich Sav Bank. 8587—Grabfield v. Haralson County Bank. 4407—Herman v. West Side Bank. 4540—Dansiger v. Silverfield. 1570—Benedict v. Secur Ins Co. 8009—City of N Y v. N Y Mail & Transfer Co. 662—France v. Radt. 4535—Henry Philips Estates v. Phonig. 6506—Murphy v. City of N Y. 6507—Cocks v. same. 6509—Schott v. same. 2125—Little v. Martin. 1092—Woodson v. Payne. 4170—Dey v. Tilley. 2649—Baucus v. Gage. 776—Shattuck v. Guardian Trust Co. 8500—Montgomery Dock & Sash Co v. Macaulay. 3900—Hansen v. Schultze. 2307—Steiner v. Hackett. 3433—O'Shea v. White. 4145—Furness v. Shubert. 4424—Columbian Board of Brokers v. Brown Realty Co. 6250—McIntire v. Nat. Nassau Bank. 4374—Zweedle Trading Co v. Levy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII., case on; Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., clear; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. August Himmel, Theophilus J. Bloomer, Charles T. Yerkes, Mary Schaffer, Ivis H. Harris, Fansher H. Underhill, Esther Turk, Rose Keenan, Lawrence Odell, Bernard Stock, Rose G. Hellman, Charles Eberhardt, Luciano Genoveses, John Rotter, Joseph Frank, Jr., Edward Foster, Frederick Hohenthal, Carrie Minyard, Nicholas Matrose, Margaret Murphy, Karl Ekdahl, Bridget Hyland, Jakob Hungerman, James Ledwith, Mary Sweeney, William F. McNamara, John G. Diegan, Fannie Goldman, James Bryan, Arthur McKeon, Anabel Lyons, Anastazia Bowen, Joseph Kahn, Menscheh Lokatinsky, Edward F. Kane, Emma S. Brush, James Fox, Carl W. F. Muenchesohofe, Thomas T. Eckert, Charlotte E. Dimond, James B. Kelly, Harriette A. Durkee, George H. Moller, Jr., William H. Beadleston, Benjamin M. Price, Jessie L. Summerfield, Sarah S. Whiting, Henry W. Gennerich, Robert G. Remsen, Richard S. Newcombe, Sophia Scheu, Joseph A. Cabara, Catherine Purdy, Phebe T. Magie, Jules R. Timbermat, Mary E. Woodward, William Burr, Joseph Mattison, Louis Weiss, Julia Olsen, Bene Graf, George W. Farren, Siegmund J. Baoh, (2,) William Carroll, Elizabeth D. G. Lane, Illsworth S. Warner, Dora Goldstein, Lawrence Odell, (2,) Lena Goodman, Emma Falck. Wills for probate—Joseph Moore, Frances S. Padelford, Justine V. R. Townsend, Henry Ugne, Laura B. Duryea, Isabella B. Tiffany, Edward Steindler, Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, J. Contested wills: 2889—Cornelius H. Van Ness. Estate of Philip Kraker.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Pinaltis, J.; Part II., Greene, J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., Lynch, J.; Part VIII., O'Dwyer, C. J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I, Room 21 9:45 A. M. 7150—Loketz v. Sokolowsky. 7007—Elmer v. Chipparine. 7167—Bjurstrom v. Jolins. 7140—Phillips v. Lynch. 7141—Anderson v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 6990—Miller v. Evans. 6941—Bachrach v. Rhodus. 7107—Ravitz v. Schwartz. 6181—De Giuseppe v. Industrial Land Imp Co. 6703—Klinger v. Rothstein. 7172—Freyse v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 7182—Pallone v. Johns. 7187—Selinger v. Rothstein. 5706—Bell v. Decker. 6152—Clemente v. Heilbrunn. 6207½—Pope v. Miller. 7012—Lamham v. Westminster Prov. Church Soc. 7164—Guinsberg v. Harris. 7164—Kraus v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 6907—Hersch v. Hindes. 7162—Grapes v. Forst. 608—Goldstein v. Jones. 6710—Marcus v. Eisenberg. 7177—Lubalkin v. Gerwitz. 7178—Wechter v. Kaplan. 8197¼—Raimondi v. Cipriani R & C Co. 7116—Weiss v. Korn. 7130—Elreck v. Watson. 5511—Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 6536—Schusterman v. Johns. 7194—Petrasch v. Abrahams. 7195—Steinberg v. Byrnes. 7202¼—Harding v. Brown. 7206¼—Hammer v. Nagel. 7206—Chagrin v. Jolk. 7204—Rando v. Fidelity Phoenix F. I. Co. 7205—Winsler v. Melbourn. 7209—Stat. Gas Co. v. Yonce. 7210—Levy v. Street. 7212—Rando v. Hartford Fire Ins Co. 7213—Freres v. Brokaw. 7214—U. S. Radiator Corp v. Levine. 7218—Fidelity & Cas Co v. McGovern. 7215—Dunsse v. Butler. 7216—Same v. same. N Y Termin. Bldg Co. 7219¼—Block v. Ullman. 7221¼—Dick v. Hutchinson. 7225½—Segall v. New England Auto Top Co. 7224—Germania Bank v. Dumrauf. 7223—Wilensky v. Gabler. 7250—Kent v. Weir. 7225—Leowi v. Sweeney. 7234—Talbozlo v. Cipalis. 7235—Hogan v. Gould. 7238—Goldstein v. Fechter. 7239—Donishefsky v. Diamond. 7244—Sullivan v. Int R T Co. 7245—Micklin v. Tellier. 7246—Schwartz v. Pesner. 7247—Handelman v. Joline. 7248—Wechsler v. Sussman. 7239—Zoffen v. Goldberg. 7263½—Ladd & Vaughan v. Welch v. same. 7264½—Gimer v. Horwitz. 7260½—Weill Co. v. Brunner. 7259—Engelberg v. Wachatinsky. case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. 4302—Rapbue v. Ill Sur Co. 4308—Qualtroich v. same. 4304—Centelmi v. same. 4307—Myers v. Menzel. 2830—Lowenstein v. M. Morgenthau, Jr. 4194—Fitzgerald v. Cole. 4293—Moos v. Runkle. 4306—Internat Trust Co v. Caroline. 4290—Belland v. Censer. 4273—Jacobs v. Rosenthal. 4275—Same v. Zimmerman. 4274—Same v. Stern. 4276—Same v. Meister. 4276—Same v. Meyers. 4277—Same v. Stern. 4312—Gross v. Van Dyck Gravure Co. 4222—Blackstone Realty Co. v. Geller. 4206—Reider v. Reider. 4305—Greenbaum v. Philadelphia Casualty Co. 4134—Rosenberg v. Weisberg-Mark Co. 4340—Hollow v. Hyman. 4281—Brill v. O. J. Gude Co. 4011—Solomon v. Ind Orgar Sons of Jacob. 4166—Smith v. Korndahl. 4305—Koenigsberg v. Percival R & H Co. 4264—Botvinick v. Siegel. 4117—Welker v. Lowe. 4310—Bunner v. Connors. 4312—Aron v. Premium Chocolate Co. 4041—Greenberg v. Falowsky. 4280—Mohawk Garage, Inc., v. Hoffman. 4351—Brown v. Dural Chemical Co. Clear.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Hyams v. Morison—Edmond E. Wise.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Hoffman v. Fromm Realty Co.—William L. Bowman.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Ziegfeld v. Ziegfeld—Edward J. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—In re Mann Bee Co.—Saul J. Baron.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Jacob Strauss v. West 129th St Realty—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Sidney H. Woodruff v. Frederick O. Woodruff—Thomas D. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—In re Mann Bee Co.—Melvin J. McKenna and William F. Greene.

CITY COURT—Smith J.—Albert W. Sanborn v. Nat Elec Welding Co—Mark Sugarman. Elisha G. Belchow v. M. B. Scharles—Sigmund Wechsler.

### Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 351—Mitchell v. Peter Cooper's Glue Co. 362—Flaherty v. Onward Co. 363—Holden v. Crolly. 324—Anderson v. Consol. 209—O'Hehir v. New Eng Ry. 221—Sayer v. City of N. Y. 323—Martinetti v. Woods. 216—Mort v. Cropsey. 312—Gray v. Waterbury. 326—Brent v. Thompson Co. 307—Aster Co v. Milone Co. 316—Tilly Co v. Sugarman. 362—People v. Finucan. 383—Same v. same. 373—Hadik v. Coldwell-Wilcox Co. 374—Burns v. Quin. 373—Berinei v. Huner. 376—Gorham v. Gallagher. 377—Smith v. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 1000—Jakubiak v. Trzaska. 1966—Romeo v. Romeo. 1958-1960—Hagarty v. City of N. Y. 2080—Schmitt v. Schmitt et al. 1160. 1161—Nelson v. Bklyn Bank for Savings and another. 1761—Wertzman v. L. Leon Caplan Co. 2079—Saretsky v. Kaplan. 2029—Touchnow (2 cases) v. Rosella Realty and Cons Co. 1622—Bergmeyer v. Risch. 1599—Morris v. Morris. 2041—May v. May. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2100.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Boudder, J.; Part VII., Kauer, J. 7209—Laura Orpen, an alleged incompetent. 3657, 3658—Diack v. Nassau R. R. 3917—Burck v. Nassau R. R. 3574—Boyle v. Nassau R. R. 2692—Shaw v. L. I. C. & Sub R. R. 3307—Bay Dredging Co. v. Valentine. 3790—Hanna v. B. H. R. R. 6890—Johnson Bros v. Francke. 7042—Orlacelli v. Criscuoli. 7161—Madden v. Pittsburgh Coal Co. 6138—Reichart v. City of New York. 6692—Devid v. Geskie et al. 4126—Fabricane v. Unterman. 4141—Horowitz v. City of New York. 4142—Smith v. American Art Sign Co. 4151—Rlower v. B. H. R. R. 4153—Neylan v. Nagan R. R. 4155—Morweds v. Pearson et al. 4157—Plaine v. B. H. R. R. 4160—Fitzsimmons v. Nassau R. R. 3295—Casello v. McMeekan Mfg Co. 4170—Earl v. Taunton. 4174—Unkeles v. Seidman. 4175—Larsen v. Robbins Co. 4176—Davits v. B. H. R. R. 4177—Graham v. Nassau R. R. 4185—Martorello v. Nassau R. R. 4191—Clifford v. Union Ferry Co. 4196—Hines v. Borgia et al. 4198—Kingston v. Joline et al. 4201, 4204—Lubofsky v. Liebman's Brewing Co. 8406—Geffen v. Dreher. 3832—Schepten v. Alpine. 2481—Lindall v. Bader.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 4205, 4206—Greenberg v. Bruetsch. 4207—Hart v. Duret. 4211—Gough v. Nassau R. R. 4213—Coronato v. Brooklyn El R. R. 4214—Driscoll v. Voll. 4216—Pilfero v. Farley. 4220—Weinstein v. Farmers' Feed Co. 3655—Montagano v. Norman Cont Co et al. 7026—Adams v. Post & McCord. 7106—Farley v. Smith et al. 3027—Sanderacki v. Cody. 3666—Kimball v. Dyett. 3607—Rickus v. Nelson et al. 4031—Nestle v. Arau et al. 3544—Street v. City of New York. 2980—Kelly v. Board of Education. 5631—Benevahio v. Planet Mills Co. 4074—Rosenfeld v. Weeks. 4122, 4126—Blats v. B. H. R. R. 4130—Lyon v. Mutual Seal Mfg Co. 4222—Thursday, the 25th, of April, 1912, at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Putnam, J.; Part II., Benedict, J. Criminal—Part I. The People of the State of New York against Bens, on trial. Civil—Part II. 708—Conroy v. Devlin. 7166—Hahn, N Y & Q Co R R Co. 685—Dollotto v. Champlain Silk Mills. 428—Calder v. L I R R Co. 522—Harper, an infant, v. Newell Holding Co and another. 450—Berkowitz v. L I R R Co et al. 129—Coffers, an infant, v. Brooklyn U E R R Co. 654—Desimoni v. Cortese. 139a—McCorry and another v. Wiarda and another. 525—Foley v. N Y & Q Co R R Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 136-7—Fredsall v. N Y & Q Co R R Co and another. 54—Tiffany v. Washburn. 1072—The People ex rel Farley v. Fetter et al. 1104—The People ex rel Farley v. Fetter and another. 1106—The People ex rel Farley v. American Bonding Co and another. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 710.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3521—People v. Charles Begler. 3224—People v. Walter Stewart.

## HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

557. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids for the following supplies, and firms interested should apply to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedule number desired: (1,) until April 30, Schedule 4472, white lead; Schedule 4473, soapstone, (2,) until May 1, Schedule 4,490, strap coils, poplar excelsior, packing hay, garden hose, laundry soap, red brick, barrels, copper, flour; Schedule 4,491, squilgee rubber blades, rectangular brass, plate glass, spiral steel and phosphor-bronze springs, cast steel crucible wire, direct differential blocks and hoists, twist drills, scaling hammers, wrought iron hammock rings, wrought iron eyebolts; (3,) until May 7, Schedule 4,475, stranded conductor lead-sheathed cable, building sand, broken stone or gravel; Schedule 4,480, compressed slak cork, wooden fenders for towboats, Spanish can ship fenders, fire rubber hose, white ash oars, wrought iron or steel pipe, sheet lead; Schedule 4,491, coffee crates, coffee tins; Schedule 4,496, high-speed steel furnaces; Schedule 4,487, steam gauges, Loofah sponges, Turkish toweling, cloth blocks, air hoists, pig iron; Schedule 4,483, lubricating graphite and greases; Schedule 4,477, wash metal, aluminum, ferro manganese, ferro silicon, round bar iron; Schedule 4,476, black building paper, fire proof sidcals 22—Berry v. Conkling & ano. 25—Nadeo v. Hopkins Security Co. 34—Kunz v. Shea et al. 25—Hartkorn v. Zabriskie. 26—Goodman v. Hendricks Co. 27—Matter of Cardoza (Kunicke). 29—Langan v. Morris et al. 30—Brown v. Froeb. 50—Detlefsen v. Erie Basin Yacht Club et al. 31—Johns v. Rosenthal et al (No 6.) 32—Johns v. Rosenthal et al (No 7.) 33—Richmond Assets Collecting Co v. Morse et al. 34—Atlantic Basin Iron Works. 35—Ward v. Hogan & Sons. 36—Nelle v. Bonnlander. 37—Ring & Son v. Winola Worsted Yarn Co et al. 38—Wenk v. Aronson Bros Co et al (2.) 39—Wenk v. Aronson Realty Co et al (2.) 40—Watson v. Aronson Realty Co et al. 41—Matter of Grundstein. 42—Nolan v. Gallagher et al.

### Queens County.

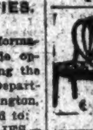
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 404—Morton-Large Con Co v. Boisse and another. 403—Colon and another v. Wilson et al. Highest number reached 403a.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Putnam, J.; Part II., Benedict, J. Criminal—Part I. The People of the State of New York against Bens, on trial. Civil—Part II. 708—Conroy v. Devlin. 7166—Hahn, N Y & Q Co R R Co. 685—Dollotto v. Champlain Silk Mills. 428—Calder v. L I R R Co. 522—Harper, an infant, v. Newell Holding Co and another. 450—Berkowitz v. L I R R Co et al. 129—Coffers, an infant, v. Brooklyn U E R R Co. 654—Desimoni v. Cortese. 139a—McCorry and another v. Wiarda and another. 525—Foley v. N Y & Q Co R R Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 136-7—Fredsall v. N Y & Q Co R R Co and another. 54—Tiffany v. Washburn. 1072—The People ex rel Farley v. Fetter et al. 1104—The People ex rel Farley v. Fetter and another. 1106—The People ex rel Farley v. American Bonding Co and another. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 710.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3521—People v. Charles Begler. 3224—People v. Walter Stewart.

## PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.



**The Antique Furniture Exchange**
13-15 W. 28TH ST., NR. B'WAY.
The leading antique shop.
"By far the largest collection and much the lowest prices"; all goods sold on commission basis regardless of antiquity, history or value. This is headquarters for bargains.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 87 CHAMBERS ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1912.

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in the City of New York for the year 1912 have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1912. *All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided and shall remain such liens until paid.*

The second half of the tax on real estate which is due as hereinbefore provided on the first day of November following the payment of the first half, may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November first a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November first at the rate of *four per centum* per annum.

NO DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED ON PERSONAL TAX BILLS.

*Penalty on unpaid taxes on real estate begins June 1 and December 1; on unpaid personal taxes June 1.*

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, 57 Chambers st.
Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, corner 3d and Tremont aves.
Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building.
Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

FRED. R. E. BESTEIN, Receiver of Taxes.

## CONTRACTORS
### Subway Bids Opened May 7, 1912

for the construction of Section 14 of the Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad of New York City.

3.176 feet of four-track subway in Lexington Avenue, between 129th Street, Manhattan, and East 135th Street, The Bronx, including tunnels under the Harlem River.

Write or call concerning form of contract, plans and specifications.

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

## Madame Steinheil's Own Story of Paris' Biggest Murder Mystery

Acquitted of the crime that shocked two continents and involved the name of a President of France, she now tells for the first time what happened on the fatal night of the tragedy. Read it in

**NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES**

## AUCTION SAL

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The storm that was over the Upper Mississippi Valley Sunday night now covers the North Atlantic States and is passing to sea. During the last twenty-four hours it has caused general rains and numerous thunderstorms from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. There were heavy local rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Over the Rocky Mountains, plateau regions, and the Pacific States the weather remained generally fair.

The temperature is considerably lower in the Ohio and the Middle Mississippi Valleys, while it has risen over the Rockies and plateau regions.

The indications are that the storm now over the Atlantic seaboard will pass rapidly east, and be followed by fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States. As there is no storm charted in the Western districts, it is probable that fair weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the great Central valleys.

The temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday over the Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk and probably high west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk and high west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Clearing and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair; brisk and high west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair; brisk west winds.

Northern New England—Rain, followed by clearing and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair; brisk and high west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1911. | 1912. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 46 | 48 | 4 P. M. | 49 | 56 |
| 9 A. M. | 44 | 48 | 6 P. M. | 48 | 51 |
| 10 A. M. | 43 | 50 | 8 P. M. | 42 | 54 |
| 12 M. | 41 | 56 | 12 P. M. | 40 | 55 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 12 M., 63; at 4 P. M., 63. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

## FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:13—101 Mangin St.: Adolph Goldnar. Trifling

12:15—217 W. 21st St.: Mrs. Carso.... Trifling

2:35—230 West 61st St.: A. Freedman.... $5,000

4:43—228 Church St.: H. B. Claflin.... None

10:10—Westchester and Bergen Aves.: Interborough Railroad Co.... $100

10:22—172 Mulberry St.: Dominico Rebella. $50

10:55—187 Brooms St.: Joseph Goldberg. Trifling

P. M.

12:25—86 Madison St.: Frank Frumano.... $25

1:25—1,987 3d Ave.: A. Weiss.... Trifling

4:40—148 Madison Av.: Sarah Abrams.... $178

4:45—28 W. 100th St.: Annie Flower. Trifling

6:25—180th St. and Riverside Drive: Feltman Construction Co.... Trifling

9:18—1,000 Union Av. the Bronx: J. Segal. $25

10:15—Foot of Barclay St.: Barclay Street Ferry.... Trifling

10:25—1,987 3d Av.: H. Parker.... Trifling

10:45—359 West 16th St.: L. Conklin. Trifling

11:10—122 West 31st St.: Unger & Zwiebel.... $1,000

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MARGARET GETHINS, (died March 29;) left $5,000 personalty; to John A. Hickey, son-in-law.

CHARLES ROSENBAUM, (died April 15;) left more than $15,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; to Mortimer, Joseph, Dudley, and Maud Rosenbaum, children, and Josephine Rosenbaum, wife, legacies of unestimated value.

HILLEL HOCHMAN, (died Dec. 7, 1911;) left $700 personalty, to Leopold Hochman, nephew.

HENRY GOLDSTEIN, (died April 19;) left $300 personalty, to Louis Goldstein, son.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, (died April 9;) left $2,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty, to Elizabeth Jordan O'Brien, wife.

JACOB COHN, (died April 7;) left $4,000 personalty, to Henrietta Cohn, wife.

RACHEL SHANNON, (died April 16;) left $800 personalty, to Deborrah Frances De Silva, daughter.

PIETRO GARDA, (died Jan. 25;) left $50 personalty, to Giovanna Garda, wife.

HENRY ROSENER, (died Feb. 28;) left $2,500 personalty, to Fannie Rosener, wife.

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of SARAH A. McGRATH, (died Jan. 10, 1912;) no estate.

Estate of EDWIN C. BARR, (died Feb. 26, 1911;) net personalty, $6,224.01, including 10 shares Elliott Square Co., $600; 25 shares Morgenthaler Linotype Co., $6,160.

Estate of LEWIS MICHAEL, (died April 25, 1901;) no estate.

Estate of LYDIA B. DEASE, (died Jan. 9, 1907;) net personalty, $2,403.

Estate of CATHERINE A. DOHERTY, (died Aug. 20, 1911;) net personalty, $14,070.84; realty, 747 East 149th Street, $2,250; 941 East 221st Street, $2,000; 2,042 Olinville Avenue, $2,000.

Estate of JAMES MOONEY, (died April 3, 1903;) no estate.

Estate of SUSAN M. ALEXANDER, (died Dec. 19, 1910;) realty, 10 West 54th Street, $100,000, less mortgage of $50,000; bonds of the following: Union Pacific 1st mortgage railroad and land grant, $15,187.50; Northern Pacific, Great Northern, C., B. & Q., joint 4s, $9,362.50; Northern Pacific Railroad Co., prior lien 4s, $10,012.50; Southern Pacific Co. stock collateral 4s, $40,187.50; net realty and personality, $163,-068.71.

Estate of DANIEL R. BOICE, (died Jan. 2, 1911;) net personalty, $1,407.95.

Estate of GEORGE G. NOYES, (died April 30, 1905;) no estate.

Estate of MARIE SCHRAMM, (died March 29, 1910;) net personalty, $16,450.64.

Estate of ELIZA J. LEVERICH, (died Feb. 14, 1910;) net personalty, $17,234.91, including 22 shares New York Bank stock, $11,025; 30 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $3,660; 49 shares Illinois Central Railroad, $8,932.65; 60 shares Union Pacific Railroad common, $10,845; 6 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, $1,260; 10 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred, $1,-361.87; 28 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, $4,515; 10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship, $300; 12 shares Southern Railway Company, $756; 12 shares New York Central Railroad, $1,419; 11 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, $1,807.62; 4 Long Island City & Flushing Railroad bonds, $4,030; 5 Keokuk & Des Moines Railway bonds, $5,-156.25; Missouri Pacific Railroad bond, $1,-106.25; 2 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad bonds, $2,177.50; 9 Oswego & Rome Railroad bonds, $3,390; New York, Ontario & Western Railroad bond, $865; Canada Southern bond, $1,018.25; Central Crosstown Railroad bond, $800; 2 Southern Railroad bonds, $2,180; Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad bond, $1,132.50; 2 Imperial Japanese Government bonds, $1,910.

Estate of ROBERT A. GEORGE, (died July 1, 1906;) net personalty, $62.92.

Estate of WILLIAM HAUBER, (died Aug. 20, 1910;) realty, 215 East Thirteenth Street, $9,500; net realty and personalty, $8,213.02.

Estate of JULIA B. DE FOREST, (died June 6, 1910;) realty, property at Cold Spring Harbor, $37,250; lot in 136th Street, between Second and Third Avenues, $10,825; property at Monhasset, L. I., $1,250; personalty, 2,667 shares Hackensack Water Company common, $73,-662.50; 209 shares Denver & Rockaway Railroad, $22,000; bonds of New Jersey & New York Railroad Company, $35,100; Wabash Railroad bonds, $6,457.50; Union Club bonds, $4,000; bond and mortgage of William H. Meyer of Dean Street, Brooklyn, $18,000; net realty and personalty, $368,029.94.

Estate of CHARLES A. WELCH, (died July 28, 1910;) net personalty, $10,153.49.

Estate of ELIZABETH P. PRENTIS, (died Dec. 26, 1910;) net personalty, $1,363.90.

Estate of JOSEPHINE MACDONALD, (died Nov. 16, 1910;) realty, 718 Broadway, $145,000; net realty and personalty, $296,942.86.

Estate of WILLIAM ROGERS MORGAN, (died July 25, 1911;) realty, 27 West Twenty-seventh Street, $30,000; 200 West 107th Street, $56,000; one-quarter interest in 240 Broadway, $60,000; one-quarter interest in 1,167 Broadway, $35,000; one-quarter interest in 788 Broadway, $14,000; one-quarter interest in 7 Washington Place, $18,000; one-quarter interest in 19 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in 23 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in 25 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in 27 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in 29 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in 31 Washington Place, $12,500; one-quarter interest in

# 97 DEAD IN STORMS, HUNDREDS HOMELESS

## Two Tornadoes Met at Bush, Ill., Killing Fifteen Persons and Destroying Buildings.

## 25 KILLED IN THE SOUTH

### Georgia and Alabama Swept by Storm Which Wrecks Towns and Farmhouses in Many Counties.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Latest figures regarding the storm which swept over Illinois and Indiana on Sunday evening show 72 dead, 700 injured, and nearly 100 families destitute. More than 100 homes were demolished and the property loss totaled several hundred thousand dollars. Greatest damage was done at Bush, Willsville, Murphysboro, Campus, Freeman, and Kankakee, Ill., and Morocco, Ind. Gov. Deneen and Adj. Gen. Dickson to-day arranged to extend State relief to the stricken districts in Illinois.

The dead and injured are as follows:

Bush, Ill., 15 dead, 100 injured.
District east of Bush, 5 dead, 30 injured.
Marion, Ill., 17 dead, (unconfirmed.)
Willsville, Ill., 3 dead, 20 injured.
Murphysboro, Ill., 3 dead, 5 injured.
Campus, Ill., 2 dead, 1 injured.
Kankakee, Ill., 7 dead, 21 injured.
Morocco, Ind., 9 dead, 1 injured.
Freeman, Ill., 3 dead.
District near Morocco, Ind., 2 dead.

Of the fifteen persons killed at Bush, Ill., eleven have been identified. They are Mrs. Alexander Williams, Valentine Farmer, J. W. Campbell, wife, and six children, and Joseph Wood.

J. W. Campbell was section foreman at Bush. With his wife and six children he was sitting in the section house when the storm demolished it, killing the occupants instantly. One son, 16 years old, was in Benton when the storm broke and was not injured.

The number of injured at Bush will reach more than 100. Two storms met at Bush, one coming from the northwest and the other from the southeast, with a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, and in a few minutes the town was in ruins.

The buildings of the Western Coal & Mining Company were destroyed as were the postoffice, general department store, hotels, restaurants, and forty dwellings. Thirty-five other dwellings were partly wrecked. John Pumphrey, superintendent of the mining company, received injuries from which he will probably die. A trainload of injured was taken from Bush to Murphysboro, where three died. They have not been identified.

Seventy-five families are homeless and destitute in Southwestern Illinois. Until help comes from the State, officials of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, led by E. Merrifield, division Superintendent, are looking after the survivors.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Probably 23 persons were killed and over 100 injured as the result of tornadoes which swept portions of West and Middle Georgia and East Alabama to-day. The wires are down in the stricken sections, but meagre details indicate a long casualty list and great damages to property. In East Alabama the storm struck Adamsville, Pinckney City, Brookside, and several other villages.

Fifteen persons are reported dead in these places, and many injured. In Brookside it is reported that thirty houses were destroyed. A large area was covered by the storm in Eastern Alabama, and farm residences and barns were destroyed. Hail followed the storm and destroyed the young cotton and corn.

In Western and Middle Georgia, Newborn, Hampton, Bowden, Cedartown, and Fayetteville were the principal towns in the path of the storm. At Newborn, in Newborn County, six persons are reported dead and more than a score injured. Many houses were wrecked, and the occupants caught in the ruins. There was much damage done at Hampton, and two women are reported killed.

The storm was very severe at Cedartown and in Polk County, Georgia. It cut a path almost through the county, destroying telephone and telegraph wires. Reports from Southern Georgia to-day tell of rains like cloudbursts, which put streams out of their banks and caused heavy damage. Many washouts are reported on railroads in that section of the State and all trains are delayed.

NEWBORN, Ga., April 22.—The storm swept a tract three-quarters of a mile wide through Jasper, Newton, and Morgan Counties. The dead: W. W. Durden, Joseph Maxey, Ed Maxey, 11, his son; Dock Maxey, another son, and two unidentified negroes.

Mrs. W. W. Durden and four grandchildren, who were in the Durden home when it was blown down, are severely injured, and are not expected to live. Mrs. Durden's face was crushed and limbs broken.

## FREE SONS OF JUDAH MEET.

### Samuel Goldstein Elected Grand Master at Order's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah was held yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum. Delegates from all parts of the United States were in attendance, representing 103 lodges, with a membership of 25,000.

Mayor Gaynor was to have addressed the meeting, but was unavoidably kept away. In his absence Justice Leon Sanders, Grand Master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, made a few remarks. He pointed out to those present that the Independent Order of Brith Abraham has a membership of 100,000 and emphasized the fact that Jewish orders have come to stay. He said that the three most important Jewish orders are now affiliated and working together. These, he said, are the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah; Independent Order Brith Abraham, and the Free Sons of Israel. Several other smaller fraternal orders are also affiliated.

Samuel Goldstein was elected Grand Master.

# Situations Wanted by Men and Women

## Female.

CATALOG AND INDEX EXPERT.—Accurate and capable typist, (lady,) classical scholar, familiar with four modern languages, experienced in literary work, three years with library and as author's assistant, can read proof, wishes about fifteen hours' work a week; preferably with publishing house. T 21 Times.

COMPANION.—Bright, active woman wants position as companion or in any other capacity in private life or business, where unusual ability will yield fair compensation. Address Y 63 Times.

DANISH MASSEUSE, refined and willing, as useful companion to elderly lady when travels or invalid; best references. T., 306 West 75th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; American; 45; excellent cook; good manager; best reference. K., 944 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady would like to place a reliable, excellent maid as laundress or with chamberwork combined. Call at 80 East 97th St.

NURSE.—English woman would give services as nurse to children or invalid in return for passage to England in May or June. M 83 Times.

NURSE desires permanent day duty in physician's or dentist's office; moderate salary; references. Address J., 900 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—English; would take care of grown child; good sewer; wages $30-$35. Address letter A. C., 226 East 106th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, SWITCHBOARD OPerator 18 years; 2 years' experience; $9. Glamser, 447 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; energetic, bright girl; beginner; accurate, rapid, good penman; office assistant; neat appearance; no agency; $8. C 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, rapid and accurate operator; years' experience; salary, $15; very best references. J. S., 1,477 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, knowledge of office details; bright, neat; some experience. Accurate, 1,751 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 060 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; highest references; $15. C 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, good at figures; 4 years' experience; high school education; $12. D 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Varied experience; capable take charge of office; speedy and accurate; references; $15-$18. C 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good reference; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 80 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, some experience, neat, accurate, refined; moderate salary. R., 1,781 Pitkin Av., B'klyn. 'Phone 060 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant desires position; willing, reliable. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av.

SUMMER dresses, very reasonable; remodeling a specialty. Sommer, 502 West 151st St. Telephone 1780 Audubon.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced telephone operator wishes permanent position in large apartment house; references. Address G., 906 Amsterdam Av.

VACUUM CLEANING carpets, rugs, furniture, by hour or day; 10 years' reference; care Brodnax, 12 W. 135th St. 'Phone 3263 Harlem.

WOMAN will do housework in apartment. Care of Strubel, 3 Pinehurst Av., corner 177th St.

## Situations Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT and ambitious, well-educated young man, familiar with all phases of office work, stenography and bookkeeping, with extensive business training, commercial and newspaper work, desires responsible clerical or other position with well-established firm. Advertising or sales department. S 302 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.)—University graduate, desires position as accountant, auditor, office manager; bookkeeping; familiar with banking, foreign exchange, industrial, and professional accounting; highest credentials; age 32. C 226 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper; $15. Room 513, 521 Broadway. Phone 6638 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 22 Union Square. 'Phone 2282 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; adjusts; writes up books; 6 monthly sys.; financial statements; systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

A GENTLEMAN would like to secure a situation for his gardener; an honest, sober, and industrious man and a good hand at flowers. Address F. F. C., Room 918, 23 Nassau St., New York.

A GOOD TEAM.

Two efficient men; business manager and advertising manager who have the know how of pulling together and successful marketing. Open for engagement May 1. M 7 Times.

ARTIST, expert in every line of sculpture work, desires position. V., R., 228 8th Av., Astoria, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, competent, energetic, thoroughly experienced, desires responsible position; highly recommended. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER assistant; young man; thoroughly experienced, wishes position with advancement. Schiska, 419 East 15th.

BOY, 16, desires position in wholesale house or office; best references. T 16 Times.

BUSINESS MAN of unquestionable character, with record for efficiency and ability in the organization and handling of large forces of men, will entertain proposition from business house or manufacturing concern; has had comprehensive experience as assistant manager in large industrial plant, embodying oversight of factory and office, adjustment of wage scales and computing cost of product; would be of exceptional assistance to individual or firm in need of a man combining above qualifications with discretion and trustworthiness. Address M 21 Times.

## Male.

BUTLER or valet wants position; eight years' reference; lately with Robert Graves; sleeps out. M. G., 236 West 23d St.

Can you use me, a college graduate, 22? Anything requiring brains and grit. Pay only what I am worth. C 264 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, energetic assistant to advertising manager or purchasing agent, (27,) thoroughly conversant with printing, papers, supplies, &c.; previously connected with manufacturing stationery firm and large printing plant, now employed in advertising department of large manufacturing firm; desires to make change owing to removal of New York office. D 209 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Care private house, man and wife, middle aged, no children, Americans. L 121 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; careful city driver; 7 years' experience Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars; do all own repairs; best reference; honest, sober, reliable. J. W., 330 West 141st St., care of Walker.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, for foreign, American cars; speaks German, English; careful driver; private family, city or country. M. Buhler, 562 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years in last place; license for gasolene and electric cars. J. Kircher, 5,413 4th Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, single, desires position; knowledge of automobiles; chauffeur's license; references. Box 291, 1,818 2d Av.; Advt. Office.

COLORED man; general work porter; city or country; can furnish good city reference; strictly sober. I. W., 161 West 122d (care of Rice.)

COMPANION, TUTOR, SECRETARY.

High class young man, college graduate; excellent personality and character; good experience, desires position in above capacity, with parties travelling abroad this Summer; A1 references. Z 212 Times Downtown.

COOK, BUTLER, VALET.—Man and wife, (English;) first-class cook and butler, valet; excellent references. Raynsford, 204 West 110th St., City.

EXPERIENCED ORDERLY would like position; take charge of invalid boy. J. C., 150 East 127th St.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER Wants work evening; temporary or permanent; can furnish machine. T 27 Times.

FOOTMAN, (23,) wishes position on automobile. For reference apply to Mrs. T. H. Barber, 18 East 70th St., before 11 A. M.

MACHINIST, middle aged, desires situation; first-class radial drill, vice, and erecting; also all around man; 15 years' experience; moderate wages. A. Stevenson, 207 West 14th St., city.

OFFICE MAN, 24, 8 years experience understands bookkeeping, typewriting, and all up-to-date office methods, good correspondent, desires position for afternoons only; highest reference. C., 289 Times Downtown.

PORTER, age 20, wishes position; good reference, Lennon, care Gray, 411 2d Av.

POSITION MANAGER OR BUYER, CLOTHING STORE OR DEPARTMENT; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE. L 110 TIMES.

POSITION or trust wanted by man of 50, who is out of employment through death. T 24 Times.

RESPONSIBLE OR SECRETARIAL POSITION, (age 30;) experienced stenographer and correspondent; extensive business training; executive ability and initiative; excellent references. T 23 Times.

SALESMAN with 22 years' experience in Western States and Latin America, well acquainted with leading stores in above territories, would consider offer to represent manufacturers of fancy dry goods, millinery, furnishing goods, or others; can guarantee results. L 107 Times.

SALESMAN, with established trade through the Middle West, wishes to connect with reliable fur manufacturer; popular line; can furnish best of references. Address M. J. Y., Room 204 Broad and State Building, Trenton, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced in mercantile line, wishes position, wholesale or retail. Finkelstein, 338 East 82d.

SALESMAN, experienced, travelling Middle West, wants waists or muslin underwear side line. T 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, employed, wants change May 1; good reason; engineering, newspaper experience; talent for advertising, drawing; newspaper work preferred. T 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (21) desires to connect in secretarial capacity with executive of important corporation; salary $20 week. H. S. M., 3,506 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 22; competent, accurate, rapid; six years' experience; familiar office routine. C 276 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENCY wanted of first-class apartment house or office building; Harlem preferred; 15 years' experience; thoroughly competent take entire management; licensed engineer; highest credentials. Superintendent, 30 West 61st St.

UPHOLSTERER at residence; mattresses remade, $1.50; slip covers, very reasonable; furniture reupholstered equal to new; lowest prices. Cavaler, 206 East 7th. 'Phone 1818 Orchard.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, by hour or day; 10 years' reference; call Brodnax, 12 W. 135th St. 'Phone 3263 Harlem.

WELL-EDUCATED, intelligent young man, attorney, wishes position with commercial house. C 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG colored couple wishes country position; man handy all around; wife plain cook and laundress; best references. Harris, 238 West 51st St.

YOUNG man; possessing excellent qualifications, seeks connection where unusual opportunity is offered. M 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN (17) seeks position with advancement; neat and accurate; references. C 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires office or stock clerk position; references. C 220 Times Downtown.

Other Classified Advertisements continued on preceding page.

# RARE HOE MSS. SEND SALE TOTAL SOARING

## Fine "Horae" Set Highest Day's Figures Thus Far for Part III. Sessions.

## G. D. SMITH GETS THE GEMS

### Eight Splendid Items Go to Him for $12,735—Longus in "Regent" Edition Brings $1,050.

A large number of fine illuminated manuscripts in last evening's session of the Robert Hoe Library sale at Anderson's made yesterday's figures the highest thus far of Part III. The total for the day's two sessions was $36,682, of which $29,003 was obtained last evening. The total so far for Part III. is $144,635, and the grand total to date is $1,612,808.23.

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," or "Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary," were most in demand of the manuscripts. The one which brought the highest price of the lot and the top price of the day was a 16th century "Horae," a manuscript of 228 leaves, written on vellum in bold Gothic characters, black and blue, with the calendar in gold, blue, and red. It was executed in the Northeast of France, and is embellished with thirty-nine large miniatures and 146 smaller ones. It is in binding by Purgold, and is from the collections of Morel de Vinde and Count de la Bédoyère. George D. Smith, presumably acting for Henry E. Huntington, obtained it after lively competition for $2,825.

Mr. Smith had to pay $2,300 for a fifteenth century "Horae," written on vellum, in Gothic characters, black and red, executed in the Low Countries, a manuscript of 200 leaves, with thirteen large miniatures and fourteen small ones. For another "Horae" manuscript of eighty-five leaves, written in Roman characters, gold, red, and black, he paid $2,250. It was executed at Rome in 1340 by François Wydon for Claude d'Urfé, Ambassador of the King of France to the Holy See, and is embellished with twenty-four large miniatures, five historical initials, and about 150 ornamental ones, painted in gold on blue, green, red, yellow, and mauve grounds. On the verso of the title are the arms of Claude d'Urfé. It is from the libraries of the Duc de La Vallière and Baron de La Roche Lacarelle. Other "Horae" sold as follows:

Manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, probably executed by a Flemish scribe in the northeast of France, 180 leaves, 6 large and 19 small miniatures, $1,510, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, probably executed at Sens, 115 leaves, 14 large miniatures, 28 borders, and numerous illuminated initials, $1,325, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, early part of the fifteenth century, executed in the northeast of France, 233 leaves, 11 large miniatures, $725, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, of the fifteenth century, probably executed at Amiens, 178 leaves, 12 large miniatures, $530, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, probably executed in the northeast of France, 13 large miniatures, binding by Cape, $383, (Smith.)

### Firmin-Didot Example.

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, probably executed at Chartres, 162 leaves, 12 large and 73 smaller miniatures, binding by Kohler, from the Firmin-Didot Library, $1,250, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, executed in the northeast of France, 146 leaves, 12 large and 6 small miniatures, $450, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, executed in the northeast of France, 2 leaves, 11 large and 11 small miniatures, from the Library of the Duke of Sussex, $1,000, (Smith.)

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, probably executed at Rouen, 149 leaves, 12 large and small miniatures, $1,400, (Madame Théophile Balin of Paris.)

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, probably executed in the Low Countries, 240 leaves, 11 large, 6 small miniatures and 12 historiated miniature borders, $1,250, (Dr. Rosenbach.) This is so small it could be carried in one's pocket.

Manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century, probably executed in Rouen, 180 leaves, 11 full-page miniatures, $925, (Smith.)

For the items other than manuscript the highest price paid was $1,850 by James F. Drake, for a copy of the first or "Editio princeps" edition of "Les amours pastorales di Daphnis et Chloe" of Longus, (Paris: Quillian,) 1718. It contains twenty-eight plates engraved by Audran after Philippe d'Orleans, Regent of France, and the scarce plate of the "petits pieds" inserted at the end. It is a small octavo and is in binding by Derome. Mr. Hoe bought it from Morgand, the well-known French bookseller, years ago for $400. The price now paid is the record.

The highest price paid at the afternoon session was for a copy of "The boke of good maners," a quarto printed by Wynkyn de Worde in London in 1507, and is in red levant morocco binding by Charles Lewis, and is said to be the most perfect copy known. A small part of the upper margin of the title and of two lower corners has been supplied.

This work "was made and composed by the venerable and discrete persone, Frere Jacques le grauant, lycencyat in Theologye religion, of the order of Saynt Austin of ye Couent of Parys." It was translated from French into English by William Caxton, and printed by him for the first time in 1487. The present copy is from the John Pulter Russell collection. It was knocked down to George D. Smith for $900, which is said to be the record price.

### Italian Lace Books Sold.

Other noteworthy items in the afternoon's sale were as follows:

"Corona delle notitli et virtuose donne," by Cesare Vercellio, Venice, 1600, containing 100 plates of lace designs, binding by Cuzin, $180, (Smith.)

Another lace book by Vercellio, dated Venice, 1592, with 108 plates of lace designs, $100, (Scribner's.)

"Les Liaisons Dangereuses," by P. A. F. Choderlos de Laclos, London, (Paris,) 1796, printed on paper velin, binding by Bozerian, $175, (Dodd & Livingston.)

First edition of Jean de la Fontaine's "Fables choisies," Paris, 1668, binding by Lortic, inserted is a 4-page quarto autograph poem, signed "De La Fontaine," and addressed to Mademoiselle de Sillart, $515, (Smith.)

La Fontaine's "Fables Choisies, Nouvelle Edition," six volumes, Paris, 1765-75, text engraved throughout by Montulais and Drouet, frontispiece, coat of arms, 244 plates, 142 vignettes, and 283 tailpieces, all brilliant impressions, engraved by Fessard, after different artists, $500, (Drake.)

"Reflexions ou Sentence et Maximes Morales," by Francois de la Rochefoucauld, Paris, 1665, binding by Cuzin, the rare first issue, $210, (Drake.)

"The Angler, a Poem in Ten Cantos," by Thomas Pike Lattry, London, 1819, $105, (Smith.)

Four volumes in one, containing ten sermons by Hugh Latimer, London, no date, $200, (Smith.) Included in this collection is the "Second Sermon of ye reverende Father Maister Hughe Latemer, which he preached in ye Shroudes at Paule's Churche in London on the XVIII days of January, 1548." This is probably the first edition of Latimer's famous "Sermon on the Plough."

First edition of Thomas Leonhorst's "Plain Dealing; or, News from New-England," London, 1642, uncut copy, binding by Bedford; one of the most interesting and authentic narratives relating to the Colonies; repairs to title and several other pages, $260, (Smith.)

"La Vie de M. de Molière," by J. L. Le Gallois, two parts in one volume, Paris, 1705-1706, in old French green morocco, the device of the Golden Fleece in the centre and corners at both covers, bound for Baron de Longepierre, $100, (Bonaventure.)

First edition of "The Copie of a Letter Sent Out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza, Ambassador in France for the King of Spaine, declaring the State of England contrary to the opinion of Don Bernardin and of all his partisans, Spaniardes and others," by Richard Leigh, London, 1588, binding by David, $110, (Smith.)

First edition of Jean de Lery's "Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Brezil," La Rochelle, 1578, binding by Traute-Bassenet, $100, (Dodd & Livingston.)

Jean de Lery's "Historia Navigationis in Brasiliam," Geneva, 1586, the Latin translation, which is more valuable than the French original, as it contains passages suppressed in the other, brown levant morocco binding by Lortic, $140, (Smith.)

There will be two more sessions to-day, afternoon and evening.

## RABBIS CONVENE HERE.

### Form Organization in the Interests of Liberal Judaism.

Twenty rabbis, representing nearly all the large cities in the East, met at the residence of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, 23 West Ninetieth Stieet, yesterday morning, and organized the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis. In the latter part of May the council will meet again, make the organization a permanent one, elect officers, and consider any business that may be brought before it.

The object of the council, which will meet at least quarterly, will be to consider matters of interest to liberal Judaism in the Eastern section of the country. It is the hope of those interested in the movement to establish an organ of liberal Judaism through the new organization.

The founders of the council are Rabbis Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Congregation, Chicago; Simon R. Cohen of Brooklyn, Barnett A. Elzas of New York, Joseph L. Gorfinkle of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodoph Sholom, New York; Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel, New York; Theodore F. Joseph of Troy, Sidney E. Goldstein of Brooklyn, Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, Brooklyn; Alexander Lyons of Brooklyn, David Levy of New Haven, Conn.; Clifton H. Levy of New York, Eli Mayer of Philadelphia, Isaac S. Moses of New York, L. F. Michaelson of Trenton, C. A. Rubenstein of Baltimore, Marcus Salzman of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Joseph Silverman of New York, B. A. Tintner of New York, and Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York.

## SUFFRAGISTS FIGHT TO WIN.

### Throw Male Foe in the Ditch, Hit Others, and Elect Woman.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, April 22.—Miss Virginia Brooks, suffragette, of West Hammond, was to-day elected President of the Board of Education, after scenes of violence, during which her women supporters all but drowned one political foe and administered beatings to others. Her three male opponents were defeated.

From the opening of the polls there was rioting. The first event of consequence was when Julius Lessner, an anti-Brooks worker, made a few remarks to a crowd of voters. In an instant a score of suffragettes surrounded the man and hurled him into a ditch.

Lessner's case was only one of many that filled an exciting day, and many anti-Brooks workers will probably appear to-morrow with decorated faces as evidence of their defeat, politically and physically.

## INSPECT FERRYBOATS.

### Additional Life Preservers Ordered for Staten Island Craft.

After making an inspection of the ferryboat Manhattan of the Municipal Ferry to Staten Island, the United States Inspectors of Vessels ordered yesterday that each of the five boats of the ferry be provided with 250 additional life preservers. Each boat now carries 1,400 preservers.

In Winter, during the rush hours in the morning and evening, a boat carries as many as 2,000 passengers. In the Summer the traffic is much heavier, a boat often carrying 4,000 passengers.

Each ferryboat is equipped with four lifeboats. All the ferryboats on the line will be inspected in turn.

### Season's First Rescues at Coney.

Carl Johnson, 32 years old, residing at 183 Schenectady Avenue, and James Sharkey, 50 years old, of 1,473 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, were the first persons to be rescued this season at Coney Island late yesterday afternoon. They dived off the Ocean Walk jetty for a swim, and were pulled out in a serious condition by two men with the aid of a rope. They spent last night in the Coney Island Hospital under the care of Dr. Graboff, who states that they will recover.

## TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—Wilfred J. Preston, 14 years old, confessed to-day to the police that he killed Frederick Baer a week ago in a suburb of this city. Robbery was the motive. Young Preston said: "I fired the first three shots at a target. Afterward I saw this man going down the road. Being a good shot and needing some money, I aimed at his leg, intending to cripple him, but the shot went high. After that I robbed him."

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 22.—In a heavy fog on the Sound to-day the schooner Charlotte W. Miller, from Stonington, Me., to New York, struck on Cormorant Rock. The tug pulled her off and brought her to this harbor. The damage was trivial. The tug Nottingham, bound west with three barges, went ashore on Goshen Reef, but was later floated.

WEBSTER, Mass., April 22.—A strike of the 800 employes of the North Village Cotton Mill of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., in furtherance of demands for an additional increase in wages of 5 per cent. was ordered to-night at a meeting of about half the plant's operatives.

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—Report comes from Midway, west of Duluth, that the St. Louis County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which has forty patients, and is situated three miles from Midway, burned last night.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., April 22.—Mrs. Emma Davis, wife of a structural iron worker, is dead, and Mrs. Sadie Barnes, Mrs. Harriet Lawler, and Charles Barnes are badly wounded in a hospital here as results of a fight last night. Children quarreled, and their parents and other neighbors interfered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22.—Claude Mahaney, 24, of Lancaster, Penn., was killed by a concrete mixing machine near Bushnell's Basin this morning while working on barge canal work. McElhaney lost his balance and fell into the mixer.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Preparatory to the meeting of the Right to Work League here, members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, known locally as "Hoo's Hoboes," have announced that they will recede from the organization because of what they term the mismanagement of the leaders. Several members declared James Eads How, millionaire President of the organization, was not donating enough money to its management.

LANSING, Mich., April 22.—Cecil and Josephine Richardson, sisters, 21 and 19 years old, whose home was in Traverse City, Mich., were drowned in Grand River yesterday when the canoe in which they were riding with Frank Weldman, who capsized in the swift current. Eldman was rescued.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., April 22.—Just as Isaac Southworth was inserting his latchkey in the door of his home near Lytle Fork, Ky., after returning from a fox hunt early Sunday morning, his elder brother, George, awoke from a dream about burglars, and without investigating seized his shotgun and fired through the window blind. The charge struck Southworth in the breast, killing him instantly.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 22.—The National Retail Grocers' Association, which assembled to-day in annual convention, instructed the Resolutions Committee to draft a memorial to Congress urging that the Sherman anti-trust law be amended to exempt retail merchants' organizations from its provisions.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on the basis of value. Value in woolens, value in linings, also in style, workmanship and attention. We back up our "claim for your patronage" by warranting your complete satisfaction. Suits or overcoats to order from $20.00 to $40.00.

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# SUFFRAGE DEMANDED BY WORKING WOMEN

## College Graduates Play Hostess to Feminine Toilers at Cooper Union Rally.

## WAGE EARNERS AS SPEAKERS

### "Common Sense of Working Women" Assails the "Sentimentality of New York Senators."

Cooper Union was filled last night with a gathering unique in its history, a gathering largely of women, a mass meeting of college and workingwomen—the Wage-Earners' League, with Leonora O'Reilly at its head and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League led by Mrs. Charles Tiffany.

The college women had the meeting in charge, but they turned it over to the workingwomen. A college woman in cap and gown made the opening remarks, but shirtwaist makers, hat trimmers, laundry women, shirt and cap makers, did the talking of the evening. It was largely the women from the shops who made up the audience. The college women in caps and gowns acted as ushers.

"This meeting to-night," said Leonora O'Reilly, "represents a dream of my life come true. The world is beginning to understand what it owes the working woman. Thank God, there is no woman representative up there in Albany where the men do not know that the women have rights.

"Women who have had education in colleges have come here to-night to act as ushers for working women. Take it home and dream about it to-night—women who have had opportunities and privileges are waking up to their responsibilities to those who have less. The colleges have filled this hall to-night with the new doctrine—we are here to serve."

The banner of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State hung over the speakers' desk, while the Wage Earners' League banner hung on the wall with the hat trimmers' organization placard that did such good service in the big Hartford white slave meeting and other industrial banners.

### Answers State Senator.

The meeting was called that the "common sense of working women" might answer the "sentimentality of New York Senators." Senators McClellan, Thomas, and Sage and different Assemblymen were quoted and answered. Every woman who spoke knew by hard experience what the work she represented. There was thundering applause when Mrs. Maggie Hinchey, a laundress, who was imprisoned during the recent strike, answered Senator McClellan's remarks that "the family and the family relations are more important than law and lawmaking or holding office."

"You cannot call it a family and a home where the working people go for seven short hours to rest their weary bones," she said. The man cannot make both ends meet; the woman goes out to help, and what becomes of the children? She cannot put them in the nursery when she works fourteen and seventeen hours—those are not nursery hours. She is too tired to give them care and food when she comes home. Then there is the tuberculous home for them and another job for the undertaker. It's a question of regular hours, better conditions, and the enforcement of the laws.

"We have long hours and no sanitary conditions. A mother works up to the time she brings her baby into the world, and four days after she and the baby are laid together in the casket. We get so little for the work of the body, and if we sell our souls we get so much from the man who makes the laws and breaks the laws. Abraham Lincoln freed the black slave, but he didn't know about the white slave—he would have given the woman power to help make her own laws."

Linda Scott, a hat trimmer, answered the State Senator who had spoken of "Cornelia's jewels."

### The Modern Cornelias.

"Can you imagine a man going back to Roman history to get an example to apply to conditions to-day?" she asked. "I can tell you about the modern Cornelia, a descendant of that Roman Cornelia, who lives only a short distance from this hall. This modern Cornelia has eight jewels. They live in three rooms. There are two windows in one, there is one which is dark, and the kitchen where all the work is done is lighted by an airshaft.

"The mother and children sit sew on pants, for which they get 7 cents each. The united efforts of this Cornelia and her eight jewels can only make seven pairs in a day. If you go in, Cornelia has only time to nod her head slightly and her children do not look up. There is another Cornelia with three jewels. They make 144 violets for 5 cents, and if they work to midnight they can make 60 cents in a day.

"Sacred motherhood! What a farce! What do these children know of joy and gladness, of fresh air and green trees? Stunted in body and mind, they live on until gradually they fade away. The modern Cornelia loves her jewels as much as the Cornelia of old, but she is powerless to save them from the modern Juggernaut. I don't want to be a Governor, I don't want to be a policeman, or yet a Senator, but I do want to have the ballot to help change the laws which are killing and maiming the jewels of Cornelias of the present day.

"I won't say like Miss Scott that I don't want to be a policeman or a Governor," said Miss Rose Schneiderman, at the close of her address. "It is no one's business what I want to be. I shall be what I'm best fitted for. The enfranchisement of women is coming. It is the next step in civilization, and if you want to help get this blot off civilization sign the pledge to walk in this procession. We want to show the Senators and Assemblymen and the antis that we all stand by votes for women. And don't let the antis say that the workingwoman doesn't want the vote."

Miss Elizabeth Freeman made a presentation speech with a new banner for the Wage Earners' League. "Green, White, Crimson," she said. "Give Women Citizenship." "I present it to the Wage Earners' League," and there was great applause as Miss O'Reilly took it.

There was a band playing outside the hall before the meeting, and it marched into the hall later, playing "The Wearing of the Green" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." A collection was taken up, and $77 was gathered by the college women in their mortar boards.

### Rights of Jersey Autos Here.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Attorney General Carmody has advised Secretary of State Lusansky that motor vehicles owned by residents of New Jersey may be operated in this State without registration here for a period of not to exceed fifteen days. He also holds that New Jersey chauffeurs may not as such in this State without registration.


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GRATWOOD—2 for 25c.


## FEED 100,000 FLOOD VICTIMS.

### State and Government Camps House a Multitude—Hundreds Marooned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.— Nearly 100,000 persons from the flooded sections of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi are now gathered in State and Government camps and are receiving food.

Hundreds of persons are still marooned on floating housetops and rafts in the flooded sections of Northwestern Mississippi, according to reports received today. Rescue parties have employed motor boats and launches to scour the inundated country for refugees.

About the towns of Nanawa, Choctaw, and Elizabeth, water is three to fifteen feet deep.

A report reached here this morning that 800 negroes, marooned in box cars near Stoneville, Miss., are menaced by starvation.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Government contemplates feeding 33,000 Mississippi River flood sufferers for forty-two days at a daily cost of $10,000. Secretary Stimson made this estimate to-day when he asked an additional appropriation of $207,121 for the Commissary Department. Previous to this Congress voted $212,879 for the same purpose.

A Congressional investigation of the extent of the damage and money needed for the repairs of levees in the Mississippi River and its tributaries is proposed in a resolution which Representative Bartholdi offered in the House today.

## SHE PICKS MURDER JURORS.

### Miss Pugh, Counsel for Le Roy Poindexter, Wears Derby to Court.

Le Roy Poindexter, known as "Baby," a negro, was put on trial before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree, in that he shot and killed Thomas Brown, another negro, living at 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, on March 7, after an argument over Brown's wife.

Poindexter is being defended by Miss Lucille Pugh of 78 William Street and Senator J. D. McClelland, and the whole day was spent in the selection of the jury. Miss Pugh was unable to appear in court during the morning session, owing to a sore throat, but appeared in the afternoon and assisted in the examination of talesmen. She was dressed in a black suit, high starched collar and dark necktie, and wore a vest of black, while a man's derby hat was set jauntily upon her head. She removed this, however, and exposed a mass of brown hair parted in the middle and combed straight back in the style of her associate counsel.

The last juror chosen was Robert Lee of 2,582 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, who is a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and is a salesman. After Mr. Lee had been sworn in Justice Davis took a recess until to-day, when Assistant District Attorney Moss will open his case for the prosecution.


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PLAYHOUSE 48th St. W. of B'way. Phone 3852 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES: To-morrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
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MANHATTAN Opera Hse. 34th & 8th Av. Mats. To-day & To-morrow 2:15.
Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS Leslie Co. and Cast Revival. Marie Dore, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding and Mat. C. Goodwin.
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Lyceum 45th St. W